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THE
EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

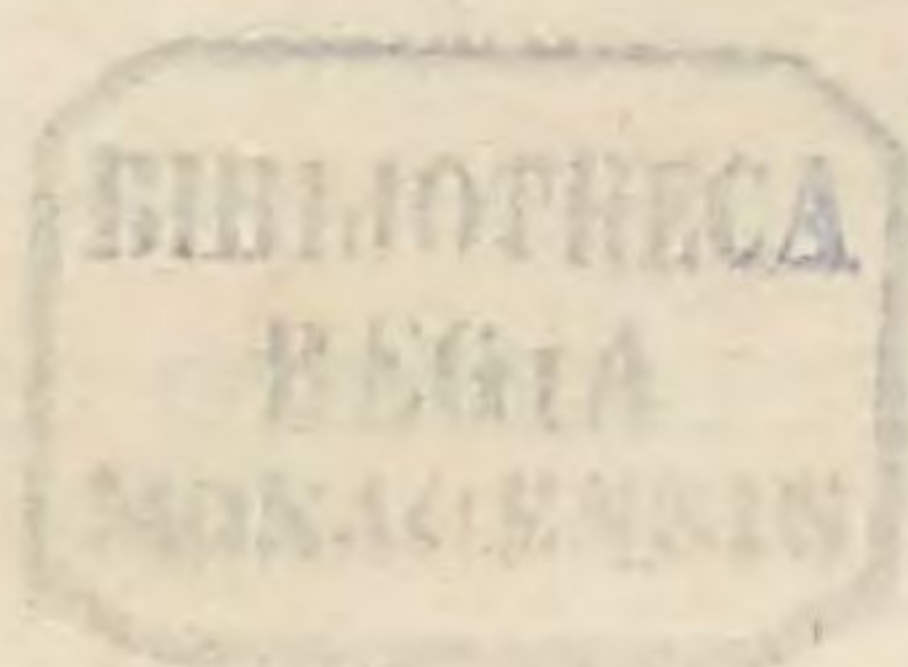
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52D CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. 1,
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REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR;

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

1891

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1891

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1892.

SIR: It is deemed proper at this time, before presenting in detail the reports of the several heads of bureaus and institutions connected with this Department, for the last fiscal year, to give a summary of the work done by it during the present administration, that you may have a clearer view of that accomplished in connection with what remains. The work done has not only been great in volume, but the results attained are believed to have been excellent.

The Department has in this period undoubtedly reached its greatest expansion. The General Land Office in the future will not require the force or have the business it has had heretofore; the Census Bureau will soon be controlled by a chief and a few assistants, even if put on a permanent basis; the Indians mostly will be enjoying citizenship and need far less care and money; and the Pension Bureau will soon have adjusted substantially all pending claims. A short summary will display the grounds for such conclusion.

SUMMARY.

PUBLIC LANDS.

On the 30th of June, 1888, there were pending in the General Land Office final entries to the number of 350,953, of which the entries made during that year were 70,368, the latter number exceeding all final entries disposed of. In a word, the vast accumulation was steadily increasing. Of the original entries there were on hand at the date stated 217,640 entries for homesteads.

The General Land Office is now on current business; not only has this accumulation been removed, but in addition thereto 318,036 entries received since, have been carefully and properly acted upon. The condition of this bureau no longer carries any reproach against the government. Each successive year a greater number of cases has been disposed of, so that at the end of the last fiscal year, 1891, there

were only 83,158 entries remaining unacted upon, and these have now been adjusted with the rest.

During the four years of the last administration 162,754 patents were issued for agricultural public lands; in the years of the present administration there were issued 398,128 agricultural patents, or an excess in the acreage of patents in three years over that of the four previous years of 37,659,840 acres. The limitation established by section 7 of the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal the timber culture law and for other purposes," greatly aided the attainment of these results.

Of the public lands in which the northwestern states are so deeply interested, during the years of the present administration a greatly increased area was surveyed; nearly four times greater than during the previous four years.

There has been a great increase in the number of mineral and coal patents issued, and the selections of the public lands by the States for education and internal improvements purposes have greatly exceeded under the present administration that of any previous years.

All this has been done without any increase in the clerical force.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

Of the several railroad grants there have been patented and certified 2,018,553.64 acres, and the injustice liable to fall upon the settlers on the Red River Valley of North Dakota, by reason of the misinterpretation of the law by a previous secretary in 1874, has been prevented by negotiations with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company (now the Great Northern) under the resolution of the senate dated February 28, 1891, and a bill passed at the last session of congress whereby the railroad is to give title to the present settlers and receive in lieu thereof lands elsewhere.

FOREST RESERVES.

The policy of making forest reserves at the head waters of the streams in the western states and territories has been greatly advanced under the act of congress of March 3, 1891. Six such reservations have been created by Presidential proclamation, embracing an estimated area of 3,252,260 acres. These reservations are as follows: White River timber land reserve, lying in Routt, Rio Blanco, Garfield, and Eagle counties, Colo., embracing 1,198,080 acres; Pike's Peak timber-land reserve, situated in El Paso County, Colo., embracing 184,320 acres; Plum Creek timber-land reserve, lying in Douglas County, Colo., embracing 177,700 acres; Pecos River forest reserve, situated in Santa Fe, San Miguel, Rio Arriba, and Taos counties, N. Mex., embracing 311,040 acres; Bull Run timber-land reserve, lying in Multnomah, Wasco, and Clackamas counties, Oregon, embracing 142,080 acres; and Yellowstone National Park timber-land reserve, lying on the south and east of the Yellowstone National Park, in Wyoming, embracing 1,239,040 acres.

This policy will be further carried into effect and is deemed to be among the most beneficent and far-reaching in its results that this administration has adopted. These forest reservations should receive protection, either by guards furnished from the Army, as has been done in the Yellowstone National Park, the Sequoia National Park, and elsewhere, or an appropriation should be made to pay custodians and watchmen, so that not only may depredations be detected, but fires, that consume so great a part of our timber, may be prevented. By an act of congress passed at the last session, however, a great change has been made in regard to all our forests, as under it entries may be made of any public timber and stone lands where the same is not fit for agriculture, as has heretofore been the case only in certain particular states.

IRRIGATION.

In connection with the forest reservations, a system of irrigation has been greatly advanced by the selection of sites for reservoirs, the irrigating capacity of such now being four millions of acres. This work is being still prosecuted and canals and ditches have been authorized in connection therewith, under the act of March 3, 1891, "granting the right of way over public lands for the construction of canals, ditches, and reservoirs." The applications received cover 152 reservoir sites and over 1,500 miles of canal. Twelve of these applications have already been approved. The beneficial results of this policy are already extensively felt in the western states, where cereals, alfalfa, and vegetables are now grown on what was formerly a desert, and the finest crops appear on one side of the hedge, there being irrigation, while only the sage-brush and cactus can be found on the other.

NATIONAL PARKS.

The public parks of the united states have been increased both in extent and number. These parks now consist of the Yellowstone National Park, the Yosemite National Park, the Sequoia National Park, the U. S. Grant National Park, and the Hot Springs Reservation of Arkansas. At the latter place improvements of the most important and extended character are being prosecuted, whereby it is anticipated that this important water-cure will be brought to a rank and condition worthy of our country. The national parks are under guard by special details from the army, are well protected, and are rapidly regaining their natural beauty and attractiveness, save the Yosemite Valley proper, granted to California, where, as is hereinafter set forth, there has not been that care it deserves.

BOUNDARY LINE.

The boundry line between the states of North and South Dakota, extending from the eastern end of the line to the Missouri River, has been completed, and the survey of the remainder of the line extending from the Missouri River to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west

from Washington, will be completed before the close of the present surveying season. This line is marked in the most substantial manner by monuments of quartzite 7 feet long and 10 inches square, set one half their length in the ground, and will remain one of the most conspicuous works of the land office.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The private land claims that under the treaties with Spain and Mexico demanded prompt and just treatment at the hands of our government, but were left in great numbers for many years unadjusted, have been placed in course of settlement by reference, through an act of congress, strongly recommended by you, to the Court of Private Land Claims. This act is already accomplishing good results. It stands on a footing with that of the treatment of the Indian depredation claims, which, having for many years been allowed to sleep in the indian office have, by your recommendation and the just action of congress, been put in train of adjustment before the court of claims. It may be said fairly that not only has the accumulated work left by previous administrations of the General Land Office been disposed of by it, but that the policy adopted in regard to timber reservations and irrigation, the establishment of boundaries, and the settlement of private land claims, and those for indian depredations, has been carried into effect with a due sense of responsibility to demands of the future and in a spirit of justice.

INDIAN BUREAU.

Like beneficial results have been obtained in the administration of the Indian Bureau.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The indian educational work has been greatly increased and improved in efficiency.

The attendance of indian children in school has increased over 13 per cent, the enrollment for 1892 being 19,793 as against 15,784 in 1889. Five new indian reservation boarding schools have been established during the present administration, and are in successful operation, and six others are in process of establishment, and it is anticipated will be opened soon. Six nonreservation schools have also been established and others are being prepared. The standard, morale, character, and ability of all employes have been greatly improved, as have also the appliances and equipments for the proper training of Indian pupils and the efficient administration of the indian school service. Stricter discipline has been enforced and better education fostered. The selection and appointment of a large mass of the indian school employes and of the physicians for the Indian service have been placed under the civil-service law. A uniform system of text-books

and course of study has been adopted and a compilation of the rules for the conduct of the schools has been prescribed, thus establishing a thorough and uniform system.

The interest in the indian's welfare and advancement has been constant and the work in his behalf persistent.. It has resulted in lifting him still nearer to civilization from the barbarism in which he was found upon this continent. His physical condition has been improved by either supplying him with better food, clothing, and shelter or encouraging him to labor to meliorate his own condition.

The agencies have been improved greatly as object lessons in morals and decent conduct, and in business methods.

INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

Large areas of land held in reserve for indian purposes have been restored to the public domain. Agreements negotiated with fourteen indian tribes have provided for restoration to the public domain of nearly 26,000,000 acres, and a great bulk of this vast property has already been opened to public settlement. Other agreements negotiated are pending in Congress, and when ratified will add 10,000,000 acres at least for the same purpose. Allotments in severalty have been made to a very large number of Indians, and those to whom patents have been issued have, by operation of law, become citizens of the united states. The number of the latter is 5,900, and allotments have been made to 7,600 others to whom patents will soon be granted. The work of allotting lands is in progress among all the tribes whose members are considered sufficiently advanced to receive lands in severalty and thus acquire citizenship. As a part of the work of reduction of indian reservations, 9,000,000 acres of the lands formerly occupied by the great Sioux Nation of indians in North and South Dakota have been opened as public domain, and the beginning of the disintegration of the tribal status of that great and warlike nation of Indians has been made by dividing the 21,000 members composing it into five smaller bands, and locating them on separate and reduced reservations.

The same process of reduction of indian reservations is in progress in other sections of the country, where large areas of land are yet reserved for Indian occupancy. Irrigation of the indian lands also has been introduced where possible and funds were available, with most beneficial results.

At no time has appropriate legislation for the final settlement of so many claims by indian tribes against, and disputed questions with, the United States, of many years standing, been enacted as during the present administration, thus removing many causes of unrest and discontent. Such were the questions as to the Round Valley indian matters in California and the Mission Indians in the same State; the claims of the Sisseton and Wahpeton of North and South Dakota, and many others.

The Cherokee Commission alone has negotiated agreements with ten tribes, whereby 13,255,783 acres of land have been or will soon be restored to the public domain for settlement.

RESERVATIONS AND TRIBES BROKEN UP.

The reservation system and the continuance of tribal relations have been broken to such a degree that what remains of these obstacles to the Indian's progress is light and easily removed. The reservations have been purchased and converted into settlements after due allotments to the Indians in sufficient quantities to enable them each to have a farm, and this, with a constant suppression of the influence attempted to be exercised by chiefs or head men, has developed among these people a sense of the importance of the individual, an appreciation of his power to take care of himself and of the necessity that it should be exercised.

It has been the aim of this administration not only to teach the Indian that he must depend upon his own labor for his support, but to place each individual in a position where, with the means at his command to cultivate a farm or engage in herding cattle, he could not well refuse to do something for himself. In large part the experiment has been successful, and although the assisting hand of the Government may be needed from time to time, I think it may be said with confidence that the tribes that are now being led into this path of improvement will proceed upon it continuously and safely. The Indian has shown himself capable in most instances of supporting himself in this way, and I believe the policy will prove not only successful, but one of great humanity.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The adjudication of Indian depredation claims has been above referred to in connection with that of private land claims. Citizens of the United States, who, by depredations of Indians, suffered great losses of property, have for many years sought some method of adjustment and payment. By an act of the last Congress, the adjustment of these claims has been provided for by prosecutions in the Court of Claims, and payments are to be made upon the judgments rendered.

PURCHASE OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

There has been the most constant care and supervision given to purchases of Indian supplies and that part of this service has been greatly improved. Although some defects exist and some mistakes have occurred, they are the exceptions to what was formerly the rule. The goods delivered were formerly so far below the sample furnished when the contract was made that many merchants left the field, and at the New York warehouse there were the greatest complaints. Under the personal supervision of the Assistant Secretary and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with some of the members of the

Board of Indian Commissioners, these evils have been substantially corrected, and the reputation of the service for fair dealing has been restored. The quality of goods has been greatly improved, and the prices, in many instances, at the same time lowered. There are \$1,000,000 worth of such supplies each year received at the New York Indian warehouse and shipped from there to Indian agencies, and this business is now so carefully and efficiently conducted that no complaints have reached the Department, but the superintendent, Maj. Robbins, is highly commended by the New York merchants.

A statement of the Assistant Secretary, printed as Exhibit B, (page 153) of this report sets forth more in detail the reforms that have been instituted and the better results attained in connection with contracts for Indian supplies, and his recommendations in the direction of further improved methods are worthy of careful consideration.

OKLAHOMA.

One grand result of the purchases of indian lands has been the establishment of the territory of Oklahoma. The population of this territory is 133,100, not including those Indians who maintain their tribal relations; and of this population 85 per cent is white and 5 per cent is foreign born. The value of the property there is estimated at \$40,000,000. There are 5 national banks, 4 incorporated banks, and 14 private banks. The total school population is 31,920 and \$21,346.13 have been received from the rental of school lands. The schools are in a very prosperous condition. There are over 25 towns and villages, among which the most prominent are Guthrie, Oklahoma City, and Kingfisher. Three railroads are there in operation.

The great self-control exhibited at the three several openings to settlement that have occurred, by the great multitudes who rushed in to locate upon their respective quarter-sections, in each instance between noon and dark, displayed the respect our people have for law and order even under the most extraordinary and trying circumstances; and the rise of this populous and thriving territory, organized upon a domain that was an uncultivated waste when your administration began, will form, with all its incidents, an interesting chapter in the history of our country.

There have been negotiated agreements with Indians for the purchase of at least 10,000,000 acres, to be added to this territory, the most recent being that of the Kiowas and the most important that for the Cherokee Strip. If these are ratified at the approaching session of Congress, and the same prosperity attends the additions that has marked the present territory, it must be but a few years certainly before Oklahoma becomes a state in the union. Later in this report in connection with the transactions of the Indian Bureau for the last fiscal year details are given as to the Cherokee agreement and it is strongly urged you to recommend it for favorable action by congress.

THE CENSUS.

To take the Census for 1890, in view of the great extension of our territory, the increase of the States, and of the population of our country, was recognized at the beginning of this administration as a most important and difficult task. It has, however, been accomplished, and the census publications have received such favorable indorsements throughout other civilized nations as well as among our own people that it stands an acknowledged success and a great scientific achievement. The few criticisms that were made by disappointed communities at the beginning have faded out as the work has progressed and general confidence in it is now established. During the first year the Census Office was engaged in the preparation of organization and preparing for the enumeration of the people in June, 1890. The official count of the population was announced by States on November 26, 1890, but little more than four months after the completion of the enumeration. Congress was thus given a basis for the new apportionment nearly two years sooner than at any previous census.

The announcements of population by minor civil divisions were finished for the entire country and the result given to Congress in one complete volume in December, 1891. Connected with this an immense amount of work and publication was done, showing the population of cities, the count of dwelling houses, and the distribution of population by age, sex, and general nativity. The final report on mines and mining has been made; preliminary reports have been issued in agriculture; the tabulation of the acreage and production of the cereals of the United States have been completed and published; the number and condition of the Indians have been reported; complete statistics of churches and religious denominations have been collected for the first time and the results given to the public; educational statistics, showing school enrollment by States and cities, have been collected and published; statistics on street railways, transportation by water and steam railroads, have been compiled and reported. The final report on wealth and finance, giving assessed valuation of property and the financial condition of States and counties and municipalities, the receipts and expenditures of large cities, and public school finances, is in the hands of the printer, and the volume on public debt has been published. Statistics on manufactures have been collected, and preliminary reports published on many of the most important industries of the United States, together with statistics of a number of the large centers of industrial energy. There are now in type of final reports and compendium nearly 5,000 pages.

The investigation of farms, homes, and mortgages is in an advanced stage of preparation; in all 339 bulletins, aggregating 5,086 pages, have been issued by the Census Office, giving information to the public on the subject of almost every inquiry provided for in the census law. With the exception of a small amount of work on vital statistics and

population and the statistics of manufactories and agriculture, all the regular work of the Eleventh Census is about completed. The farm-mortgages inquiry will be completed in twelve months.

PENSIONS.

During the present Administration the Pension Office has had a most extraordinary increase of business. In March, 1889, there were 322,465 claims pending in this office. The number of claims filed each month had for some time kept pace with the number of claims settled, but when the disability bill became a law in June, 1890, and relieved the old soldiers who were disabled from the requirement of proving that their disabilities originated in the service, claims were filed by the thousand, and the accumulation of applications became immense, waiting to be examined, recorded, numbered, acknowledged, and prepared for the files.

The organization of the Pension Office has been brought to a high state of efficiency under its present management. The force, now consisting of 2,009 persons, is assigned to fifteen divisions, each with its chief and a number of assistant chiefs. A certain number of these divisions are under the immediate direction of the Commissioner, certain other divisions are under the direction of the first deputy commissioner, others are under the direction of the second deputy, while others still are under the supervision of the chief clerk; and the Commissioner has also the general direction of the entire force.

An idea may be formed of the immense work of the office from the work of the mail division for two years. In 1889, the year before the passage of the disability bill, the number of pieces of mail received was 1,103,802, and the number of pieces of mail sent out was 631,651; while in 1891 the number of pieces of mail received was 5,375,120, and the number sent out was 4,316,616; while the total mail received since March 4, 1889, was 14,501,946 pieces, and there were sent out 11,452,308 pieces. These figures indicate the magnitude of the work of the Bureau and will give the public an idea of the labor and responsibility of conducting such a great business establishment.

The increase of applications for pensions made a large force necessary. Congress added 445 persons to the clerical force. The medical boards were increased from 400 to 1,225. The amount of work accomplished has been correspondingly great. From April 1, 1889, to November 1, 1892, there have been 1,286,217 medical examinations. Orders were made in the office for this work, and when the certificates were received they were carefully examined and filed with the proper cases. From April 1, 1889, to November 1, 1892, there were 890,602 calls made upon the War Department for the military and medical history of claimants and reports received thereon.

In the work of special examination of cases in the field there has been a great improvement. The number of cases in process of examina-

tion has been greatly reduced by disposing of the old cases, and as a result the force of examiners in the field has been greatly reduced. For three years, ending November 1, 1888, this service cost \$1,309,454.45, while during the three years ending November 1, 1892, it cost \$879,725.63, or a saving of \$429,728.82.

From March 4, 1889, to November 1, 1892, there have been issued 835,048 certificates, of which number 520,665 were upon original claims.

A number of very important improvements have been made in business methods. There was introduced into the last annual report for the first time a statement showing the ages of all those to whom pensions were issued and also the length of service in the army of the pensioners. These figures silenced the oft-repeated story that pensions were being granted to men who had seen but little service, the fact being that pensions were actually being granted to men who had seen a great deal of service and who had unquestionably been broken down in health by their arduous labors during the war.

A daily financial statement of the office is now made. It shows the cost of each pension certificate as to the amount of the first payment and the monthly rate. These are consolidated from month to month. The consolidated ten months' statement from July 1, 1891, to April 30, 1892, showed 255,448 certificates were issued; the average first payment of these certificates was \$138.86; that 61,220 of these cases were under the general law and 194,228 cases were under the act of June 27, 1890; that 189,521 of these cases were upon original claims and 65,049 certificates were for increase and additional pensions.

A great effort has been made in the office to bring all the work in all the divisions up to a point where it will be as nearly current as possible. Heretofore hundreds of thousands of pieces of evidence and various other papers accumulated in the divisions and remained for months without being placed with the proper cases. No such thing now exists. The old accumulation of work has been disposed of and at this time all papers are sent to their proper places of destination without any unnecessary delay.

There has been established what is known as the "completed files." When the evidence completing a case is received it is at once placed with the case, and a card is prepared with the name of the claimant, the number of his claim, and the date of the filing of this last evidence. This arrangement secures action upon each case in the order of the date of its completion. There are now about 150,000 of such cases.

With so great a mass of cases pending it is of the utmost importance that each case shall be taken up and disposed of in the order of its completion, and this system secures such result.

It will be seen from the foregoing increase in the number of claims allowed that the larger part of the force of the Office is devoted to handling original claims. Claims for additional pension and for in-

crease of pension under the old law are not neglected, but there is a smaller part of the force of the office upon the work of adjudicating these claims. It is deemed but fair that those claimants who are not drawing pensions at all should have the preference over those seeking an increase.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

There has been no great change in the business methods of the Patent Office. It has been so long established and its field of operations are so distinct that changes of any great moment are not to be expected. The Secretary of the Interior does not control questions of law affecting patents; appeals are not to him from the Commissioner, but to the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Neither can the Secretary appoint or remove clerks or others in this Bureau without approval of Commissioner, nor can the Commissioner without that of the Secretary. Certain reforms have been instituted since April 1, 1889. All checks received are immediately stamped, so as to make them thereafter worthless, except for deposit to the credit of the Patent Office; all checks on the office deposit are now printed as payable to the Treasurer of the United States; all moneys refunded are transmitted by draft prepared here and sent to the payee for signature, and all losses of money in the mails are reported to the chief of the division of mail depredations of the Post-Office Department. The results have been very satisfactory.

When the present administration began, the work of recording assignments in the Patent Office and other conveyances was greatly behind; it is now up to date. During the present administration the number of printed copies of each issue of patents has been reduced from 150 to 100, lessening the cost and saving room. In the same time the weekly publication of the condition of work has been begun; also the publication of the illustrations of designs and trademarks. The centennial celebration of the patent system has been held and most successfully. At present the office is preparing an exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, which, it is believed, will be very satisfactory.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The work of the Geological Survey has been carried on with great efficiency in the topographic branch. One hundred and eighty thousand square miles have been surveyed and 300 large atlas sheets have been constructed; 208 of these have been engraved on copper and 92 are ready for the engraver. All of this work has been done more thoroughly and carefully than ever before. In the irrigation branch of the work reservoir sites have been discovered and surveyed to the number of 187, embracing 4,277,810 acres.

In addition to which others have been discovered by reconnoissance, with a capacity for irrigating more than 3,000,000 acres of land.

The hydrographic work consists of measurements of the daily discharge of the important streams in the arid region by methods and apparatus especially devised for this work, and the principal localities at which gaugings have been made are as follows: In the Upper Missouri basin, in Montana, measurements have been made of the Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson rivers, and of the Missouri River itself at several places. In the Yellowstone basin in the same state measurements have been made principally at Horr, in the vicinity of Cinnabar. In the Arkansas basin in Colorado series of measurements have been made at Canyon City, Pueblo, Las Animas, and other places. In the Rio Grande basin in Colorado a long series of gaugings has been made at Del Norte, also at Embudo, N. Mex., and El Paso, Tex. The Salt and Gila rivers have been measured at various places in Arizona, and the Carson and Truckee and their tributaries in Nevada.

On the other side of the Great Basin, in Utah, similar work has been done on the Bear, Ogden, Weber, Provo, Spanish Fork, Sevier, and other streams. Finally in the Snake Basin the discharges of Henry Fork, Falls, and Teton rivers, and of the Snake at Idaho Falls have been computed, and farther downstream the same work has been done on the Owyhee, Malheur, and the Weiser. Besides the daily discharge of rivers, investigations of an extended character have been made concerning the amount of sediment carried in suspension, the amount of rainfall in certain localities, and the loss of water by evaporation from the surface of lakes and reservoirs.

The summit of Mount St. Elias has been determined by triangulation to have an altitude of 18,100 feet, making it the highest point on the continent, unless certain volcanoes of Mexico not carefully measured shall prove to be taller. The same triangulation indicated its position to be so close to a critical point on the boundary between Alaska and British America as to constitute practically one of the corner posts of our domain; but it lies a short distance upon our side of the boundary, so that the flag some hardy mountaineer will eventually plant on its summit will be that of the United States.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

To this bureau was assigned the task of making the investigations and reports respecting agricultural colleges preliminary to the disbursement of the appropriation made by act of congress approved August 30, 1890. This very considerable labor was performed with all possible expedition, and within eleven months the secretary with the aid of the commissioner, was enabled to certify forty-two states and territories as entitled to a share in this fund, and to draw warrants for the payment to them of three separate annual installments thereof. The special cases of three others have since been settled, and the sum of \$2,050,000 has been disbursed for the benefit of 56 institutions.

The usual correspondence and statistical investigations respecting education in our own country, as laid out by former commissioners,

have been followed up with a steady increase in the number of letters and forms of inquiry sent out through the mails and of responses received. Since June, 1889, the library has grown from 33,000 to 48,000 volumes. This library is much used in giving to correspondents special information not elsewhere obtained. It was never so much resorted to as now, and to render it more widely serviceable a loan section has been organized for lending duplicate volumes and documents through the mails, to professors of pedagogy and other educational specialists.

The present commissioner has greatly extended the investigations of the bureau in the direction of foreign educational systems, the results of which appear in the last printed report in the form of comparative studies of education in England, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Italy, Spain, and Brazil. For the next report special articles have been prepared upon the oldest existing public-school system of Europe, that of Scotland, and upon the strongly contrasting conditions in Russia.

Special studies have been undertaken in the relation of education to poverty and crime, and a large amount of material collected respecting investigations and experiments in East London, with a view to comparison with similar efforts in the slums of our own cities. Over one thousand reports have been received from prisons and jails in the united states, throwing light on the previous education of prisoners.

It is interesting to note the effort of the Bureau to introduce from Siberia into Alaska the domesticated reindeer, in connection with the educational work in that territory. With a small fund subscribed by benevolent individuals, a beginning was made last season when 16 deer were successfully transported to Unalaska, thus proving the possibility of purchasing these animals in Siberia and conveying them successfully to our shores. During the last summer, the agent of the bureau again sailed for the Arctic with a supply of barter goods with which to procure a herd of deer to be placed in the care of our teachers and pupils at Port Clarence, near Bering Straits, to which station two pupils will also be detailed from each of a dozen scattered missions, for instruction in the care and use of the reindeer. One hundred and seventy-seven of these useful animals have been thus placed as intended.

In connection with the Columbian exposition the bureau has prepared a list of persons connected with education in foreign countries who may be invited to attend an International education congress in Chicago during July, 1893. Over a thousand names have been selected from Great Britain and her colonies and the other countries of Europe and Asia, and from Mexico, Central and South America. An announcement of theses for discussion is now being prepared. The Bureau has also printed and sent out bulletins respecting former world's fairs, the best methods of preparing educational exhibits, etc., to thousands of persons seeking such information.

RAILROADS.

The bureau of railroads has been greatly employed in arriving at conclusions as to the best treatment the government should give to the debt of the subsidized railroads, now rapidly approaching maturity. These roads and their methods of business have been kept under strict scrutiny and they have been required in all particulars to observe their obligations to the government. The views of the commissioner as to the proper action to be taken upon the debt, by the United States, are set forth at length hereinafter under the present year's operation.

Regular reports have been secured from a large number of railroad companies which had before declined, claiming that they were not required to do so. After much controversy, the Union Pacific Railway Company was induced to pay, under protest, 25 per cent of its net earnings on the Omaha bridge and its approaches, and the Pullman sleepers and dining cars which it now operates upon its lines. Previously that company had refused to make any report upon these earnings, holding that the government had no claim upon them.

Full information was furnished for the united states senate as to all guarantees of stocks or bonds, or payments of indebtedness of other companies by the Union Pacific Railway Company, on which the assistant attorney-general decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary, that the company did not violate any of the united states statutes or any of its obligations to the government by such guarantees. More detailed reports were secured from the railroad companies than had ever before been made, in order to show that all charges for expenses were proper deductions to be made from their gross earnings in ascertaining the amount of their net earnings. The accounts of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies were restated in accordance with a decision of the united states supreme court (138 U. S. S. C., 84), which holds that in ascertaining net earnings no deductions should be made from the gross earnings for permanent improvements and betterments. This restatement largely increases the amount due the Government under the Thurman act for past years as well as for the future.

Lists of bills were secured from the accounting officers of the treasury for transportation services rendered by the railroad companies not yet paid, in order that this office may give more complete information as to the accounts between the bonded roads and the United States.

A history of the railways of the United States and tables of statistics showing the effect of railway construction upon population, wealth, and development, was furnished the International American Conference, on request of Messrs. Davis and Carnegie, members of the Railway Committee, which report was embodied in the proceedings of the conference relative to an inter-continental railway line.

In addition to these special matters, the routine duties of the office

have been fully performed as required by law. The lines of the bonded railroads, including tracks, bridges and buildings, rolling stock, machine shops, etc., have been carefully inspected each year, improvements and extensions noted, and the attention of the companies called to needed repairs. The books and accounts of the bonded roads have been thoroughly examined each year, and only such charges allowed for expenses as were proper deductions from the gross earnings in making up a correct statement of net earnings.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Pursuant to the President's order of December 4, 1891, relative to promotions in the classified service, a system of competitive examinations for promotions has been in operation in this Department since January 1, 1892.

The rules as prepared had strictly in view the purposes contemplated in the President's order, viz, keeping a record which would show the "faithfulness" and "efficiency" of the employés, and conducting examinations "for promotion of those who present themselves, * * * upon their knowledge of the work of the Bureau or Department to which they belong." * * *

The system being a new one, so far as related to its application to the classified service of this Department, and involving a consideration of the needs and peculiarities of the different classes of work in the various Bureaus, was necessarily of an experimental character. All things considered, however, it has worked well and has resulted in securing better service and a more faithful discharge of duties on the part of employés.

With a view of profiting by the experience of several months' practice under the new rules a modification and simplification of the system is now being considered for adoption.

The following is a brief summary of the results of the examinations up to November 1, 1892:

There were 658 employés of the Bureau of Pensions examined at various intervals since March last, of whom 317, or 48 per cent, passed the examination and were placed on the eligible list.

Of 126 competitors from the General Land Office, 88, or 69 per cent, obtained a place on the eligible list.

Of 85 competitors from the Patent Office, 57, or 67 per cent, were placed on the eligible list.

The total of competitors for the Department was 869, of eligibles 462, showing that over 50 per cent of those who entered the examination were placed upon the eligible lists for their respective Bureaus.

There have been 90 employés of the Pension Bureau, 10 of the General Land Office, and 9 of the Patent Office promoted under the system.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—FOR 1892.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1892, shows that the marked beneficial results under the liberal policy towards the settlers on the public domain inaugurated upon the advent of the present administration has continued, and justifies the prediction made in his last annual report, by showing the general work of that bureau to be, at the end of the last fiscal year, practically up to date.

DISPOSALS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last year 1,571,478.11 acres were disposed of by cash sales, 11,955,074.44 acres by miscellaneous entries, and 97,466.88 acres of Indian lands, aggregating 13,664,019.43 acres.

The total cash receipts from various sources for the year amounted to \$4,860,109.69.

ISSUE OF PATENTS FOR LANDS DISPOSED OF.

The number of agricultural patents issued during the year were 96,380, which, allowing 160 acres to each patent, would embrace an aggregate of 15,420,800 acres. Mineral and mill-site patents issued to the number of 3,242, and the coal patents numbered 80.

There were certified or patented on account of railroad land grants 2,018,553.64 acres, being as follows:

Union Pacific Rwy. Co.:		Acres.
Colorado	53,017.82	
Kansas	543,346.21	
		596,364.03
Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.:		
Arizona		373,099.38
Southern Pacific:		
California		804,401.16
Northern Pacific:		
North Dakota		214,626.12
Hastings and Dakota R. R. Co.:		
Minnesota		28,252.09
Southern Minnesota Rwy. Co.:		
Minnesota		1,810.86
Total		2,018,553.64

EDUCATIONAL AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SELECTIONS.

Patents issued to the several States under the swamp-land grants, amounting to 408,127.55 acres, and on account of grants for educational and other purposes, amounting to 298,660.33 acres.

Indian lands were patented during the year, amounting to 1,046,466.46 acres.

The following table shows a comparison with the previous year:

Patents.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Agricultural.....	18,297,600.00	15,420,800.00	.....	2,876,800.00
Mineral.....	31,728.65	10,976.74	.....	20,751.91
Swamp lands.....	408,127.55	176,097.98	.....	232,029.57
Railroad lands.....	3,088,679.22	2,018,553.64	.....	1,070,125.59
Indian and miscellaneous.....	244,600.74	1,046,466.46	801,865.72	.....
Selections.....	756,172.91	598,660.33	.....	157,512.58
Total.....	22,826,909.08	19,271,555.15	801,865.72	4,357,219.65

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, surveys have been accepted, after an examination in the field and careful comparison with the examiners' reports and inspection of the plats and field notes in this office, as follows:

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Arizona.....	189,854	Nevada.....	346,760
California.....	192,732	New Mexico.....	64,402
Colorado.....	511,576	Oregon.....	209,313
South Dakota.....	3,732,328	Utah.....	1,002,227
North Dakota*.....	572,819	Washington.....	166,032
Idaho.....	683,949	Wyoming.....	1,319,557
Louisiana.....	33,796	Oklahoma.....	1,434,884
Minnesota.....	1,096,049		
Montana.....	1,161,215	Total.....	12,717,493

* 572,775 acres of this aggregate were contracted for before Dakota Territory was admitted as two States, and were reported by the United States surveyor-general of South Dakota, although lying in North Dakota. This return as given shows the proper amount surveyed in each State.

The appropriation by act approved March 3, 1891, for the survey and resurvey of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was \$400,000, of which sum \$40,000 was authorized to be applied to the examination of surveys, etc.

After deducting \$40,000 for examination of surveys in the field, the amount of the appropriation actually available for public surveys and resurveys and applicable to all surveying districts was \$360,000, which was apportioned as follows:

Districts.	Amount.	Districts.	Amount.
Arizona.....	\$5,000	Oregon.....	\$20,000
California.....	10,000	Utah.....	5,000
Colorado.....	12,000	Washington.....	64,000
South Dakota.....	25,000	Wyoming.....	30,000
North Dakota.....	25,000	Public Land Strip.....	35,000
Idaho.....	35,000	Boundary Yellowstone Park.....	8,000
Minnesota.....	10,000	Reserve fund for contingencies.....	20,000
Montana.....	50,000		
New Mexico.....	6,000	Total.....	360,000

To anyone making merely a hurried examination of the subject it must be apparent that the surveys of the public lands are not abreast with the demand of the settler upon the public domain, and a more

liberal policy in the matter of appropriations for this purpose would seem to be dictated, as stated by the Commissioner, "not only by a due respect for the interests of the United States, but by the unwritten obligation which rests upon the Government towards those who have been induced to become pioneer settlers upon the public domain." He states that the office "is in constant receipt of letters from settlers who complain bitterly of the burden they are forced to bear because of the nonsurvey of their lands and the consequent uncertainty of their locations, to say nothing of various other difficulties and annoyances which necessarily follow." His report also contains many extracts from the reports of the several surveyors-general, showing the needs in this matter, to which he calls special attention, and which, as he states, are "sufficient to show the deep interest in the subject which exists."

Under the appropriations for surveys \$40,000 was available for field examinations in order to test the accuracy of surveys, and three special agents have been employed throughout the year and four for a portion of the year. In addition to the examinations made by these agents, a considerable number of surveys were inspected by examiners appointed by surveyors-general, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, they being paid, however, out of the examination fund of \$40,000 referred to.

In certain cases the surveys were accepted without field examinations, because the liabilities were so small that the cost of examination would be disproportionate to the amount involved, or they were executed by deputy surveyors who were known to be competent and trustworthy, and whose work the surveyors-general recommended for acceptance without inspection in the field.

Included in the accepted surveys above mentioned are those of the subdivision of the abandoned military reservations of Fort Crawford and Fort Lyon in Colorado, and of Fort Laramie and Fort Bridger in Wyoming, and also the following Indian reservation surveys, viz:

Standard, exterior, and subdivision lines within the Moqui Indian Reservation in Arizona; subdivisions within the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in California; survey of the fractional east boundary and south boundary of the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, and the west boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana; the south and west boundaries of the Yakima Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, and the subdivision of a portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation in Wyoming.

SURVEY OF BOUNDARY LINES.

DAKOTA.

Mr. Charles H. Bates, United States surveyor, has made return of the survey of that portion of the boundary between the States of North and South Dakota, extending from the eastern end of the line to the

Missouri River, but the same had not been inspected in the field up to the close of the fiscal year. The survey of the remainder of the line, extending from the Missouri River to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington, is now in progress, and will probably be completed by the close of this surveying season. This boundary line is being marked in the most conspicuous and substantial manner by monuments of quartzite 7 feet long and 10 inches square, set one-half their length in the ground and at half-mile intervals.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN NEBRASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Commissioner calls special attention to Senate bill No. 695, providing for the survey of that portion of the boundary line between the States of Nebraska and South Dakota which lies west of the Missouri River, for the reason that, in addition to marking the line of demarkation between the States, it also marks the southern limits of the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Indian reservations, which, he states, it is essential should be clearly defined.

That portion of the boundary lying between the Missouri and Keyasaha rivers has never been surveyed, and it has therefore been impossible to complete the survey of that portion of the Sioux ceded lands in Nebraska.

He earnestly recommends the passage of said bill, but this is unnecessary, as an appropriation of \$20,000 has been made in the sundry civil bill for the same purpose, and proper steps will be taken to establish said boundary in the same conspicuous manner as was adopted in the marking of the line between North and South Dakota.

MAPS.

The original drawing of the map of the United States was revised and corrected up to date, and an edition of 13,149 copies printed.

Numerous State maps were published from the compilations and tracings prepared during previous years, while new compilations or revisions were made for the publication of the maps of North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and Minnesota.

In the preparation and publication of the land State and Territorial maps during the year a great departure was taken from former methods, resulting in the production of finer and better maps. One feature, the most noticeable, consists in the representation of the mountain ranges, peaks, and spurs in a distinctive color, printed from a stone on which the topography had been delineated with crayon, producing an agreeable and desirable effect, and at the same time a more accurate representation of this feature of the map.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The following table shows the number and nature of private land claims disposed of during the year:

Oregon and Washington donation patents	40
Alabama, California, Florida, and Louisiana private land claims patented ...	12
Indian claims patented	8, 297
Entries with certificates of location finally approved	326
Claims in Louisiana satisfied with scrip, act of June 2, 1858	18

The indemnity scrip issued in lieu of the above eighteen Louisiana private land claims amounted to 8,788.99 acres.

CONTESTS.

The Commissioner's report shows the work of the contest division to be practically up to date, there being but 184 cases on hand undecided on June 30, 1892. During the last year 2,302 cases were decided, or about twice the number decided the previous year.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Under the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), the adjustment of the land grants made to aid in the construction of railroads is being proceeded with, but progress is necessarily slow. A number of suits have been instituted by the Attorney-General at the instance of this Department, having in view the recovery of lands erroneously certified or patented on account of said grants.

The adjustments of the following grants have been approved by this Department, viz:

Name of road.	Approved.	Name of road.	Approved.
Sioux City and St. Paul	June 22, 1887	Grand Rapids and Indiana	July 20, 1890
Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota and Omaha.	Feb. 12, 1890	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Aug. 2, 1890
Hannibal and St. Joseph	May 29, 1890	Coos Bay Military Wagon Road ...	Feb. 1, 1892

Others have been submitted and are now under consideration, while the Commissioner reports progress in several more.

All railroad companies which have received indemnity lands, without specifying losses as a basis therefor, have been called upon to designate the losses, tract by tract, for all indemnity heretofore received, with the understanding that no further selections will be approved until this requirement has been complied with. This action will facilitate the adjustments.

In a number of the grants, particularly the grants for the Pacific roads, the delay is due to the lack of surveys.

An appropriation of \$125,000 was made by the sundry civil bill for the survey of public lands within the limits of railroad grants. Under the construction of the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department

such special appropriation prevents the use of any portion of the general fund for the survey of public lands within railroad limits. As the settlements within the new States are generally along the lines of railroads, much hardship may ensue, as the \$125,000 appropriation will not meet the demands. I should therefore recommend that in future the entire appropriation for surveys be made in a general fund, to be used in the discretion of this Department, unless such special appropriation for the survey of lands within railroad limits be in such amount as to materially aid in the adjustment of these grants. I shall have occasion to again refer to this subject under the heading "Public forests."

The number of acres of land embraced in lists of selections under railroad grants awaiting examination at the close of the year is 28,846,961.60; the pending selection for wagon roads aggregate 313,406.37 acres, making 29,160,367.97 acres embraced in pending selections under railroad and wagon-road grants.

The act of September 29, 1890, forfeited the lands appertaining to the unconstructed portion of all land-grant railroads, except the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, which was allowed one year to build a connection with the New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad. No road was built during the year, so the number of miles of railroad actually constructed under land grants remains as given in the last annual report, 18,070.71.

Under Senate resolution of February 28, 1891, negotiations were entered into with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company looking to the release of all lands within the limits of its grants in the States of North and South Dakota, as extended under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of said company against Ransom Phelps (137 U. S., 528), which prior to January 1, 1891, any person had purchased, occupied, or improved in good faith under color of title or right to do so derived from any law of the United States relating to the public domain. It has resulted in the act of Congress approved August 5, 1892, under the terms of which the company is to relinquish such lands and select an equal amount elsewhere within the States traversed by its road. The uniform construction of this Department had restricted the several grants for said road to the boundaries of the State of Minnesota, but, in the case referred to, the court held that the grants made no such restriction, and, as a consequence, all settlers within the limits of the extension of said grant were at the mercy of the company.

Under the legislation embodied in the act of August 5, 1892, it is believed that the settlers will be fully protected in their claims, and without loss to the grant.

During the last year the excess lands reserved on account of the grant for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway Company were opened to entry, thus making available to the settler a large

body of lands within the northern part of the State of Wisconsin in the immediate neighborhood of Lake Superior.

RIGHT OF WAY TO RAILROADS, CANALS, DITCHES, AND RESERVOIRS.

There are 392 railroad companies claiming the right of way over the public lands under the general right of way act of March 3, 1875, or special acts, the articles of incorporation of 18 of which were approved during the past year.

Under the act of March 3, 1891 (sections 18 to 21, which granted the right of way over the public lands for the construction of canals, ditches, and reservoirs), 133 applications have been received, 60 of which were made by individuals and firms and 73 by corporations. They cover 152 reservoir sites and 1,555.10 miles of canals.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the year 95 agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent land entries and otherwise protecting public lands from illegal appropriation, unlawful inclosures, timber trespass, applications for permits to cut timber on public lands under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), and forest reserves under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095-1103).

Two thousand two hundred and nineteen cases were referred to the special agents for investigation, hearings were ordered in 207 cases, 611 cases were held for cancellation, 687 canceled, and 2,571 examined and passed.

Final action was taken in 4,429 cases, and there were pending at the close of the fiscal year 4,015 cases.

No reports of unlawful inclosures of public lands were received during the year, the practice now being to advise parties to make their complaints direct to the United States attorneys, whose duty it is, under the act of February 25, 1885, to take proper steps, upon such complaints, tending to the removal of unlawful fences.

TIMBER TRESPASS.

Three hundred and twenty-nine timber-trespass cases have been reported by special agents during the year, involving public timber and the products therefrom, to the value of \$471,610.24, recoverable to the Government.

The amount accepted under propositions of settlement is \$4,539.48; the amount paid in during the year on propositions of settlement accepted during previous years is \$22,585.18; and the amount recovered through legal proceedings so far of record (the United States attorneys' reports for the majority of the districts not having been received up to the date of preparing this report) is \$35,010.93, making a total amount recovered during the year on account of depredations upon the public

timber of \$107,135.59, being \$7,135.59 in excess of the appropriation for this branch of the public service.

On the 1st of July, 1892, so far as reported by the United States attorneys, there were pending in the United States courts 132 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$1,401,578.74 for the value of timber alleged to have been unlawfully cut from public lands, and 282 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law. It is to be remarked that, nevertheless, the appropriation for the present fiscal year is but half that of last year, and this force of special agents must be correspondingly reduced.

PUBLIC FORESTS.

Under the 24th section of the act of March 3, 1891, six forest reservations have been created by Presidential proclamation, embracing in the aggregate an estimated area of 3,252,260 acres.

These reservations are as follows: White River timber land reserve, lying in Routt, Rio Blanco, Garfield, and Eagle counties, Colo., embracing 1,198,080 acres; Pike's Peak timber land reserve, situated in El Paso County, Colo., embracing 184,320 acres; Plumb Creek timber land reserve, lying in Douglas County Colo., embracing 177,700 acres; Pecos River forest reserve, situated in Santa Fe, San Miguel, Rio Arriba, and Taos counties, N. Mex., embracing 311,040 acres; Bull Run timber land reserve, lying in Multnomah, Wasco, and Clackamas counties, Oregon, embracing 142,080 acres; and Yellowstone National Park timber land reserve, lying on the north and east of the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, embracing 1,239,040 acres.

The amendatory act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), makes provision for the issuing, by this Department, of permits to cut timber on non-mineral lands in certain States and Territories, and under this act 425 applications for permits had been received prior to the close of the last fiscal year. Twenty-five of these applications were subsequently withdrawn, and 143 have been rejected. Many of the applications were rejected as not coming within the purview of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), in consequence of the lands embraced therein being reported to be mineral in character, which fact would bring them within the scope of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88).

PERMITS TO CUT TIMBER.

Thirty-four permits to cut public timber have been issued under the approval of the Department, embracing an estimated area of 77,024 acres. In issuing the same the condition has been attached that no permit shall exist longer than a year, and that not to exceed 50 per cent. of the merchantable timber on the area embraced therein shall be cut within the year.

The work incident to the selection of the forest reserves and the disposition of the applications for permits to cut timber have occupied the

greater part of the time of the force of special timber agents heretofore engaged in investigating and reporting upon cases of unlawful appropriation of the public timber.

As stated by the Commissioner, "to determine the scope of permits under this act, in shaping the same to meet the needs of those engaged in developing the resources of the country, while at the same time endeavoring to effectually close the door against all speculative use of public timber, has involved the consideration of numerous questions arising in connection with the matter in various localities."

He further states that the practical operation of this act justifies the conclusion that a law of this nature is in line with the needs of the public, and must result in great benefit when put into full operation, and therefore urges that the law should be amended so as to apply to all the public-land States and Territories, and that no distinction should be made for the purpose of this act between mineral and nonmineral public lands.

He reviews at some length the benefits which must result from a full operation of the act, to which attention is specially called, and refers to an unfortunate circumstance connected with the permit system, in so far as the States of Idaho and Montana are concerned. In these States the greater part of the public-timber land is unsurveyed and within the primary limits of the grant for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

That company has filed protests against the issuance of permits by the Government to cut timber from any of the lands within the limits of its grant until the same have been surveyed and the odd-numbered sections set apart to it.

After a full consideration of the matter, this Department has held that the protests must be sustained, and the operation of the act is greatly restricted in said States, and the only relief lies in the action of Congress in making such appropriations as will secure a speedy survey of the lands within the limits of the grant.

In conclusion, the Commissioner claims that the present laws upon this subject are far from satisfactory, and urges that a general law on the subject is unquestionably demanded, and makes the following suggestions:

Provision should be made for the immediate reservation of all public lands bearing forests or timber, except for entry under the homestead and mining laws.

Individual settlers, farmers, locators of mines, etc., should be authorized to procure from the public timber lands such timber as may be imperatively needed to supply their actual personal necessities for fuel, buildings, fences, and the improvements of their claims.

The cutting or removing of public timber should be prohibited for purposes of transportation or exportation, or for sale or disposal, or for any other use or purpose whatever, except as above stated, or under laws enacted and rules and regulations prescribed by the local legislature of the State or Territory in which the timber is located, or unless a permit to cut timber has first been procured from the Secretary of the Interior.

A penalty should be provided for wasting or destroying timber growing or being

on public lands, whether by fire, felling, or otherwise, with the provision attached that, of all sums collected as fines, penalties, or damages under the act, one-half shall be paid to the informer, if any, and the other half to the school fund of the county or counties in which the offense was committed.

These suggestions clearly outline the leading features, which, if embodied in a general law upon the subject, will dispose of all material questions relative to forest reservations and the cutting and removal of timber from the public lands. The Commissioner's report, it is to be noted, treats of the timber lands under the law before August 4, 1892, when was approved the act entitled "an act to authorize the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building stone under placer mining laws;" but under which title, sec. 2, made the law of June 3, 1878, entitled "an act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," applicable to all the public land States. Thus it has been brought about that any timber on the public lands anywhere valuable chiefly for timber, but unfit for cultivation, and which have not been offered at public sale and not included at said date within a military, Indian, or other reservation, may be sold to citizens, or those declaring intention to become such, not exceeding 160 acres to any one person or association of persons, at the minimum price of \$2.50 per acre.

SWAMP-LAND GRANTS.

During the past year the claims for land in place under the swamp-land grants amounted to 29,954.92 acres, which increases the aggregate selections to 80,271,541.13 acres.

Swamp selections have been rejected amounting to 280,799.37 acres, the largest quantity in any one year.

Claims for swamp-land indemnity under the acts of March 3, 1855, and March 3, 1857, were acted upon in a large number of cases, but only \$17,513.16 were allowed on 19,895.02 acres, making a total paid on account of said claims of \$1,599,365.26.

Patents issued to 1,220 acres as land indemnity for swamp lands located with warrants or scrip.

Indemnity claims were rejected on about 250,000 acres.

With the lapse of time the adjudications of these swamp-land-grant claims became more difficult, but special efforts are being made with a view to their speedy adjustment.

OKLAHOMA SCHOOL LANDS.

Section 36 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1053), provides:

That the school lands reserved in the Territory of Oklahoma by this and former acts of Congress may be leased for a period not exceeding three years for the benefit of the school fund of said Territory by the governor thereof, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Instructions have been promulgated from time to time with a view to

carrying the statute into effect, and as a result of these regulations the Commissioner reports that the leasing of the lands has been put upon a working basis. Upon a careful consideration of the whole subject, which is fully set forth in his report, he states that he has come to the conclusion that the Land Department of the General Government should not be charged with the supervision of this work, and his reasons seem to be convincing. While it was undoubtedly wise legislation to place this matter under the supervision of this Department at the time, yet it would seem that provision should now be made for its transfer, so that, at a reasonable time, it may be placed exclusively under the control of the Territorial legislature, the proceeds from the leases being the property of the Territory and not of the General Government.

LAND OFFICES.

The following table, Exhibit A, shows the amount of revenue received during last fiscal year at the several offices where the same is two-thirds the expenses or less (Sec. 2250, R. S. U. S.), and the next following (Exhibit B) shows the several land districts containing less than 100,000 acres of public land (Sec. 2248, R. S. U. S.). Only the latter provision is mandatory and that not at state capitals (Sec. 2249, R. S. U. S.):

EXHIBIT A.—*Total amount of revenue received from sales of public lands, also cost of collecting same, at the following-named land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892; also, excess of cost of collecting over one-third of whole amount collected.*

Office.	Total amount revenue col- lected.	Total cost of collecting.	One-third of whole amount revenue col- lected.	Excess cost of collecting revenue over one-third whole amount collected.
Huntsville.....	\$15,441.18	\$8,258.93	\$5,147.06	\$3,111.87
Montgomery*.....	23,556.83	9,253.00	7,852.28	1,400.72
Prescott*.....	18,573.60	6,456.55	6,191.20	265.35
Camden.....	10,136.21	5,195.48	3,378.74	1,816.74
Dardanelle.....	3,760.50	2,835.33	1,253.50	1,581.83
Harrison.....	17,704.85	7,818.56	5,901.62	1,916.94
Montrose.....	9,732.44	4,892.42	3,244.15	1,648.27
Cœur d'Alene.....	8,619.38	3,308.39	2,873.13	435.27
Des Moines*.....	2,741.77	1,825.45	913.92	911.53
Garden City.....	23,005.12	8,742.26	7,668.37	1,073.89
Larned.....	14,720.15	6,134.72	4,906.72	1,228.00
Salina.....	10,723.20	4,610.01	3,574.40	1,035.61
Natchitoches.....	5,429.32	3,258.11	1,809.77	1,448.34
New Orleans.....	28,492.98	11,455.07	9,497.66	1,957.41
Boonville.....	10,062.52	3,536.20	3,354.17	182.03
Springfield.....	23,496.65	8,394.50	7,832.22	562.28
Miles City.....	11,109.89	4,220.31	3,703.29	517.02
Bloomington.....	8,493.06	2,903.04	2,831.02	72.02
Grand Island.....	18,131.17	6,835.34	6,043.72	791.62
Lincoln*.....	1,714.00	1,844.39	571.33	1,273.06
Neligh.....	9,053.91	3,561.58	3,017.97	543.61
Carson City*.....	3,176.22	2,198.21	1,058.74	1,139.47
Eureka.....	3,102.26	2,205.67	1,034.09	1,171.58
Las Cruces.....	10,165.68	4,050.35	3,388.56	661.79
Santa Fé*.....	21,130.83	7,150.00	7,043.61	106.39
Beaver.....	3,186.04	2,757.01	1,062.02	1,695.00
Chamberlain.....	10,650.16	5,059.38	3,550.05	1,509.33
Huron.....	20,951.15	8,447.00	6,983.72	1,463.28
Pierre*.....	4,081.55	4,644.09	1,360.52	3,283.57
Yankton.....	11,804.75	4,581.36	3,934.92	646.44
Eau Claire.....	6,135.14	3,684.36	2,045.04	1,639.32
Menasha.....	1,619.53	1,564.06	539.84	1,024.22
Total.....	370,702.04	161,681.13	123,567.35	38,113.80

EXHIBIT B.—*Land districts, in which the area of public lands, remaining unsold, is less than 100,000 acres.*

Land districts.	State.	Public lands remaining unsold.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Des Moines*	Iowa.....	None.
Kirwin.....	Kansas	None.
Larned.....	do	16, 289
Oberlin.....	do	85, 774
Salina.....	do	1, 537
Topeka.....	do	None.
Marshall.....	Minnesota.....	1, 560
Bloomington.....	Nebraska.....	None.
Grand Island.....	do	23, 080
Lincoln*	do	None.
Guthrie.....	Oklahoma.....	437
Mitchell.....	South Dakota.....	None.
Yankton.....	do	10, 720
Menasha.....	Wisconsin.....	54, 400
Total.....	.....	193, 797

* State capital.

PROMOTIONS BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

During the last year the plan has been put into operation in the Land Office, as well as in the other bureaus of the Department, of making promotions wholly upon the basis of merit, and as the result of an examination held last May the Commissioner reports that he takes pleasure in commending the general scope of the system as adopted, and states that "as the examinations under the present system are necessarily general in their nature, comprehending important features of work assignable to the different divisions and subdivisions of a given bureau, the tendency will be towards a more general knowledge by the clerks of the work of the entire Bureau, and thus avoid the annoyances and delays which have hitherto attended the transfer of employes, under the exigencies of the service, to other and equally important duties."

THE INADEQUATE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner last year recommended the erection of a suitable public building, to be owned by the Government, affording adequate accommodations, and that proper provisions be made therein for the greater security of Land Office records. He now suggests that such a building might be further utilized for the preservation of the records of the several land offices and offices of the surveyor-general when discontinued; that there would be great advantages in the concentration of the records in one place, and that in the way suggested it might be accomplished with comparatively little additional expense.

The work of the Land Office has been accomplished to such an extent, the force may have to be reduced or concentrated.

APPEALS IN LAW CASES.

A statement of the Assistant Attorney-General for this Department, printed as Exhibit A to this report, shows a steady increase in the amount of work done by the force engaged, under his direction, in preparing decisions in land cases appealed to the Secretary and upon legal questions arising in other branches of the Department. All appeals have also a careful consideration by the First Assistant Secretary before they are finally acted on by the Secretary.

The following is a brief abstract of a few of the leading decisions relating to public lands rendered since the last annual report:

RAILROAD GRANT—ADJUSTMENT.

In the adjustment of the railroad grant now held by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, it was held that in view of the provisions in the act of March 3, 1887, requiring the adjustment of railroad grants "in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court," and the recent decision of said court as to the relation of the act of March 3, 1871, to the acts of 1857 and 1865, the Department must recede from its former rulings with respect to the adjustment of the Manitoba Railway grant as an entirety.

The grant for the St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway is a new grant, made by act of Congress subsequent in date to those by which the original grant was made for the main line, and it therefore follows that the grant for said extension should not be adjusted in connection with the other grants as an entirety. The earlier grants must be adjusted separately from the later, and wherever the latter conflicts with the older grant, priority of right must be accorded the prior grant.

The separate adjustment of the grants for the main and branch lines precludes the right of indemnity selection by the older grants along the line of the younger, and *vice versa*. (13 L. D., 353.)

RAILROAD GRANT—FORFEITURE.

In the case of New Orleans Pacific Railway Company (14 L. D., 321) it was held that a forfeiture of a railroad grant for breach of condition subsequent may be declared judicially, in a proceeding duly authorized, or by a direct assertion of ownership by an act of Congress.

The lands granted and certified in aid of the New Orleans and Opelousas Road under the act of June 3, 1856, and embraced within the act of forfeiture declared by Congress July 14, 1870, were by said act restored to the public domain, and the certifications thereof were annulled and vacated thereby; and the lands so released being public lands, at the date the grant to the New Orleans Pacific became effective, passed thereunder to said company.

MINING CLAIM—CONFLICTING PATENT.

In the case of the Juniata Lode (13 L. D., 715), an important decision was rendered, to the effect that where a patented placer is found to be in conflict with a lode claim, and the facts are such as to warrant judicial proceedings for the vacation of the patent as to the land in conflict, the patentee may, by mesne conveyance, surrender the title of such land to the Government, and so vest the Department with jurisdiction to again dispose of the land. By this course expensive litigation is avoided and the same result reached.

DESERT LAND ENTRY—WATER SUPPLY.

In the case of Orin P. McDonald (13 L. D., 30), it was held that a water supply derived from wells located on the lands may be accepted as sufficient if it be shown

that said supply is controlled by the entryman, is permanent in character, and effectively used for the purpose of irrigation.

COAL LAND—CHARACTER OF PROOF.

In the case of *Rucker et al v. Knisley* (14 L. D., 113), the rule was laid down that, in determining the character of land alleged to be chiefly valuable for coal, the extent of the deposit may be shown by the testimony of geological experts and practical miners, taken in connection with the actual production of coal.

RIGHT OF WAY—CANALS—RAILROADS—UNSURVEYED LAND.

In the case of the Santa Cruz Water Storage Company (13 L. D., 660) it was held that the act of March 3, 1891, does not authorize the approval of maps showing the location of canals, ditches, or reservoirs on unsurveyed land. The same rule is now applied to railway right-of-way applications under the act of March 3, 1875. (See case of Tintic Range Railway Company (15 L. D., 88), wherein it was said that maps of definite location submitted under said act will not be approved where the line of road, either wholly or in part, traverses unsurveyed land.)

It has also been held that section 18 of said act of 1891, does not grant a right of way for canals and ditches through Indian reservations. (*Florida Mesa Ditch Co.*, 14 L. D., 265.)

SIoux INDIAN LANDS—ALLOTMENT.

In determining the status of Sioux allotments under the treaty of 1868, in view of sections 11 and 15, of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888), an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General, to whom the question was referred, was adopted, to the effect that under the provisions of the treaty of April 29, 1868, Indians holding certificates of allotment have only the right to the exclusive possession of the land covered by the certificate so long as they may continue to cultivate the land; hence selections under said treaty give no rights that descend to the heirs of the allottee.

The act of March 2, 1889, however, validates allotments made under said treaty and directs the issuance of patents in the name of the allottees, for the sole use and benefit of the Indian, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs. The marriage of a widow, therefore, does not affect the status of the land covered by the certificate of her former husband.

Certificates of allotment issued under the treaty of 1868 may be surrendered and new allotments taken under the act of 1889.

In case of an application to select land covered by the prior selection of another under said treaty, on the ground that said selection has been abandoned, action should not be taken without due notice to the prior claimant. (13 L. D., 307.)

APPLICATION FOR SURVEY—SHALLOW LAKES.

In the case of *John P. Hoel* (13 L. D., 588) the Department held that an application for the survey of land covered by a nonnavigable lake must be denied, where it appears that said lake has been meandered and the adjacent land disposed of by the Government, as the land covered by such lake belongs to the adjoining proprietors and not to the United States.

REPAYMENT—TRANSFEREE.

Many interesting questions arise on applications for the repayment of purchase money, fees, and commissions. Among the important cases in this line may be mentioned that of *Adolph Emert* (14 L. D., 101), wherein it was held that the only person qualified to apply for repayment under section 2, act of June 16, 1880, is the one in whom the title to the land is vested at the date of the cancellation of the entry, or the heirs of such party.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO INDIANS.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows that since the date of his previous annual report patents have been issued and delivered to 1,393 Indians, as follows: 265 on Grande Ronde reservation, Oregon; 167 to Poncas in South Dakota; 109 to Iowas in Oklahoma Territory; 1 to a Miami Indian; 242 to Wyandottes; 157 to Ottawas and 68 to Modocs in the Indian Territory, and 284 to Papagoes on San Xavier reservation in Arizona. Also, that patents have been prepared, but not yet delivered to 5,245 Indians: 3,321 to Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1,365 to the Citizen Band of Pottawatomies, and 561 to Absentee Shawnees, all in the Territory of Oklahoma and all under and in accordance with agreements with those Indians ratified by the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891.

His report further shows that allotments have been concluded and approved, and the preparation of the patents for issue thereon is being made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to 3,059 Indians, as follows: 1,530 to Oneidas in Wisconsin; 76 to Sacs and Foxes in Kansas and Nebraska; 1,338 to Sissetons and Wahpetons in South Dakota, and 115 to Prairie Band of Pottawatomies in Kansas, and that 48 allotments to Eastern Shawnees and 302 to Senecas in the Indian Territory had been examined and laid before the Department for action.

The work in the field in making allotments to 4,878 Indians has been completed and the reports therein are receiving, as promptly as the limited force of the Indian Bureau will permit, the careful examination and consideration necessary before reporting them for the issue of patents. These comprise 879 Sioux on Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; 846 Jicarilla Apaches in New Mexico; 1,129 Sioux on Yankton Reservation, South Dakota; 70 Tonkawas in Oklahoma, 236 Chippewas on White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota, and 464 Sioux on ceded Sioux lands in South Dakota.

The work of making allotments to Indians is in progress on the Warm Spring Reservation, in Oregon; the Yakama Reservation, in Washington; the Moqui Reservation, in Arizona; the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Reservation, in Kansas, and the Iowa Reservation, in Kansas and Nebraska, and the Chippewa reservations, in Minnesota. The allotment work in the field on the Umatilla and Siletz Reservation, in Oregon, and the Nez Perce Reservation, in Idaho, is nearing completion, as is also the adjustment of the work on the Devils Lake Reservation, North Dakota, so as to give allotments to married women under the amendment of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), to the general allotment act.

Preparations in the nature of surveys of limited areas of land have been made on the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Sioux reservations, in South Dakota, with the view of making allotments to such of the Indians of

those reservations as desire to settle down to work upon and make permanent homes of selected portions of these reservations. A special allotting agent has been sent to the Lower Brule Reservation, in South Dakota, to make allotments to those Sioux residing or belonging thereon.

In addition to the work on the reservations mentioned, 529 allotments have been made during the fiscal year to Indians upon the public domain in California and Oregon for whom no reservations are provided, and this work is still in progress among the nonreservation Indians of those States and Nevada.

The condition and status of the Indians of the various States and Territories with reference to the allotment of lands in severalty is briefly shown in the Commissioner's report.

Since the 4th of March, 1889, more than 24,000,000 acres of Indian lands, released by the Indians of their right of occupancy, have been restored to the public domain and opened to settlement, to become the homes of pioneer settlers. In addition, a number of agreements have been negotiated which, when ratified, will swell the total area to over 30,000,000 acres of land, heretofore reserved and uncultivated, made available for productive use. During the same time 12,273 allotments in severalty have been made to Indians and 7,248 patents have been issued and delivered to Indian allottees, and others are in course of preparation.

The negotiations for relinquishment of portions of reservations and allotments of land have involved many delicate questions and a great amount of work by the department and the Indian bureau. Every effort possible has been made to bring the allottees to the occupancy and cultivation of their individual allotments, and it may be said that a very general interest is manifested by them in the ownership of their individual tracts and in making permanent homes for themselves. Perhaps it may be found that some are not sufficiently prepared therefor; but it is hoped that the example not only of the more progressive members of the former tribes to which they have belonged, but also the influence of the white people and negroes who have located among and around them upon the lands opened to settlement, will encourage and enable them to move forward in the ways of civilization and self-support.

LEASING INDIAN LANDS.

The law permitting leasing of Indian allotments in certain contingencies does not appear to be sufficient to accomplish what is necessary either in allowing such leasing in all cases where it would be desirable or in preventing undesirable or illegal leases. The third section of the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), amending the general allotment act, provides—

That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or other disability, any allottee under the provisions of said act, or any other act or treaty, can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or im-

prove his allotment or any part thereof, the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by such Secretary, for a term not exceeding three years for farming or grazing, or ten years for mining purposes.

This law does not appear to warrant making of any lease by an allottee who is not incapacitated by reason of age or some physical or mental disability to occupy, cultivate, and improve his allotment, either personally or by hiring help, or the leasing by the head of a family of the allotments of his minor children.

Leasing by able-bodied allottees, which would enable them to live without personal labor, would encourage habits of idleness and vice. On the other hand, if the Indian is given a piece of land which he may indeed *call* his own, but which he may not *use* as his own, except for cultivation or grazing, and he is without the proper training or means that will enable him to cultivate or use the whole or a considerable portion of it, he is practically deprived of the benefits that can and ought to be secured from its proper use.

LEASING OF TRIBAL AND UNALLOTTED LANDS.

Pursuant to authority therefor contained in section 3 of the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), permission was granted for the leasing by the Ponca and Oto Indians, the Osages and Kaws, and the Kiowas and Comanches in Oklahoma Territory of their surplus lands for grazing purposes for the period of one year from April 1, 1892, and there are, accordingly, now in force, two leases for grazing on the Ponca Reservation, two on the Oto Reservation, thirty-two on the Osage Reservation, and three on the Kaw Reservation.

The projected leases on the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation have not yet been put in proper condition for approval.

A large part of the surplus lands on the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, Nebr., have also been leased for grazing purposes. A few of these leases have also not been approved.

Two leases for removing gravel from tracts on the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., for railroad use have been approved for a period of ten years from July 11, 1892.

INDIANS NOT ON RESERVATIONS AND CONTESTS.

There are, according to the most reliable information, over 15,000 persons still claiming and maintaining the status of Indians who reside in States and Territories upon no reservation. Many of them have no rights upon any existing reservations, while others belong and are entitled to reside upon reservations to which it has not been possible to induce them to remove, the greater portion preferring to lead lives of vagabondage, wandering about and finding a precarious living mainly by begging from place to place, principally at villages and towns along the transcontinental railroads. Others are strongly attached to locations occupied by their tribes before the lands were

opened to white settlement. They have continued to reside upon tracts of such land without any other titles than that of occupancy. In the progress of settlement of this country, they have been very largely crowded back or ousted completely from all portions of such tracts as are of any value for grazing or tillable use.

Attention has been given to this class of Indians and efforts have been and are now being made to acquaint them with their privileges and rights and to secure to them proper title to such land as they now occupy and desire to hold, under the provisions of law for Indian allotments on the public domain. As a consequence of activity in this direction, numerous contests of Indian entries are made, and no doubt many just claims are lost or forfeited because of the ignorance of the Indian claimant or his pecuniary inability to pay the legal fees and to make proper defense. An estimate was presented to Congress at its last session, with my recommendation for a small appropriation to pay necessary expenses in such cases, but no appropriation was made. It should receive the attention heretofore requested.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

It is shown by the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the enrollment of pupils in the schools conducted for the education and training of the Indian youth reached during the year 19,793 pupils, an increase over the previous year of 1,867 pupils, and that the average attendance was 15,111 pupils, an increase of 1,523 pupils over that of the previous year.

The existing school buildings and facilities provided by the United States afford accommodations for Indian pupils as follows:

	Pupils.
In 14 nonreservation Government industrial training schools.....	4, 235
In 67 reservation boarding schools.....	7, 644
In 101 reservation day schools	3, 714
Total	15, 593
Contracts were made with religious associations and other institutions for the education and training of	5, 186
In addition to the above, contracts have been made with public-school districts in the States of California, Oregon, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and the Territory of Utah for the education of Indian children to the number of	197
Making a total capacity for the past fiscal year of.....	20, 976
Seven new nonreservation schools, the establishment of which has been specially authorized by appropriations made by Congress, but which have not yet been completed or put in operation, will provide additional accommodations for.....	800
Seven new reservation boarding schools will provide for.....	640
Making the total number of pupils that can be accommodated with means already provided, without including a considerable increase of accommodations in day schools, especially among the Sioux in the Dakotas.....	22, 416

The following exhibits taken from the Commissioner's report show the attendance of Indian pupils at schools from 1877 to 1892, inclusive, and also the enrollment and average attendance from 1887 to 1892:

Indian school attendance from 1877 to 1892, both years inclusive.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.		Totals.	
	Num-ber.	Average attend-ance.	Num-ber.	Average attend-ance.	Num-ber.	Average attend-ance.
1877.....	*60	.....	*270	.....	330	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,488
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881.....	68	†3,888	106	†4,221	174	4,976
1882.....	71	2,755	54	1,311	125	4,066
1883.....	75	2,599	64	1,443	139	4,042
1884.....	86	4,358	76	1,757	162	6,115
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888.....	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889.....	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891.....	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892.....	149	12,474	134	2,637	283	15,111

*Including 11 boarding and 187 day; total 198 among civilized tribes not included after 1877.

†Number attending one month or more during the year.

Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1887 to 1892.

ENROLLED.

Kind of school.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Government schools:						
Training and boarding.....	6,847	6,998	6,797	7,236	8,572	9,674
Day.....	3,115	3,175	2,863	2,963	2,887	3,470
Total.....	9,963	10,173	9,660	10,199	11,449	13,144
Contract schools:						
Boarding.....	2,763	3,234	4,038	4,186	4,282	4,294
Day.....	1,044	1,293	1,307	1,004	886	1,011
Industrial boarding, specially appropriated for.....	564	512	779	988	1,309	1,344
Total.....	4,371	5,039	6,124	6,178	6,477	6,649
Aggregate.....	14,333	15,212	15,784	16,377	17,926	19,793
Increase.....					1,549	1,867

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Government schools:						
Training and boarding.....	5,276	5,533	5,212	5,644	6,794	7,658
Day.....	1,896	1,929	1,744	1,780	1,661	2,069
Total.....	7,172	7,462	6,956	7,424	8,410	9,727
Contract schools:						
Boarding.....	2,258	2,694	3,213	3,384	3,504	3,612
Day.....	604	786	662	587	502	568
Industrial boarding, specially appropriated for.....	486	478	721	837	1,172	1,204
Total.....	3,348	3,958	4,596	4,808	5,178	5,384
Aggregate.....	10,520	11,420	11,552	12,232	13,588	15,111
Increase.....					1,356	1,523

These statistics show that considerable progress has been made during the year, notwithstanding the embarrassments by reason of the limitation of law upon the cost of school buildings and otherwise in the enlarging the school accommodations and facilities for the educational and industrial training of the Indian children of the rising generation. The enrollment of pupils in these schools has kept pace with the increasing accommodations, thus bringing a quarter number under care, discipline, and instruction.

The Commissioner invites attention to the fact that the amount appropriated for Indian education for the last fiscal year was \$2,291,650; that the amount asked for for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1892, was \$2,917,060; while the amount actually appropriated by Congress is \$2,313,525, being only \$21,875 in excess of the appropriations of the preceding year. He presents the following table of annual appropriations made by Congress for the support of Indian schools since 1877:

Annual appropriations made by the Government since the fiscal year 1877 for support of Indian schools.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1886.....	\$1,100,065	10
1878.....	30,000	50	1887.....	1,211,415	10
1879.....	60,000	100	1888.....	1,179,916	*2.6
1880.....	75,000	25	1889.....	1,348,015	14
1881.....	75,000	.....	1890.....	1,364,568	1
1882.....	135,000	80	1891.....	1,842,770	35
1883.....	487,200	260	1892.....	2,291,650	24.3
1884.....	675,200	38	1893.....	2,312,385	0.9
1885.....	992,800	47			

* Decrease.

Because of this failure of Congress to appropriate sufficient funds it will be impossible to make during the ensuing fiscal year that advancement in work of gathering the Indian children in schools that is so desirable.

The following table is presented by the Commissioner as showing the amounts of money appropriated for Indian education, called for by contracts made by the Indian Office with the various religious associations and other institutions for educational work among the Indians, from and including the fiscal year 1866:

XXXVIII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Amounts set apart for various religious bodies for Indian education for each of the fiscal years 1886 to 1893, inclusive.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total for 8 years.
Roman Catholic	\$118,343	\$194,635	\$221,169	\$347,672	\$356,957	\$363,349	\$394,756	\$369,535	\$2,366,416
Presbyterian	32,995	37,910	36,500	41,825	47,650	44,850	44,310	29,040	315,080
Congregational	16,121	26,696	26,080	29,310	28,459	27,271	29,146	25,736	208,819
Martinsburg, Pa	5,400	10,410	7,500	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,310
Alaska Training School .....	.....	4,175	4,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,350
Episcopal .....	.....	1,890	3,690	18,700	24,876	29,910	23,220	4,860	107,146
Friends	1,960	27,845	14,460	23,383	23,383	24,743	24,743	10,020	150,537
Mennonite .....	.....	3,340	2,500	3,125	4,375	4,375	4,375	3,750	25,840
Middletown, Cal .....	.....	1,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,523
Unitarian .....	.....	1,350	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	33,750
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis .....	.....	.....	1,350	4,050	7,560	9,180	16,200	15,120	53,460
Methodist .....	.....	.....	.....	2,725	9,940	6,700	13,980	.....	33,345
Mrs. L. H. Daggett .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†6,480	6,480
Miss Howard .....	.....	.....	.....	275	600	1,000	2,000	2,500	6,375
Appropriation for Lincoln Institution	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	267,200
Appropriation for Hampton Institute	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	160,320
Total	228,259	363,214	376,264	529,905	562,640	570,218	611,570	525,881	3,767,951

* Dropped.

† This contract was made last year with the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As that organization did not wish to make any contracts for the current fiscal year the contract was renewed with Mrs. Daggett.

In this connection the Commissioner observes that—

It will be noticed by an examination of the table that the money devoted to this purpose has been very unequally distributed among the different denominations engaged in the work, and this has given rise to a good deal of jealousy and criticism of the Indian Office.

There has been during the past year a great deal of public discussion regarding the matter of contract schools, and there is a very general consensus of opinion among the great masses of the people that the work of education for the Indians should be carried on either by the Government through its own agencies or by individuals and churches at their own expense. The appropriation of public funds for sectarian uses is almost universally condemned, and, while there has been no radical change in the policy of the Government regarding this matter, there has been a very practical change in the attitude of the churches.

The Friends have given up their work among the Eastern Cherokees; the Methodists have ceased to ask for any public money for their schools; the Episcopalians have largely reduced the amounts asked for their schools.

The amount allowed for contract schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is considerably less than that for the year ending June 30, 1892. This decrease arises from three causes: (1) The fact that a number of contract schools have been given up by the churches and are hereafter to be controlled by the Government; (2) the amount of money set apart for contract schools for next year has been based generally upon the average attendance for last year, which, in many cases, was less than the number then contracted for; and (3), owing to the large reduction by Congress in the estimates of the Indian Office for educational purposes, it has been found absolutely necessary, in order to keep the expenditures for the coming school year within the limits of the appropriation, to reduce somewhat the total set apart for contract schools.

The Secretary has heretofore expressed his views on this subject, and in your previous messages you have drawn the attention of Congress to what you deem the proper respective relation and claims of the national and contract schools, and it is not deemed necessary to renew the expression of my views now.

SITES FOR NEW NONRESERVATION SCHOOLS.

Under the act of February 16, 1891 (26 Stats., 764), and the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1012), lands have been selected or secured and title thereto passed to the United States, on which suitable school buildings for Indian industrial schools are to be or have been erected at Pipestone, Minn.; Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Tomah, Wis.; and Perris, Cal.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE INDIANS.

Important negotiations were conducted and in progress with Indian tribes during the past fiscal year, and others have been recently inaugurated under provisions of law providing therefor, which are briefly referred to as follows:

NAVAJO INDIAN COMMISSION.

For several years past it was rumored abroad that there are rich gold and silver deposits in the Carizo Mountains, situated within the Navajo Indian Reservation, and it seemed to be the settled belief of people in that section of the country that immense mineral wealth would be discovered therein, if allowed to be prospected for. Some persons had gone surreptitiously to the reservation for this purpose, and once in 1890 the military, called upon to remove a party of these prospectors, found fifteen men locating claims at the foot of these mountains, and ejected them.

The fact that the whites were eager to obtain possession of these supposed mineral fields and that the condition of the Indians would be improved by ceding the lands embracing the same, led to the appointment of a commission in pursuance of a provision contained in the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1009), for the purpose of negotiating with the Navajoes for the surrender of a portion of their reservation to include the mountains referred to. The members thereof, as finally constituted, consisted of Brig. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, commanding the Department of Arizona; John L. Barstow, Shelburne, Vt.; and J. G. Allyn, Albuquerque, N. Mex. They were instructed to meet on the 10th day of May, 1892, at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., and, among other things, to make careful examination of the section of the country within which there were believed to be valuable mineral deposits and determine the probable extent or area of such deposits, in order to ascertain what particular portions of the reservation it would be desirable for the Indians to relinquish and also to determine the character of the country and the value of that part which they would be expected to cede, and, in the event of finding mineral deposits and in making successful negotiations with the Indians, to provide in the agreement a sufficient fund for constructing and maintaining an adequate system of irrigation for their reservation and developing a water supply sufficient for their numerous

flocks and herds, and also for maintaining proper schools for the instruction of their children in the elementary branches of learning.

The Commission reported on May 19, 1892, that the work of examining and prospecting the mountains referred to was begun and diligently pursued for the period of two weeks, during which time two geologists and a professional prospector traversed and carefully examined the whole of said mountains; that at the request of the board of trustees of the town of Gallup, N. Mex., two other professional prospectors were allowed to join the commission at their own expense; that these two men had been prospecting in the Carrizo Mountains on two previous occasions and claimed to know of the presence of rich gold and silver ores; that they were, however, unable to show the commissioners any ores which they themselves had not already discovered; that Gen. McCook took samples of their own selections of ores with him to Los Angeles for assay; and that the certificate of assay attached to said report shows that the prospectors named were mistaken in their claims as to the values of the ores.

The commissioners also reported that the geological conditions were found to be extremely unfavorable for the probable occurrence of ores of the precious metals; that sandstone forms the mass of mountains which are traversed here and there by dikes of eruptive rock of varying character; that in the vicinity of these dikes the sandstone has been changed and altered, showing some small bodies of specular and allied ores of iron, which, however, carry no appreciable values of the precious metals; that small amounts of copper and iron pyrites were found, but not in workable bodies or in veins that could be traced; that no lead ores were found; that it does not seem probable that any true fissure veins exist in the mountains referred to; that they obtained the opinion of each individual member of the party who had examined the Carrizo Mountain region; and that geologists, scientists, and prospectors alike concurred in the conclusions that there were no surface appearances of valuable mineral deposits and that the region was barren of metallic wealth and worthless for mining purposes.

They further reported that they personally supervised an assay of the specimens collected, the results in all cases showing either no precious metals or at best but traces thereof, and proving that the ores have no pecuniary or commercial value, and they stated that in view of the disappointing fact they did not deem it their duty to proceed with negotiations for the relinquishment of that portion of the reservation.

By reason of the fact that this reservation does not afford sufficient food and water for the sustenance of the large flocks and herds upon which the Navajos depend for support, thousands of them have crossed the reservation boundaries and gone upon the public domain. This has brought about strained relations between them and the whites in that locality, resulting in frequent conflicts and sometimes bloodshed.

No negotiations having been opened with the Navajos it was deemed proper to take some action looking to their relief by the development of a water supply by means of common wells, artesian wells, and storage reservoirs, and the construction in connection of a system of irrigation. With this end in view and in accordance with suggestions of Gen. McCook, the President has given instructions, in effect as follows:

First. That the reservation be divided into as many districts as the department commander may deem expedient to make a survey and contour map, with a view to establishing a system of irrigation and developing a water supply thereon.

Second. That officers to be designated by the same officer be detailed and one assigned to each of such districts, to make a preliminary topographical survey and to prepare a contour or topographical map, so that a correct map can be made of the reservation.

Third. That the survey be made also with a view to a system of irrigation and developing a stock water supply sufficient for the 16,000 or 18,000 Navajo Indians, and that the irrigating ditches or canals, dams, laterals, etc., and the lands to be irrigated therefrom, be indicated on the proposed maps, together with the available and suitable places for artesian wells, bore wells to be worked by windmills, and such points in cañons or mountains with a view to constructing storage reservoirs, or where springs or other sources of water supply may be developed.

Fourth. That an estimate of the cost of constructing the same be submitted in detail; that an estimate of the annual cost of maintaining and repairing the same be also submitted; and that an estimate of the cost of each artesian well, bore-well, storage reservoir, etc., including machinery and appliances, be also reported.

Fifth. That a full and complete report be made upon the question of the feasibility and practicability of constructing and maintaining a proper system of irrigation upon the reservation, and of providing a suitable supply of water to meet the wants of all the Navajos thereon and those to be removed thereto; to contain any other information or plans necessary to put into successful operation the system as proposed.

The Navajo question has been brought to the attention of the senate committee on indian affairs with the hope that it will, by subcommittee or otherwise, make such inquiry as would enable them to have a personal knowledge of the situation, and such knowledge of the situation by the members of the senate committee would undoubtedly facilitate any legislation which may be necessary in the future.

It is considered that the lands commonly designated as "Navajo Reservation," that were set apart by executive order of May, 1884, for "Indian purposes," are no part of the Navajo country, although they are referred to as such in the above instructions, the subject not then

having been freely considered, and that those in Utah, west of the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude, should be restored to the public domain, as there is good reason to believe the same contains valuable mineral deposits, and the Indians neither use these lands and have no title or claim to them.

SHOSHONE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Department has been for some time in possession of information to the effect that the Indians occupying the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyo., desired to take their lands by allotment and dispose of a portion of their reservation to the United States. The whites looking to the development of that State were anxious that negotiations be opened with the Indians for the surrender of a portion of their reservation. Accordingly and under authority of a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1891, a commission consisting of J. D. Woodruff, Lande, Wyo., C. H. Merillat, Washington, D. C., and J. H. Bingham, Wauseon, Ohio, was appointed and instructed to proceed to that reservation for the purpose of opening negotiations with the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians thereof for the relinquishment of a portion of the same.

An agreement was concluded with these Indians on October 2, 1891, signed by two of said commissioners, Messrs. Bingham and Merillat, and reported to the department October 15, 1891, and was submitted to congress January 11, 1892, for its consideration and action, with certain objections of the department thereto fully set forth. It appears that the people of Wyoming are not satisfied with the quantity of land proposed to be ceded, and asked congress to reopen negotiations in order that an opportunity may be afforded the Indians to make further cessions. The Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892 (Public, No. 119), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to reopen the negotiations with the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians for the surrender of certain portions of their reservation in the State of Wyoming and makes appropriation for that purpose, any agreement thus negotiated to be ratified by congress. Instructions have been prepared for the guidance of the commission in conducting the negotiations proposed and it will be sent to the field at an early day.

PYRAMID LAKE COMMISSION.

The fact that the town of Wadsworth, Nev., is located within the boundaries of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation; that many whites have settled therein along the fertile bottoms of the Truckee River; that about one-fourth of the Indian population of the reservation have settled in and around the town; and that it was desirable to settle the disturbed condition of affairs there, led to the appointment of a commission as provided in a clause contained in the Indian appropriation

act of March 3, 1891, to negotiate with the Pah-Ute Indians of that reservation for the surrender of the southern portion thereof, to embrace the said town. The commission, consisting of Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, Cyrus Beede, and William A. Morgan, met at Wadsworth, Nev., on September 12, 1891, pursuant to approved instructions, to enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned it.

An agreement was concluded, October 17, 1891, with the Pah-Ute Indians of the said reservation for the surrender of the southern portion thereof, which was submitted to Congress on January 11, 1892, for its consideration and action. That the agreement appears not to be satisfactory to the people of the State of Nevada, who desire the Indians of that reservation to surrender a larger portion thereof, and also that the Indians occupying the Walker River Reservation in that State surrender and relinquish the whole of it to the United States. Accordingly, a bill in lieu of one to ratify said agreement was introduced into and is now pending before Congress to vacate and restore a larger portion of the Pyramid Lake Reservation and the entire Walker River Reservation to the public domain, the same, if it shall become a law, to be presented to the Indians of the respective reservations for their acceptance and consent. It is provided in the proposed legislation that the Indians of both reservations shall remove to and settle upon the diminished Pyramid Lake Reservation, a portion of which is to be well irrigated, and the remainder thereof to be fenced for grazing purposes.

MISSION INDIAN COMMISSION.

The commission appointed under the provisions of an act approved January 12, 1891 (26 Stats., 712), and consisting of A. K. Smiley, of Redland, Cal.; Joseph R. Moore, of Lapeer, Mich.; and C. C. Painter, of Washington, D. C., the last of whom is connected with the Indian Rights Association, made their report, which was favorably acted upon by the Department and presented to the President for his consideration, and was approved by him December 29, 1891.

The selection by the Commission of certain reservations deemed to be sufficient for the necessities of the Mission Indians involved the exchange of certain lands claimed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and also by certain private individuals, as well as the purchase of certain other tracts. There being no authority of law for the exchange and purchase of the lands referred to, further legislation was asked for, and the act of July 1, 1892, was passed and approved, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the recommendations of the Commission and appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of lands and improvements.

Steps have been taken to secure the relinquishments and deeds of conveyance necessary to carry into execution the exchanges and recommendations made by the Commission, and it is believed from reports pertaining to the matter that the plans will be successfully completed.

Patents will issue for the several reservations, as authorized by the act, when the arrangements indicated shall have been executed.

Miss Kate Foote is now engaged in the work of making allotments to the Indians located on certain of the reservations in Southern California occupied by the Mission Indians.

YANKTON RESERVATION, S. DAK.

A commission consisting of J. C. Adams, South Dakota; W. L. Brown, Chicago, and John J. Cole, St. Louis, has been appointed under authority of a provision contained in the Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892 (Public No. 119), for the purpose of opening negotiations with the Indians of Yankton Reservation, South Dakota, for the surrender of their surplus lands, allotments having been completed to the individuals of the bands, any agreement concluded to be subject to ratification by Congress. This commission has been instructed to meet at Yankton Agency on October 1, 1892, and enter upon its duties.

SILETZ RESERVATION, OREGON.

A Commission, consisting of H. H. Harding, of Missouri, Reuben P. Boise and William H. Odell, of Oregon, has been appointed under the provision contained in the Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892, for opening negotiations with the Indians of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon, for relinquishment of the surplus lands of their reservation remaining after the allotments made to the individual Indians. This commission has received its instructions, and will meet to enter upon the discharge of its duties as soon as the disbursing officer thereof shall have executed an approved bond.

PUYALLUP COMMISSION.

The report of the Commission, consisting of the late Charles D. Drake, of Washington, D. C.; George B. Kinkead, of Lexington, Ky., and B. F. Harness, of Kokomo, Ind., and appointed under a provision therefor contained in the Indian appropriation act of August 19, 1890 (26 Stats., 354), to investigate certain specified matters pertaining to the Indians of the Puyallup Reservation, adjoining the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washington, was transmitted to Congress at its last session, and Senate bill No. 3056, Fifty-second Congress, first session, provides for giving the consent of Congress to the removal by the legislature of the State of Washington of the restrictions upon the power of alienation of a portion of the lands embraced in the said reservation upon certain conditions therein contained, and was reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs for carrying out the recommendations made by the Department on the subject, and is still pending before that body, having been made a special order at its next session.

It is very important that early legislation, fully guarding and protecting the rights and interests of these Indians and at the same time removing the obstruction to the growth and development of the city of Tacoma, shall be enacted.

The Secretary went to this reservation in August last and visited a number of the Indian farms, and also held a council with the Indians at the agency, with a view chiefly of determining whether they are in a condition to manage prudently, if received, the very considerable sums of money they may obtain for their lands, if sold. It is believed from this investigation that they, as a body, are sufficiently advanced to take ordinarily good care of these funds; but there are exceptions enough to warrant the interposition of a commission to determine such exceptional cases, for which the money should be placed in the United States Treasury, to bear interest, and be paid semi-annually. That the lands should be sold under proper restrictions to secure fair prices, the Secretary has no doubt.

COLVILLE COMMISSION.

Mark A. Fullerton, of Colfax, Oregon; William H. H. Dufur, of Dufur, Oregon, and James F. Payne, of Alma, N. C., were appointed as commissioners to determine the correct location of the northern line of the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon, and also to negotiate with the various bands of Indians occupying the Colville Reservation, Wash., for the surrender of such portion thereof as they might choose to dispose of. Both duties were discharged by the commission, and an agreement was concluded with the Indians of the Colville Reservation whereby they ceded to the United States the northern half of their reservation, embracing about 1,500,000 acres, for a consideration of \$1,500,000. The report of the commission, their proceedings, and the agreement negotiated, were submitted to Congress at the beginning of its last session, accompanied by a draft of a bill to ratify the same, although certain provisions of the agreement were somewhat unsatisfactory to the Department. That body, when the agreement came before it for consideration, took the ground that as that reservation had been established by Executive order, it could be restored to the public domain without the consent of the Indians, and passed an act vacating and restoring to the public domain that portion of the reservation which the Indians had agreed to cede, the same to be thrown open to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President. This act becomes a law without the approval of the President.

The act provides that the net proceeds of the lands so restored shall be set apart in the Treasury of the United States for the time being, but subject to such future appropriation for public use as Congress may make, and that until so otherwise appropriated may be subject to expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior from time to time for cer-

tain specific purposes for their benefit, and in the promotion of education, civilization, and self-support among the said Indians.

The action of Congress in relation to this reservation constitutes legislative declaration as to the status of Executive order reservations. It is to be regretted that this declaration was not made prior to the appointment of a commission to treat with the Indians occupying this reservation for a relinquishment of a portion of it, for by the fact that a commission was sent to negotiate with them the Indians were led to believe through the councils held by the Commission that they possessed title to the lands and ought to be consulted as to the disposal thereof. The fact that their supposed rights have been ignored and that a portion of their reservation has been vacated and restored without their consent may cause them to feel sorely aggrieved when the land shall be opened to settlement after the survey thereof.

ROUND VALLEY COMMISSION.

Under the provisions of the act approved October 1, 1890, which provided for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in the State of California, the appraised value, as reported by the Round Valley Indian Commission, of improvements made by certain settlers prior to 1873 was tendered to and refused by them, and as they manifested a determination to remain thereon a detachment of troops was ordered to cause their removal, which was accomplished in the month of April last. Deeds were secured from other settlers who were owners of lands and improvements on the reservation by virtue of patents obtained from the State of California, the consideration being the appraised valuation. The reservation has been diminished so as to contain 43,560 acres, and steps have been taken looking to surveys for allotments in severalty.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, N. DAK.

The Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892 (Public No. 119), authorized the President to appoint a commission, to consist of three persons, to negotiate with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in North Dakota for the cession and relinquishment to the United States of whatever right or interest they may have in and to any and all land in that State to which they claim title, and for their removal to and settlement upon lands to be hereafter selected and determined upon by the Secretary of the Interior upon the recommendation of the Commission, subject to the approval of Congress. The Commission has been appointed and its members are P. J. McCumber, North Dakota; John W. Wilson, Indiana, and W. W. Fleming, North Carolina.

This small band of Indians have for a long time asserted claim to an extensive tract of country lying in North Dakota, comprising about

9,500,000 acres, and have insisted with much earnestness and sincerity that the Government should pay them for it. A reservation in the extreme northern portion of that State, comprising two townships close to the international line, was set apart for their use by Executive order. Their proximity to the British possessions has brought many Indians, half-breeds, and whites of that country to the reservation, resulting perhaps in the admixture of the blood of both natives and foreigners, which will somewhat complicate the adjustment of their affairs.

The Commission appointed under the Indian appropriation act of August 19, 1890, for the purpose of negotiating for a settlement of the alleged claim of these Indians and removing them from such close proximity to Canadian neighbors, did not succeed in adjusting these matters, but its visit and efforts were evidently productive of some good, inasmuch as the Indians seem anxious to renew negotiations. Instructions have been issued and approved for the guidance of the Commission last appointed, and the members were instructed to meet at the Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak., on September 15, 1892, to enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned them.

CHEROKEE COMMISSION.

A clause contained in the Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892 (Public No. 119), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to continue the Cherokee Commission provided for by act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1005), and appropriates \$15,000 for that purpose.

Agreements have been concluded by the Cherokee Commission with the Kickapoos and the Tonkawas of Oklahoma Territory and the Cherokees in the Indian Territory, which are now pending before Congress for ratification.

The Kickapoo agreement was concluded September 9, 1891, and by the terms thereof the Indians cede to the United States the lands embraced in their reservation in Oklahoma, with the provision that out of the reservation thus ceded a tract of 80 acres shall be allotted to each member of the tribe, native or adopted, selections to be made within ninety days after ratification of the same; and that \$64,650 shall be distributed among the tribe per capita, provided, that if the number of allotments shall exceed 300 a deduction of \$50 shall be made from that amount for every allotment in excess of 300. The agreement was submitted on January 11, 1892, to Congress by the President with draft of a bill for its ratification.

By the terms of the agreement concluded with the Tonkawa Indians on October 21, 1891, they cede to the United States their reservation of about 90,710.89 acres. The agreement confirms the allotments in severalty to the members of this tribe, 70 in all, which had been made under the amended general allotment act, and as part compensation for the lands ceded, provides for allotments in similar manner and quantity to children born to members of the tribe between the date of

the agreement and that of its ratification by Congress, with provision for giving rights in the tribe to those members of other Indian tribes who were residing upon the reservation and had been adopted by the Tonkawas; and also for the payment of \$30,000 to the Indians as a further compensation for the lands relinquished. This agreement was submitted to Congress January 6, 1892.

By terms of agreement with the Wichitas they cede about 574,000 acres of land and are to receive allotments of 160 acres each, and to be paid what Congress may allow. The bill to ratify this agreement is pending in Congress.*

CHEROKEE OUTLET.

The most important agreement negotiated by the Cherokee Commission is that concluded December 19, 1891, with the Commissioners on the part of the Cherokee Nation and ratified by an act of the Cherokee council approved January 4, 1892, whereby that nation cedes its rights, title, and interest in the tract of country known as the Cherokee Outlet. For their long, faithful, and able management of this important business the former members and those now constituting the Commission are entitled to the highest commendation. Governor Jerome, Judge Sayre, and Mr. Wilson, now constituting the Commission, were untiring in their efforts and effected the present agreement against most discouraging obstacles. Though not possibly as favorable to the United States as might have been exacted had the Government insisted on its ultimate rights, it is yet deemed, under all the circumstances, sufficiently desirable to be recommended. By this conclusion this great waste between Kansas and Oklahoma will soon be opened to settlement and the whole country greatly benefited. If it is not purchased it must be opened by act of Congress or remain an uninhabited region infested by criminals escaping from other States, by herders driving their cattle thereon illegally and by other lawless persons. It is earnestly recommended that Congress be advised to ratify the agreement. It was transmitted to Congress by the President on March 9, 1892, with draft of legislation for its ratification.

The considerations specified for the cession are six, viz:

First. The removal of all persons in the Cherokee Nation not recognized by the authorities of that nation as citizens and not entitled to be there under provision of law or treaty.

Second. The abrogation of article 15 of the treaty of 1866, which provides for the settlement of friendly Indians in the Cherokee country east of the ninety-sixth meridian of longitude.

Third. The reaffirmation to the Cherokee Nation of the right of local self-government.

Fourth. The statement of accounts between the United States and the Cherokee Nation under various treaties since 1817.

* Since the date of this report the Cherokee Commission has completed agreement with the Pawnees and the Siletz commission with this tribe. These will be placed before Congress without delay.

Fifth. The allotment in the ceded country of 80 acres each to not more than 70 members of the Cherokee Nation, to be paid for out of the money consideration provided to be paid.

Sixth. The payment to the Cherokee Nation "at such time and in such manner as the Cherokee national council shall determine, the sum of \$8,595,736.12," over and above all other sums that have been received by the Cherokees on account of lands of the outlet that have been heretofore sold for the use of friendly tribes of Indians.

The concluding proviso to the agreement is—

If this agreement shall not be ratified by Congress, and the appropriation of money as herein provided for made on or before March 4, 1893, it shall be utterly void.

The ratification of this agreement will open to settlement about 6,000,000 acres of land, much of which is reported to be very fertile and valuable for agricultural purposes.

In his annual message, delivered to the National Council November 8, 1892, the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation holds the following language:

I recently sent to the President of the United States a list of over five thousand names of intruders, taken from the census rolls of 1890, and requesting his personal examination of the matter. I have been informed by his secretary that the list was sent to the Department of the Interior. The conditions attaching to and recommended in the report of the Senate Committee, to whom was referred the agreement for the sale of the lands lying west of the 96th meridian, are so at variance with the facts in the history of these intruders and so manifestly unjust to the Cherokee people that I do not for a moment believe that they will be acceded to on your part if they are made a condition to the sale of these lands. We have not been anxious to sell these lands, and we have known, that so far as the money consideration was concerned, we were not getting a tythe of their value, but as our tenants had been ejected and we were unjustly and uselessly deprived of the revenue derived from the grazing thereon and were constantly importuned and harassed by the Government of the United States for their sale, and our efforts to have the intruders removed having proved fruitless, we finally agreed to the sale, with the hope that our country would be freed from these pests, and the jurisdiction of our courts over our citizens be more firmly settled. The money was the least of these considerations. If Congress should decline to accept and ratify the agreement for the sale of these lands in its entirety, it will be necessary to take steps to remove the intruders by National authority. We have exhausted every effort to have the Government of the United States comply with its treaty obligations without avail. That there be no further excuse for delay I advise that you authorize the principal chief to issue a proclamation, warning these people not to put in crops the coming season and to depart the country in peace with their personal effects, and authorizing him, in case of the refusal of any of them so to do, to organize a force sufficient to eject them.

He further adds in another portion of his message:

The further consideration of the agreement for the sale of the Cherokee lands lying west of the 96th meridian, was continued at the last session of Congress to its session beginning the 1st Monday in December next. While there is considerable opposition to it, we have reasons to hope for its ratification; but it is necessary that the Cherokee Nation be represented there by its delegation, in order that our interests do not suffer from misrepresentation of our enemies. I ask that you make provision for sending a delegation as early as possible. The act approved January 6th, 1892, instructing the late delegation, make it their duty to report their action to you on the second Monday of your session. I refer you to that report for details of their mission.

In the event of the failure of Congress to ratify the agreement for the sale of the lands west of the 96th meridian, these lands ought to be placed under the jurisdiction of the officers of one of the districts until such time as the number of citizens there be sufficient to organize a district west of the Arkansas River.

With the ratification of the agreements already made by the Cherokee Commission, and the opening and settlement of the lands purchased, Oklahoma will become so populous and flourishing a Territory that it will soon demand admission to the Union, and it is anticipated will become one of which the nation will ever be proud.

CHIPPEWA COMMISSION.

In pursuance of authority contained in an act of Congress approved January 14, 1889 (35 Stats., 642), a commission of three persons was appointed by you February 26, 1889, to negotiate with all the different bands or tribes of Chippewas in the State of Minnesota, for complete cession to the United States of all title and interest whatever in and to all the reservations of said Indians in said State, except the White Earth and Red Lake reservations, and to all and so much of these two reservations as in the judgment of the commission might not be necessary to make the allotments as required by said act and other laws then existing, namely, Article VII of the treaty of March 19, 1867 (16 Stats., 719), and the general allotment act approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388).

The object sought to be accomplished by this Commission under instructions approved May 24, 1889, was the removal to and consolidation upon the White Earth Reservation of all the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, except the Red Lake Indians, and the allotments of land in severalty to them and the White Earth Indians, on the White Earth Reservation, and to the Red Lake Indians, on the Red Lake Reservation; but any individual Indian who elected to take an allotment on the reservation where he resided at the time of the acceptance of the provision of the act first mentioned was privileged to do so.

Prior to the time when the Chippewa Commission was prepared to make allotments to the Indians on the White Earth reservation, the general allotment act was amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), giving to each Indian, whether married or single, adult or minor, 80 acres of agricultural land, with the provision that, if the lands to be allotted or any legal subdivision thereof are only valuable for grazing purposes, such lands shall be allotted in double quantities. Under date of July 11, 1891, the Commission was instructed with reference to making allotments to said Indians.

(1) To secure the election of every Chippewa Indian in Minnesota (except those located upon the White Earth and Red Lake reservations) entitled to an allotment, as to whether such Indian would remove to White Earth Reservation and take an allotment there or remain and take an allotment upon the reservation where he or she belonged.

(2) To effect the removal to White Earth Reservation of all Indians entitled to allotments thereon who should elect to go.

(3) To cause allotments to be made upon the White Earth Reservation to all Indians entitled thereto, and also to allot the lands embraced within such reservation to such Indians as elected to remain where they were.

The commission began the work of making allotments on the White Earth Reservation on December 9, 1891, allotting to each Indian, irrespective of age, 80 acres, according to the instructions of July 11, 1891, as supplemented by instructions dated August 17 of that year. The Indians refused to accept allotments of 80 acres each, and on April 15, 1892, filed in the Department a protest against making the same in that quantity, claiming that the Chippewas of Mississippi were entitled by virtue of said treaty of March 19, 1867, under certain conditions, each to an allotment of 160 acres; and that the Chippewa Commission in negotiating with them for the cession and relinquishment of their lands unconditionally promised them—each man, woman, and child—an allotment of 160 acres each.

In view of the fact that the representations of the Chippewa Commission were undoubtedly made in good faith to the Indians, although its construction of the law was erroneous; that there is abundance of land to give these Indians 160 acres of land each as promised, and that it would seem to be equity and justice that additional legislation be had granting the right to allot the Indians 160 acres without condition, the matter was brought to the attention of Congress with favorable recommendation thereon. Legislation to that effect is now pending before Congress. (Senate bill No. 3184.)

The refusal of the Indians to accept allotments as offered has embarrassed and even retarded the work assigned the Commission, and it has been feared that unless Congress will take early action on the pending legislation on the subject, it would become necessary to suspend the Commission and end the work, at least for the present, among the Indians. I am, however, recently informed that the Indians have manifested a disposition to take their allotments, so arranged, however, that they can have the additional land insisted upon adjoining the 83-acre tracts now taken. Early action by Congress is, however, earnestly urged upon the pending legislation.

The Commission has been changed, and the members now under pay and on active duty are Hon. Darwin S. Hall, of Minnesota, and Rockwell J. Flint, of Wisconsin.

TOWN SITE OF HARRISON, IDAHO.

Under the agreement negotiated with the Indians of the Cœur d'Alene Reservation in Idaho and ratified by act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1030), instructions were given for the survey of the boundary line between the ceded portion and the diminished reservation, but before this was accomplished settlers built up a small town called "Harrison," near the mouth of the Cœur d'Alene River, on Lake Cœur d'Alene, believing, as they claimed, that from the representations of the Indians and from their understanding of the

agreement they were within the ceded portion of the reservation. When the boundary line was surveyed, however, it was found that the town of Harrison lay south thereof, and about half a mile within the reservation. The matter was brought to the attention of this Department, and was held under consideration.

An item was inserted in the Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892 (Public—No. 119), providing for the cession and relinquishment by the Indians of 320 acres of land described by metes and bounds as the said town site, and in pursuance thereof the United States Indian agent of the Colville Agency was instructed, July 30, 1892, by the Indian Office to call a general council of the Cœur d'Alene Indians for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the cession and relinquishment. He reports that on August 27, 1892, he went to the Cœur d'Alene Reservation for the purpose of his instructions, and discovered that the tract of land described in the act does not include the land on which the town is situated, and further that, while the item calls for the cession and relinquishment of 320 acres of land, the metes and bounds therein described include only 160 acres of land, the remainder being within the waters of Lake Cœur d'Alene. In view of these facts he did not hold the contemplated council with the Indians, deeming it the better course to have the matter again submitted to Congress for legislation prescribing more accurate description of the lands to be ceded before presenting it to the Indians for their consideration and action, and that he will forward proper description as soon as plats of survey are completed.

PINE RIDGE AND ROSEBUD BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The work of the Commission appointed by me to negotiate with the Indians on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations, in South Dakota, for the adjustment of all existing differences in regard to the boundary lines between said reservations, under authority contained in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1009, 1010), was supplemented by councils held at Pine Ridge Agency in February last, between representative delegations of the two tribes, the result of which was that a satisfactory and final adjustment of the dispute was reached and a formal agreement executed, as follows:

We, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the Ogalalla and Brule Sioux tribe of Indians, at Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, having met together in council at Pine Ridge Agency, by permission and direction of the Government, for the purpose of discussing and settling the question of location of dividing line between the respective agencies, hereby mutually agreed that the said line shall be from White River at the mouth of Black Pipe Creek, due south to the Nebraska State line, as defined by treaty of 1889, and that any and all Indians affected by change of the line from Pass Creek, shall be allowed until June 30, 1892, to determine and decide to which agency they desire to make their future home, and to remove within the bounds of such reserve, from which time this agreement shall take effect.

This agreement to be binding upon Indians of both agencies and not subject to future change. Dated at Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dgk., February 25, 1892.

As will be observed, the agreement leaves the boundary line where it was fixed by the Sioux act of March 2, 1888 (25 Stats., 888), and provides that all Indians affected by the change of the line from Pass Creek (act of April 30, 1888, 25 Stats., 94) to Black Pipe Creek were allowed until June 30, 1892, to elect on which of the two reservations they will make their permanent home. I have signified my approval of the time fixed in the agreement, and have had the Indians notified that the same would be carried into effect, and that the interest money due them would be paid after they shall have conformed to the agreement. The list of Indians to be transferred to Pine Ridge Agency has not yet been received. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs reports that it could not well be made until the annual census was taken.

A formal proposition made by the Rosebud Agency Indians in March last to allow those of the Lower Brules who so desired to settle and take lands in severalty on the Rosebud reservation, as contemplated in the act first above mentioned, upon certain stated conditions, failed of acceptance by the Lower Brules, to whom the matter was submitted by the Indian Office with the understanding that it must receive the consent of three-fourths of the male adult members of the whole tribe. The chief objection and cause of failure was mainly due to the condition imposed by the Rosebud Indians that the Lower Brules who desired transfer to the Rosebud Reservation should cede and relinquish outright to the Rosebud Agency Indians all their share of the Lower Brule Reservation.

It having recently been reported by their agent that the leading Indians of the Rosebud Agency seemed to be now in favor of admitting the Lower Brules without any consideration as to cession or exchange of land, further effort is being made to reach a satisfactory adjustment of the matter, and it is hoped that an arrangement will yet be made "by which those of the Lower Brule Indians who desire to do so may take lands in severalty upon the Rosebud Reservation south of White River," as contemplated by the act.

IRRIGATION OF INDIAN LANDS.

One of the most important matters connected with the policy of locating Indians on individual allotments is that of irrigation. Careful consideration has been given by the Department and the Indian Bureau to this subject, and wherever it could be advanced on safe and economical lines it has been done. Many of the Indian reservations are located in arid or semiarid regions, where successful farming without water is an impossibility.

It is important, indeed absolutely necessary, for the progress of civilization among certain of the Indian tribes that provision be made for the irrigation of the lands occupied by them. Without irrigation the lands are not fit for cultivation. For several years past Congress has been making a small appropriation for this purpose; such appropria-

tions will be required for continuing the development, construction, and maintenance of the necessary ditches and other means for bringing water upon the lands needed for cultivation and to enable the Indians to contribute to their support by their own labor. In order that such funds may be wisely and judiciously expended, it is important that provision be made for the appointment of a person competent to plan and supervise the construction of such works. No system of irrigation of any considerable magnitude can be safely undertaken and constructed without expert preliminary examination, estimates, and plans, as well as supervision of the construction. The regular employment of a special expert at a fixed salary would secure for this feature of the Indian service, now requiring most careful attention, more intelligent consideration and action than if left, as is too often done, to the Indian agents who have but little, if any, practical knowledge of such works. The person employed for this purpose should be a competent civil engineer, well versed in the laws of water rights, and a practical expert in the matters of irrigation. The position might be designated as "superintendent of irrigation of Indian lands." The compensation, with provision for actual and necessary traveling expenses, should be such as to secure for the position an expert person fully qualified for its duties. With provision for such an office the service of inspection of Indian agencies, etc., could, it is believed, be conducted without embarrassment with four instead of five Indian inspectors.

IRRIGATION ON CROW RESERVATION, MONT.

Recognizing this fact, the commission which was appointed to treat with the Crow Indians in Montana for the cession of a portion of their reservation, induced these Indians in the agreement concluded with them December 12, 1890, to agree to the setting apart of the sum of \$200,000—

to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building of dams, canals, ditches, and laterals for the purposes of irrigation in the valleys of the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn rivers, and on Prior Creek and such other streams as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper: *Provided*, That not to exceed fifty thousand dollars shall be expended annually in performing this work.

The agreement was ratified by the act of March 3, 1891, and in May following Walter H. Graves, of Denver, Colo., a man of experience in the construction of irrigation works, was appointed superintendent of irrigation for the Crow Reservation and soon after entered upon the discharge of his duties. On the 28th of April last he submitted a report of his preliminary operations. This report indicates that he not only accomplished all that could have been expected of him in the limited time he occupied in field work—five months—but that his investigations were conducted with intelligence, skill, and a knowledge of the subject under consideration. The system recommended by him contemplated the construction of a canal on the east side of the Big

Horn River $35\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, capable of irrigating 30,000 acres, the estimated cost being \$178,777.40.

In conjunction with this canal he located a large one, six miles long, capable of irrigating some 1,600 acres, estimated to cost about \$7,800. He also estimated that an area of about 78,000 acres might be reclaimed on the west side of the Big Horn at a cost of \$350,000. On the Little Big Horn he estimated that it would be possible to reclaim about 53,000 acres by means of a proposed canal at a cost not to exceed in round numbers \$280,000. As an alternative to the latter canal he proposed to supply the Indians living in the valleys of the Little Big Horn by confining the system to the bottom lands along the river and irrigate by means of small ditches at a cost of some \$64,500, the area to be covered being in all some 12,600 acres. Omitting the most expensive canal (the high line on the Little Big Horn) and the canal on the west side of the Big Horn his estimates amounted to \$257,077.40, being some \$57,000 more than the sum available for the purpose.

In view of the insufficiency of funds to carry out the entire plans, he was directed to confine the work to the construction of small ditches to be taken out from the lesser streams, the construction of small ditches in the valleys of the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn, and the commencement, at least, of the construction of a large canal on the east side of the Big Horn. He has been employed during the present season in the work of constructing ditches under these instructions. A commission is now in the field negotiating with the the Crow Indians for a modification of their former agreement, and it is hoped that they will be able to effect an agreement with the Crows by which the irrigating fund may be considerably increased, so that the larger system planned by Superintendent Graves may be undertaken and completed. This will bring a sufficient quantity of land under water to give each Crow Indian enough land for cultivation to provide for his support.

IRRIGATION ON OTHER RESERVATIONS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, Congress appropriated the sum of \$40,000 for irrigation on Indian reservations in Arizona, Montana, and Nevada. Of this amount some \$5,000 has been expended for the erection of a plant on the Fort Mojave School Reservation in Arizona, and a like amount for the purchase of pumps for use on the Colorado River Reservation in the same Territory. Some \$8,000 were expended in repairs to dams, ditches, and machinery on the various reservations in Arizona, Nevada, and Montana. The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year contains an appropriation of \$40,000 for the construction, purchase, and use of irrigating machinery and appliances on Indian reservations in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his control. This amount, with the unexpended balance of the appropriation of last year for similar purposes

on the reservations in Arizona, Nevada, and Montana, will give some \$58,000 available for irrigation during the present fiscal year. The expenditure of some \$7,000 has already been authorized, and the balance will be apportioned as far as possible among the several reservations according to their several needs as shown after proper inquiries. It is not likely that any extensive system can be undertaken on any particular reservation, but the sum available will be expended so as to secure the best possible results.

INDIAN FINANCES.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contains an exhibit of appropriations made for the Indian service for the fiscal years from 1885 to 1893, inclusive, showing the following totals: For 1885, \$6,188,719.67; for 1886, \$6,008,612.69; for 1887, \$5,647,481.69; for 1888, \$5,337,171.10; for 1889, \$7,221,526.28; for 1890, \$13,698,558.28; for 1891, \$7,480,954.47; for 1892, \$17,651,842.41; and for 1893, \$8,352,916.24.

The appropriations for the fiscal year 1889 embraced an item of \$1,000,000 for the Sioux national fund, but as the Sioux Indians failed to consent to the provisions of the act providing for that fund, that appropriation was returned to the Treasury, making the total available appropriation for that year \$6,221,526.28. The subsequent appropriation for 1890 of \$3,000,000 for the Sioux national fund, as provided in section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), is an advance payment for lands ceded by the Sioux outside their reservations and taken up by settlers under the homestead acts, at the rate of \$1.25 per acre for the first three years, of 75 cents per acre for the next two years, and of 50 cents per acre for the residue of the lands disposed of within ten years from the taking effect of said act. That sum of \$3,000,000 is reimbursable to the United States from proceeds of sales of said lands, as provided in section 22 of said act.

The appropriation for 1890 of \$1,912,942.02 for Seminole lands and \$2,280,857.10 for Creek lands is also reimbursable to the United States. While the second section of the act of March 1, 1889, provides that the Creek lands shall be subject only to homestead entry (25 Stats., 757), and the thirteenth section of the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889, provides that the Seminole lands shall be subject only to homestead entry (25 Stats., 1005), yet the eighteenth section of the act of May 2, 1890, providing for a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, provides that homestead settlers on said Creek and Seminole land shall pay \$1.25 per acre for said lands, in addition to the fees provided by law (26 Stats., 90). Eliminating the total amount—\$7,193,799.12—of these reimbursable items reduces the appropriation for 1890 to \$6,504,759.16.

Of the appropriation for 1892, \$9,614,898.37 for various cessions of Indian lands is reimbursable to the United States, the lands being subject to homestead entry only, as under the seventh section of the act of

February 13, 1891, settlers upon the Iowa and Sac and Fox ceded lands in Indian Territory are required to pay \$1.25 per acre in addition to the fees provided by law (26 Stats., 759). Under the sixteenth section of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891, settlers upon the Pottawatomie, Absentee Shawnee, and Cheyenne and Arapaho ceded lands, in Indian or Oklahoma Territory, are required to pay \$1.50 per acre in addition to the fees provided by law (26 Stats., 1026). Under the twenty-second section of the same act settlers upon the Cœur d'Alêne ceded lands in Washington, Idaho, and Montana are required to pay \$1.50 per acre in addition to the fees provided by law (page 1031).

Under the twenty-fifth section of the same act, settlers upon the Fort Berthold Reservation in Dakota, ceded by the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, are required to pay \$1.50 per acre in addition to the fees provided by law (page 1035). Under the twenty-eighth and thirtieth sections of the same act, religious societies and settlers upon the ceded lands of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians in Dakota are required to pay to the United States \$2.50 per acre for the land taken by them (page 1039). Under the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sections of the same act, settlers upon the Crow Indian ceded lands in Montana and religious societies are required to pay \$1.50 per acre in addition to the fees provided by law for all land taken by them (page 1043).

While the appropriations for the "miscellaneous support" of the Indians is gradually diminishing from year to year, the appropriations for "fulfilling treaty stipulations with and support of Indian tribes," etc., are now apparently on the increase. This fact is noted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his annual report, wherein it is shown that this increase is necessarily enlarged by appropriations made by annual installments in payment for cession of lands, etc., as in the case of the Blackfeet agreement ratified by act of Congress approved May 1, 1888. (25 Stats., 113.)

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS.

The following statement shows the amounts of trust funds to the credit of the tribes to which such funds belong:

Five civilized tribes.

Tribes.	Principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokee	\$2, 636, 634. 13	\$137, 808. 88
Chickasaws	1, 308, 695. 65	68, 404. 95
Choctaws	564, 594. 74	33, 094. 73
Seminoles	1, 500, 000. 00	75, 000. 00
Creeks	2, 000, 000. 00	100, 000. 00
Total	8, 009, 924. 52	414, 308. 50

Trust funds of tribes other than five civilized tribes.

Tribes.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.
Cheyennes and Arapahos.....	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Chippewa and Christian Indians.....	42,560.36	42,560.36
Delawares.....	874,186.54	441,671.32
Eastern Shawnees.....	9,079.12	9,079.12
Iowas.....	171,543.37	171,543.37
Kansas.....	27,174.41	27,174.41
Kaskaskia, Peorias, etc.....	52,000.00	.....
Kickapoos.....	115,727.01	115,727.01
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Indians.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
Menomonees.....	153,039.38	153,039.38
Osages.....	8,295,079.69	8,331,740.38
Omahas.....	182,324.08	189,480.78
Otoes and Missouriias.....	601,085.88	611,443.30
Pawnees.....	309,196.41	355,268.86
Poncas.....	70,000.00	70,000.00
Pottawatomies.....	184,094.57	184,094.57
Sac and Fox, Missouri.....	21,659.12	21,659.12
Sac and Fox of Mississippi.....	55,058.21	55,058.21
Sac and Fox of Mississippi of Oklahoma.....	300,000.00	300,000.00
Santee Sioux.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
Senecas.....	40,979.60	40,979.60
Senecas, Tonawanda band.....	86,950.00	86,950.00
Senecas and Shawnees.....	15,140.42	15,140.42
Shawnees.....	1,985.65	.....
Shoshones and Bannocks.....	13,621.04	154,879.30
Sissetons and Wahpetons.....	1,699,800.00	1,699,800.00
Stockbridges.....	75,988.60	75,988.60
Umatillas.....	55,270.44	115,258.85
Utah and White River Utes.....	3,340.00	3,340.00
Utes.....	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00
Total.....	16,246,843.96	16,061,876.96

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Congress, by act approved August 4, 1892, has so legislated that the taxes on the lands of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, the collection of which has heretofore been a fruitful source of trouble and annoyance to the Indians and the Department, can hereafter be paid out of their funds now in the Treasury. The suit to fix and determine the title to their lands, instituted by the Department of Justice, has not yet been concluded or terminated.

CHIPPEWAS AND MUNSEES IN KANSAS.

No legislation was had for the relief of the Chippewa and Munsee Indians in Kansas for the sale of their unallotted lands and for authority to issue patents in fee to the allottees or their grantees, as was recommended in my last annual report.

PAYMENT OF SIOUX INDIAN CLAIMS.

In 1876, Red Cloud's and Red Leaf's bands of Sioux Indians were dismounted by the War Department, and their ponies were taken from them. By the act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 899), an appropriation of \$28,200 was made to enable the Department to pay for the ponies thus taken, at the rate of \$40 each. A special agent of the Indian Office under instructions, made a list of the claimants, the number of ponies claimed to have been lost by each, and the names of the

proper legal heirs, according to the laws of Dakota, of such of the claimants as had died. Claims were presented by 94 claimants for a total of 902 ponies. As the amount appropriated was sufficient to pay for 705 only, the claims had to be carefully sifted so as to eliminate therefrom, with as much justice as the facts would warrant, 197 ponies, and when this was done, the payment was ordered and was completed during May, 1891, except the claims of a few who could not then be found, amounting to \$2,200, of which the Indian Office has since succeeded in paying \$1,040, leaving \$1,160 still remaining in the United States Treasury to the credit of several claimants, who will be paid as soon as practicable.

By act approved January 19, 1891, the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated to enable the Department to reimburse individual Indians of Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies for ponies, at the rate of \$40 each, taken from them by the military in 1876. One of the special Indian agents of the Indian Office was assigned to the work of investigating these claims and was directed to carefully prepare a list of the claimants and the number of ponies lost by each. The appropriation provided payment for 5,000 ponies, but the War Department had no record of the names of the various owners, or the number taken from each, and could only state that 4,277 ponies taken from those Indians were sold or otherwise disposed of. Claims were presented to the special agent for 7,665 ponies. He reported, after investigation, that he was convinced by the evidence presented that a great many more had been taken than were shown by the records of the War Department to have been disposed of. He was directed to scale the claims down as impartially as possible until the total number of ponies to be paid for would be 5,000, the number for which the appropriation is made. This has been done, and payment of these claims has been ordered and will be made as soon as the services of a special agent are available for the purpose.

By act of March 3, 1891, \$100,000 was appropriated, to be paid to friendly Sioux and to legal residents on the Sioux reservation, for property destroyed or appropriated by disaffected Indians during the recent Sioux disturbances of that winter. On March 17, 1891, immediately upon the passage of that act, a special Indian agent was directed to proceed to the Sioux country, to carefully investigate all claims for such losses and to make a list thereof, sustained by affidavits of claimants and by such corroborative proof as was available. This was found to be a work of considerable magnitude, and no difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the claimants, and the amounts of their losses, entitled to payment from that appropriation, and it was not until February 25, 1892, that a report could be submitted, showing that there were 744 claimants and that the total amount of their claims which the special agent was satisfied should be allowed, amounted to \$110,976.58. It was necessary to bring the awards within the sum appropriated and also to make some provision for such expenses as were actually neces-

sary incident to the investigation and payment of the claims. To accomplish this, a deduction of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from each claim was authorized. This reduced the total amount to be paid to \$98,383.46, afterward increased by allowing an additional claim of \$62.05. These claims, except of a few claimants who could not be found, were all paid during May and June last by the special agent who made the investigation.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS NOT MEMBERS OF EITHER OF THE
FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

During the year the following amounts were paid in cash to Indians in fulfillment of treaty stipulations and otherwise:

Fulfilling treaties, interest on trust funds, and in payment of lands surrendered by them.....	\$2, 480, 716
For labor performed by those employed in the service, and for beef cattle, hay, wood, etc., purchased from them	930, 000
Total	3, 410, 716

This total sum is nearly two millions in excess of the average of previous yearly payments. Its distribution in accordance with law in the small payments required to be made to individual Indians, mostly on reservations remote from the settled portions of the country where law and order are best observed, and where there is greater security of life and property, devolved on this Department and its agents great care and responsibility and no little labor and anxiety, and it is with pleasure that I am able to say that it was accomplished with little extra expense and without loss to the Indians or the Government.

All who are interested in the progress of Indian civilization and take an interest in their welfare must feel encouraged by the steady increase in the amount earned by them for labor performed in the public service, and secured for produce raised upon their lands and sold to the Government.

The sum of \$930,000 was paid to them for services and supplies, as follows:

Pay for services as employés at agencies and Indian schools.....	\$400, 000
For transporting supplies from points of delivery by contractors to agencies and schools	105, 000
For cutting and banking logs for sale	145, 000
For beef cattle, hay, grain, wood, etc., needed at agencies and Indian schools, purchased from Indians	280, 000

Every possible effort is made to secure the employment of Indians who are capable, in preference to whites, at agencies and schools, and to make purchases from them at fair and reasonable prices of such supplies as they can furnish to meet requirements of the service.

Many important positions at Indian agencies and schools are now filled very acceptably by educated Indians, such as those of physicians, clerks, copyists, teachers, and skilled mechanics of every class. In

view of the greater number of pupils now being trained under the present improved and extended Indian school system, it may be reasonably hoped that a majority of the minor positions will, ere long, be filled by Indians, and also that many more will be qualified by proper industrial training to engage in civilized pursuits competing for labor, skilled and otherwise, with other industrial classes of our population.

SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA.

Out of the \$100,000 appropriated to the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, for their share of the lands in Oklahoma Territory under the eighth section of the act of February 13, 1891 (26 Stats., 749), these Indians have purchased two tracts of land, near their present farms in Iowa, one of 187 acres for \$10,285, giving them an outlet to the public road, the other 520 acres for \$17,480. Special appropriation of \$5,000 is contained in the Indian appropriation act for 1893 for the establishment of a school for these Indians on their lands in Iowa. They have heretofore resisted all efforts made to secure the attendance of their children at any school, and the rising generation is growing up in barbarism, idleness, and vagrancy in the midst of a most enlightened and industrious people.

MEDAWAKANTON BAND OF SIOUX INDIANS IN MINNESOTA

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1892 there remained on hand of the funds provided for the Medawakanton band of Sioux Indians in Minnesota \$13,974.96, from which disbursements were made during the year for agricultural implements, stock, seed, subsistence, clothing, etc., to the amount of \$3,030.88, for land to the amount of \$2,500, and for pay of special agent expenses, etc., \$853.17—total, \$6,384.05—leaving an unexpended balance of \$7,590.91 which can be used for their benefit during the current fiscal year.

SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

Since Mr. Chapin took charge in October, 1891, an industrial school (instructions for its establishment having been given by a predecessor and initiatory steps taken by him) has been put in operation, but Indian pupils can not be obtained. While the primary and principal object is of course the education of the indians, the school has exerted a very beneficial influence, which is proven by the fact that they come in freely and watch closely the work in progress, knowing it to be under the auspices of the government, while heretofore they have looked with suspicion upon everything connected with "Washington," and it was predicted by some who know them well that the school would drive them out of that region entirely. While none of them are under instruc-

tion, an important influence is being exerted, overcoming their suspicions.

As soon as the purchase and transportation of necessary school supplies was completed the agent visited various bands of Indians and learned their needs. For want of sufficient means he was compelled to go out with hunters, cattlemen, and others, regulating his movements by theirs. The work was thus rendered slow, and to a great extent unsatisfactory, though he saw many Indians and found some who were evidently inclined to be aided.

In the opinion of the agent the most important matter that has been before the Government in regard to these Indians for a long time is securing land in severalty to such as desire it. The good faith of the government is involved and the work should be accomplished without delay; it will do more to allay their suspicions than anything else that could by any possibility be done for them. The agent has since resigned, and the State of Florida has initiated a plan, as I am informed, to aid these Indians in securing homes and inducing them to enter upon lives of industry. The task is a difficult one, and so far all efforts in this direction by the indian service have been but of little avail.

LOGGING BY MENOMONEES.

In my report for last year, I briefly stated the results of the logging operations of the Menomonee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin during the winter of 1890-'91, the first season's work under act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats., 146) which, although in some degree an experiment, was on the whole sufficient to satisfy me that with the experience gained by them in cutting and preparing their timber for market would be of great benefit to them in like operations during subsequent seasons, and I am pleased to say that the past year's operations have sustained this opinion.

As I stated in my former report, the quantity cut, banked, and sold during 1890 and 1891 exceeded by 2,769,500 the 20,000,000 feet allowed by the act to be disposed of in any one year, and the proceeds of the excess, amounting to \$27,453.50, were therefore covered into the United States Treasury.

This illegal cutting was found on investigation to have been almost entirely the result of inexperience on the part of the agent and the logging superintendent and his assistant, and therefore the loss of this large sum, nearly one-third of which was wages due to laborers, was sorely felt by the Indians, who felt that a great hardship had been inflicted on them. The matter was brought to the attention of Congress, and an act was passed for their relief, in pursuance of which \$8,968.53 was paid to them for their labor, and the balance, \$18,484.87, placed to the credit of the tribe in the United States Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of the act first above referred to.

The action of the Department in withholding this surplus for appropriate legislation was not only necessary, but served as a useful lesson to all parties, and during last year there was no excessive output, only the quantity allowed by law having been banked and disposed of.

The custom for several years, and found to be most satisfactory and profitable, of advertising for sealed bids from lumber dealers, to be opened on a stated day, was continued last season, and the price obtained for the 20,000,000 feet, viz, \$10.58 per thousand, on the river bank, is considered satisfactory. The entire proceeds, amounting to \$211,600, were promptly paid by the purchaser, and were disposed of as follows:

Pay of superintendent, assistant superintendent, and foreman, salaries.	\$2,594.66
Scaling and incidental expenses.....	1,816.59
Paid Menomonees for cutting and banking	68,276.88
One-fifth of net proceeds placed to credit of tribe in United States Treasury, as required by the act, to be used for their benefit as found necessary and proper.....	27,782.38
The remainder also placed to the credit of the tribe in the United States Treasury, as required by the act, to bear 5 per cent interest for their benefit	111,129.49
Total	211,600.00

Thus, under the operations of the provisions of the act, all of the Menomonees who are able and willing to work during winter and early spring, earn fair wages, which enable them to keep their families in comfort. At the same time, nearly \$58,000 have been secured during the last two years by the tribe for beneficial and charitable purposes, and about \$230,000 have been accumulated in the United States Treasury as a permanent fund at 5 per cent interest. At this rate, in less than eight years more, they will have a permanent fund to their credit of over \$1,000,000, producing annually \$50,000 in interest, to be used for their benefit. In the meantime not less than \$25,000 each year will be set aside for the support of their old and infirm, for maintenance of their hospital and other like tribal needs.

None of the interest has so far been used for the benefit of the Indians or paid to them, but during the fiscal year 1891 and 1892, expenditures from the one-fifth of the net proceeds were authorized to the extent of about \$3,000 in the purchase of food for the old and helpless of the tribe, and a similar amount for the improvement of their hospital building and for its maintenance during the year.

As a whole, the results of the operations of the act so far are gratifying under proper management will work great benefit for these people. Some of the members of the tribe, however, still think that they should be allowed to market a greater quantity each season, say 30,000,000 feet, in place of 20,000,000, and they ask for Congressional action to that effect. There may be some good reason for their wish being complied with and the subject will be further considered.

SALE OF TIMBER ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.

Two plans were proposed by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a report to the Secretary of November 25, 1890, for the disposition of the timber on the Chippewa reservations in Wisconsin, for the benefit of the Indians located thereon, who had been reported to be in a most destitute condition, and a draft of two bills outlining the said plans were transmitted by the Secretary, through the President, to the Houses of Congress, recommending that one of them be adopted, leaving the choice to Congress.

The first of the two bills for the sale of the timber on the unallotted lands of the reservations proposed that the Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to have the timber appraised, advertised for sale by notice of not less than one month, and sold to the highest bidder in lots not exceeding eighty acres each, but not for less than the appraised value.

The second proposed that the Secretary be empowered to authorize the agent in charge of the reservation to employ the Indians thereon in cutting and banking the timber, which should be sold on the bank to the highest bidder or floated to market and sold as the Secretary might determine would be most advantageous to the interest of the Indians.

Both bills proposed to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to permit the sale of the timber on the allotted lands by the allottees, under such rules and regulations as he might see fit to prescribe for the protection of their interest.

The Fifty-first Congress expired without having acted on either of the bills proposed.

Under date of December 28, 1891, the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs called to the attention of the Secretary the fact that Congress had failed to act in the matter, and upon his recommendation the Department again laid the matter before Congress, with the request for favorable action on one or the other of the bills transmitted. The bill provided for the adoption of the first plan above set forth, was introduced in the House of Representatives on April 12, 1892 (H. R. 8098), and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, from which it was reported back April 14 (House Report 1077) with a favorable recommendation. On July 23, 1892, it was called up in the House and discussed, but was withdrawn on account of the opposition developed against it. (See Congressional Record, Vol. 23, pp. 3485, 3595, and 7382.) The Senate appears to have taken no action whatever in the matter.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU RESERVATION.

A proposition has been received from J. H. Cushway & Co., of Ludington, Mich., to purchase all the timber on the Lac du Flambeau Res-

ervation that can be lawfully sold at stipulated prices, which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs declares in his report submitting the proposition to the Department to be most favorable to the Indians on that reservation. I have examined into the plan proposed, which provides for the establishment of shingle and lumber mills on the reservation by said Cushway & Co., who agree to purchase the timber at a fixed minimum price per thousand feet stumpage, and have approved the same, concurring in the Commissioner's recommendation that the President authorize it to be put into execution, under regulations submitted by the Commissioner for his approval. This plan, however, has application to only one of the several reservations under the jurisdiction of the La Pointe Indian Agency in Wisconsin, and some appropriate legislation is urgently needed for disposition of the timber on these Indian lands or this valuable property will be lost to the Indians by the depredations made upon it from time to time.

TIMBER DEPREDACTIONS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn.—Upon an investigation by special agents of the General Land Office into the matter of timber depredations on the Fond du Lac Reservation, to which reference was made in my last annual report, it has been ascertained that more than 16,000,000 feet of timber, besides other small timber, was unlawfully cut during the seasons of 1889-'90 and 1890-'91 on that reservation, under the direction and management of the farmer in charge, who sold the same to different lumber dealers at Cloquet, St. Paul, and other places in Minnesota.

It is shown that the C. N. Nelson Lumber Company, of Cloquet, alone paid to J. S. Stack, or loggers employed by him from time to time, on his order, various sums aggregating \$83,785.09 for timber purchased by them which was unlawfully cut on the reservation. The purchasers of the timber, so far as paying the market price for the timber, appear to have acted throughout in good faith, and the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, who, under the law, has jurisdiction of matters relating to depredations on the public timber, recommends that no suits be brought against them by the Government because of the great injustice that such suits would work upon them.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs discusses the matter in his annual report with reference to the liability of officers of that Bureau for the loss resulting from the depredations, and the Acting Commissioner has subsequently recommended that suits and indictments be instituted against J. S. Slack and Agent Leahy for the recovery of the value of the timber stolen and the punishment of those parties, under section 5388 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of Congress of June 4, 1888 (25 Stats., 166); and it is hoped that the result of these suits and indictments will be such as will have the effect hereafter to

prevent further depredations on the timber of this and other reservations in that section of the country.

Leech Lake and Lake Winnibigoshish reservations.—The Commissioner also reports that complaints have been made that timber men whose contracts for the purchase of dead and down timber on the Leech Lake and Lake Winnibigoshish reservations, attached to the White Earth Agency, Minn., were approved under Executive authority of November 24, 1891, were, under cover of said contracts, committing depredations on the green growing timber of those reservations. As soon as these complaints were received the timber operations on the reservations named were stopped and, in obedience to my directions, a special agent of the General Land Office was instructed by that office to investigate the matter. When his report on his investigation is received steps will be taken to punish the parties, if any, who shall be found to have violated the law and an endeavor will be made to recover the value of the timber unlawfully cut upon the reservations.

RAILROADS ACROSS INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The granting of rights of way to railroad companies through Indian lands constitutes an important subject for consideration by the Indian Bureau.

The various interests to be considered and the different ways in which a company may secure a right of way through the different reservations make the subject one fruitful of correspondence and office details. In some instances, rights of way for railroads through reservations are provided for in treaties or agreements with the Indians, and are therefore the subject of executive administration only. In other cases the treaty, agreement, or act of Congress creating the reservation is silent on the subject or the reservation may be one existing by authority of an executive order only. In these cases special legislation by Congress is held to be necessary in order to secure to a corporation right of way across the reservation.

In all cases involving rights of way of railroads across Indian reservations, it becomes the duty of the Indian Bureau to pass upon the applications of railroad companies for authority to enter the different reservations, whether for the purpose of making a preliminary survey or for the construction of the road. It is likewise its duty after a railroad company has secured right of way through a given reservation to see that it complies with all the conditions and requirements of the act of Congress conferring that right, or with its agreement with the Indians for that purpose, to see that it observes the Indian intercourse laws, and to collect the statutory or agreed amount for such right of way and pay it to the Indians.

As a precautionary measure, and whether a right of way has been guaranteed by treaty or agreement with the Indians, or by act of Congress, upon an application by a railroad company for permission to

enter a reservation for the purpose of constructing its road, the Indians interested are invariably (except with the five civilized tribes or where the title is in individuals) assembled in council under the direction of the agent, and consulted as to their views and wishes in the matter, and as to the compensation to be paid by the railroad company for the privilege sought.

The careful guarding of the interests of the Indians relating to railroads crossing their reservations entails upon the Indian Bureau no inconsiderable labor correspondence, the volume of which has steadily increased from year to year since the crossing of the first reservation by a railroad.

The Indians have been quick to recognize the importance and necessity of these great commercial undertakings and have, as a rule, readily assented to rights of way crossing their reservations, stipulating only for a reasonable compensation, which is promptly paid by the companies seeking the concession.

While the construction and operation of great commercial highways and lateral branches across or in close proximity to reservations, have been in some minor respects harmful to the Indians, the general effect has been very helpful in advancing the progress of civilization among the tribes thus brought in contact therewith.

STOCK-RAISING BY INDIANS.

Many Indian reservations, owing to the altitude, high latitude, or the nature of the soil, are not adapted for agriculture, but to a greater or less extent are good grazing lands. The Department has given more particular attention to the raising of stock by the Indians residing upon such reservations. In some instances such good results have been reached that renewed and more extensive efforts are now being made to induce the Indians whose surroundings and conditions promise success, to care properly for stock cattle and brood mares which are issued in small numbers to heads of families who are known to be deserving and trustworthy. In this way, it is believed that before many years many of these Indians will have small herds of their own from which to get their beef supply and to make sales, and large American horses will take the place of the almost useless Indian ponies which now form the principal possession of so many of them.

It is believed that in the near future much benefit will result to the Indians and a great saving to the Government from this increased industry.

The Indians for whom the principal purchases of stock cattle have been made during the year are as follows:

Ten thousand three hundred and ninety-seven cows and bulls for the Sioux of North and South Dakota, including the Poncas in Nebraska; 1,000 cows for the Crows of Montana; 5,174 cows, bulls, sheep, and mares with colts for the Indians of the Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, and Fort

Peck agencies, in Montana; 840 cows and bulls for the Indians of the Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak., and 400 cows and bulls for the Indians of the Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, "to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations" (26 Stats., 851), the papers in 2,029 claims have been, upon the order of the Court of Claims, transferred from the files of the Indian Office to that court, to aid in the adjudication of the respective cases to which they pertain, under the terms of said act; and that court has, during the last fiscal year, rendered judgments against the United States and various tribes of Indians in 240 of such cases, the aggregate amount of which is \$479,068.62, distributed among the tribes, as shown in the table submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Of these judgments it was held that but three could be paid from funds in the hands of the United States belonging to Indians charged with the depredations complained of (two of these being against the Osages and one against the Utes), and an appropriation out of the Treasury of the United States to cover the remainder was accordingly made by Congress in the last general deficiency bill, with the provision that "the amounts paid shall be reimbursed to the United States at such times and in such proportions as the Secretary of the Interior may decide shall be for the interests of the Indian service."

If such a wise provision as this shall be adopted in making all future appropriations on this account, no amendment in the general law as to payment of such judgments will be necessary; but if not, then I would again, as I did on the 24th of June last in a letter to the President of the Senate, recommend that section 6 of said act be amended so as to make the deduction of the amount of such judgments from the funds in the hands of the United States belonging to Indians subject to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior; which recommendation was urged upon the basis that the Indians, as a rule, are not far enough advanced in civilization to be able to be entirely self-supporting, and that their funds would not, at the present time, stand the draft made upon them by the payment of these judgments.

The depredations with which they are charged were perpetrated, in most instances, by past generations of the tribes and are now being adjudicated with but little, if any, actual knowledge of these proceedings on the part of the Indians. The funds to the credit of the different tribes are, on the other hand, well known to them, and the annual interest or other payments eagerly anticipated and depended upon. Each diminution by payment of any of these judgments will be known and, for the reason that it is not fully understood, deemed unjust and made in bad faith, which may be illustrated by the case of the Cheyenne

and Arapaho Indians, for instance, against whom there are claims of this character filed amounting to \$2,691,690.

If 50 per cent of these are put in judgment there would be \$1,345,845 for them to pay, to meet which they have but \$1,000,000, which it was agreed should be placed in the Treasury and the interest thereon at 5 per cent paid to them annually. This money is the proceeds of an agreement but recently made for the purchase of their title to lands in the Cherokee Strip, etc., and during the negotiations leading to such purchase nothing was said or thought of as to those proceeds being applied to the payment of old depredation claims. If this principal is exhausted in paying the claims against them, it needs little experience to teach that great discontent and perhaps violence will ensue, not only from the unexpected loss, but from the actual need for support, for which this money was intended. This condition will be the same as to all the tribes against whom the largest amount of claims appear, if their payment is as rapidly made from their trust funds as now threatens to occur.

In view of this condition and the daily adjudications of the Court of Claims against the tribes and the necessary application of the moneys of these tribes to the payment thereof, I deemed it my official duty to express my anxiety in that connection, lest this might soon lead to commotion and eventual outbreaks, and thus suggested the amendment before referred to, lodging a discretion as to immediate payment of these judgments in the Secretary of the Interior. In this connection, I also invite attention to the suggestions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as contained in his annual report, setting forth in full the reasons why justice and fair dealing towards Indians require that some provision of the character above referred to should be contained in the law.

The question of the protection of the rights of the Indian in these suits, as referred to by the Commissioner, invites consideration. The Indians, it occurs to me, should have the same rights as defendants which the citizens of the United States are vested with as plaintiffs with respect to their property interests.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

The administration of Indian affairs in the Indian Territory has been seriously complicated and interrupted in the past year or two by the introduction and sale therein of lager beer and other malt liquors, and the consequent drunkenness among the Indians and others residing in that Territory.

The Wells Fargo Express Company, as early as 1889, notified its agents that, upon the advice of its attorneys, shipments of beer and other malt liquors for points in the Indian Territory would be received, claiming that the laws of the United States did not prohibit the introduction of such liquors into the Indian country. The agent for the Five

Civilized tribes, however, under the direction of the Indian Office, zealously engaged in the suppression of this demoralizing traffic, and his activity in the detection and destruction of all liquors found in the Territory under his jurisdiction finally resulted in a partial, if not complete, suppression of the beer traffic in said Territory, until in 1891, a decision was rendered by the court of the United States for the eastern judicial district of Texas, sustaining the contention of the Wells Fargo Company, when large quantities of malt liquors were shipped to points, in the Indian Territory where they were freely sold to Indians and whites alike. This Department directed that the Indian agent be instructed to seize the beer, and close up the places of those selling it and a quantity of beer was seized and the sellers arrested and held for trial. As fast as one place was closed up another would be opened and practically the Indians had unrestricted and unlimited supplies of malt liquors, in which, from the agent's reports, they seem to have freely indulged.

In the meantime Congress had been requested to amend the laws of the United States relative to the introduction of liquors into the Indian country, so as to prohibit the introduction of all classes of intoxicants into the Indian country, in such language as to leave no doubt with reference to the character of liquors prohibited. In accordance with this request, Congress passed a bill, which became a law June 23, 1892, amending the law (sec. 2139, R. S., U. S.) so as to prohibit all "ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor or liquors of whatever kind" from being introduced into the Indian country and from being sold to Indians. The law is now believed to be sufficient to give all possible protection to the Indians in the Indian Territory, or elsewhere, from the evil results of intemperance, and when enforced by the courts, as I confidently expect and hope they will be.

It is gratifying to note that with the exception of the troubles in the Indian Territory above referred to there has apparently been much less liquor drinking among the reservation Indians in the year just passed, notwithstanding the great increase in the amounts of the cash payments made to many of them, than in previous years. This fact gives encouragement for the hope that as the Indians become more and more enlightened and accustomed to the ways of civilization they will be less inclined to the habit of whisky drinking and freer from the evils consequent thereupon.

HOSPITALS.

The Commissioner invites attention to the inadequate provision made for medical attendance and the absence of any provision for hospital accommodation for the sick and helpless of the Indian population; also, for proper asylums for the treatment of the blind, deaf, insane, incurables, etc., and he instances the Pine Ridge and Navaho agencies, where one physician is expected to care for all the medical attend-

ance required by 5,000 and 18,000 Indians, respectively, belonging to those agencies, the latter scattered over a territory of 12,000 square miles. The bare statement of these facts ought to be sufficient and conclusive to any one that these needs of the Indian service are not adequately provided for.

NEW YORK INDIAN WAREHOUSE.

The office of superintendent of the Indian warehouse, No. 65 Wooster street, New York (salary \$2,000 per annum), is one of the most important offices connected with the Indian Bureau. Under his management \$1,000,000 worth of Indian supplies are received and shipped to the various Indian agencies and schools. The Assistant Secretary, by my direction, has given the business of the Indian warehouse his personal attention during the past four years, and can bear testimony to the fact that the business affairs of the warehouse, under Maj. Louis L. Robbins, the efficient superintendent, have been conducted with strict fidelity and at all times in the interest of the public service. There has never been a complaint made of any fraud upon the part of the superintendent or any of the inspectors. This is in marked contrast to the former condition of that warehouse. To insure a continuance of the present honest and efficient administration of this responsible office, I urgently recommend that the office of superintendent of the Indian warehouse shall be placed under the civil service.

CONTRACT BY CHEYENNE-ARAPAHO INDIANS WITH ATTORNEYS.

Under and in pursuance of section 14 of the act of Congress of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1005), "making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes," the President appointed a Commission to "negotiate with the Cherokee Indians and with all other Indians owning or claiming lands lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude in the Indian Territory, for the cession to the United States of all their title, claim, or interest of every kind or character in and to said lands," etc.

The instructions to the Commission were prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, May 9, 1889, and were approved by the Department. It was the business of the Commission in dealing with the Indians to look after the interests both of the Indians and the United States, to provide for paying to the Indians fair and just compensation for the relinquishment of all their title and interest in and to any lands to be ceded for which they had a just or equitable claim. The instructions were explicit as to the ownership of each tract of land in the Indian Territory as it existed prior to the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, and as to the rights of each tribe or band of

Indians to lands therein under the laws and treaties relating thereto, as they were construed by the Government.

The Cheyennes and Arapahos occupied a reservation of 4,297,771 acres in the central western part of the Territory, which was reserved by Executive order of August 10, 1879. *A reservation containing 5,024,896 acres had been previously granted to them by the treaty of 1867 (15 Stat., 593), to which they did not remove and which they claimed they had not relinquished by any subsequent treaty or agreement ratified by Congress having binding force.* They, therefore, occupied a reservation in the Territory of large extent, to which they had no other right than that of occupancy under the order of the Executive, and asserted a right to another reservation therein of greater area, which was secured to them by treaty.

The commissioners were given full information as to why the Cheyennes and Arapahos were occupying, by sanction of an Executive order, territory different from that described in their treaty of 1867, and instructed with respect to the rights of these Indians in the two reservations, especially that they would have the right to receive allotments in severalty only, under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), in the reservation they occupied, and *that the commission must secure from them the relinquishment of their title or rights in the treaty reservation.*

The Indians claimed greater rights in the two reservations than the Department by its treatment of the subject conceded, and entered into a contract with Messrs. John D. Miles and Samuel J. Crawford, May 23, 1889, stipulating for their employment to "present and prosecute to final decision, in the proper Executive Departments of the United States Government, or in any of the courts thereof, or before committees of congress, or commissioners of the United States, the claim of the said Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, for the said lands ceded to them by the treaty of 1868." For their services in the premises, the Indians agreed that the attorneys should receive the fee of 10 per cent of the proceeds of sales of said lands, when the same shall have been paid for, or the money therefor placed to the credit of said Indians by the United States.

This contract was the subject of a report (dated June 15, 1889) to the Secretary of the Interior from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which he set out the transactions theretofore had between the United States and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians respecting their lands and other tribal property, and invited attention to the letter of February 28, 1882, from the Secretary of the Interior to the President, taking the ground that the Cherokees were not entitled to payments for the Cheyenne and Arapaho 1867-treaty reservation, for the reason that the lands of that reservation lying within the Cherokee Outlet had not been sold to and occupied by the Cheyenne and Arapahos, as provided in article 16 of the Cherokee treaty of 1866, and that the right of possession of and jurisdiction over said lands by the Cherokees was

not disturbed by the treaty of 1867 with the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes.

In view of the position taken by the Secretary of the Interior in this letter, which could only be construed as inimical to the claim of ownership set up by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians to the lands described in the treaty of 1867, and of the fact that those tribes desired, as shown by the proceedings of their council, to employ attorneys to represent them in contesting the position of the United States, the Acting Commissioner expressed the belief that it would not be improper for them to have counsel to "represent them in the matter of their claim before the Executive Departments, the committees of Congress, and also before the commission that may be appointed to make the negotiations provided for in the recent act of Congress." In concluding this report the Acting Commissioner said, with reference to fee provided for in the contract:

Unless the claim of the Cheyenne and Arapahos, if a just one, can be fairly restricted to so much of the land as would be sufficient to give to each member of the tribes 160 acres, the limit prescribed in the Cherokee treaty, and fairly inferable for the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, no estimate can reasonably be stated as to what sum, if any, may possibly be secured to them on account of the claim. There are in all about 3,500 of said Indians, and for that number it will require only 560,000 acres to give to each 160 acres, and to what extent their claim for this or any greater quantity may be recognized can not be foretold, and will perhaps depend largely upon the services to be rendered for them for their attorneys and counsel.

In view of this uncertainty, it can not be known now whether 10 per cent as fee will or will not be excessive.

The contract, however, if approved, should by the approval thereof have the fee confined within reasonable and fairly defined limits, and in order to secure this I will be pleased to receive any directions the honorable Secretary may deem proper to make on the subject.

In view of this report the contract was withdrawn from the Department by M. G. Reynolds, to whom Messrs. Miles and Crawford had assigned a one-third interest therein "to be surrendered for new one," and on October 19, 1889, a new contract between the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians and Samuel J. Crawford, M. G. Reynolds, John D. Miles, and D. B. Dyer, attorneys, was presented to me, which provided for the employment of the attorneys named

to present and prosecute to final determination, in the proper Executive Departments of the United States, or in any of the courts thereof, or before committees of Congress, or commissioners of the United States, the claims of the said Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes for the value of said lands ceded to them by the treaty of 1867, as aforesaid; and also to prosecute any and all other claims of the said tribes arising from or growing out of the cession, relinquishment, sale, or other disposition of any or all lands now or heretofore belonging to said tribes; and also the claim of said tribes for just compensation for all surplus lands embraced in the reservation set apart to said tribes by executive order of date of August 10, 1869; and also the claim of said tribes for moneys had and received by the Cherokee Nation on account of the leasing by said nation of lands which belonged to the said Cheyenne and Arapahos.

It will be observed that the duties required by this contract of the attorneys were greater and related to several claims of the Indians, while the contract first filed had relation only to the claim to the treaty reservation located in the Cherokee Outlet and the Creek cession of 1866-'89.

The fee scale provided for was in accordance with a suggestion made by me informally as the highest that would be considered in any contract that might be presented for the purpose, viz, "8 per cent on all sums secured to or recovered for said tribes, amounting to \$500,000 or less, 4 per cent on all sums over \$500,000 and less than \$1,000,000, and 3 per cent on all sums so secured or recovered over and above \$1,000,000; provided that the aggregate amount of the fee or compensation for services aforesaid shall not exceed the sum of \$120,000."

The contract was executed on behalf of the Indian tribes by Little Chief, Cloud Chief, Cut Nose, Starving Elk, Wolf Face, Leonard Tyler, Little Bear, Wolf Robe, Left Hand, Row of Lodges, White Eyes, Antelope, and Heap of Bears, a committee or delegation appointed at a council of the tribes, with authority to enter into the contract. Their signatures are all by mark, which were witnessed by F. G. Shoffbauer, James Benedict, W. H. Whiteshield, Jesse Bent, interpreter, and George Bent, interpreter. The proceedings of council appointing the committee and authorizing it to enter into contract were approved by Left Hand, president, and Little Chief, vice-president; and were attested by Leonard Tyler, secretary; George Bent, Jesse Bent, and Robert Burris, interpreters; and are indorsed with the following certificate of Charles F. Ashley, *United States Indian agent for Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency*, viz:

I certify that the foregoing resolution and enactments of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Indians were duly declared and enacted in my presence *in a full and duly represented majority of the said tribes* and were free and voluntary upon their part.

The contract, executed in triplicate, as required by law and Department regulations, was transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by indorsement of the First Assistant Secretary, "for consideration and proper action."

No action was taken thereon by the Indian Office until January 23, 1890, the delay being occasioned by a protest against its approval.

The protest did not make any statements as facts within the personal knowledge of the protestant, but as what he believed to be facts, his belief being based on an alleged affidavit by one of the interpreters at the council of the Indians as above stated. They were of such a character, however, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs deemed it improper to proceed with the consideration of the contract without investigating the charges. Accordingly, he ordered a special agent of his Office to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, with direction to investigate them and report.

His report was dated January 13, 1890, and was accompanied by sworn statements of the chiefs and principal headmen of the Indians living near the agency, including a sworn statement by George Bent, on whose affidavit the charges under investigation were made, and also by an affidavit of the local Indian agent, from which it appeared that the Indians who executed the contract did not understand that the compensation was "fixed" by the contract, but they believed it was to be arranged by the Government authorities at Washington; that a council was held at which the matter of employing attorneys was discussed and explained to the Indians by the agent; that the Cheyennes, failing to agree upon the parties they desired to empower to make the contract with the attorneys, left the selection of such delegates to Agent Ashley, whose selections were afterwards ratified by them; that the contracting delegates on the part of the Arapahos were selected by the head chief, whose selections were satisfactory, and that a number of the Cheyennes opposed the contract on the ground that they made no claim to the treaty reservation.

With reference to the charge that the contract did not represent the will of the Indians, the special agent of the Indian Office reported as follows, viz:

So far as this contract not representing the will of the people is concerned, it can only be said that it does represent the will of the Arapahoes, and also the will and wish of a large number of the Cheyennes; whether a majority or not, I am unable to state for reasons given on page 1 (not having called the Indians together in council), but I am of the opinion that a large majority of the progressive element of this tribe are in favor of employing counsel to prosecute any claim they may have against the United States Government or other persons, white or Indians.

The reasons given on page 1, to which the special agent referred, were that owing to the severe weather and the distance from the agency many Indians lived, he did not deem it advisable to get them together in a general council, and he confined his investigation to consultations with the chiefs and headmen living near the agency.

George Bent swore that at the time he made the affidavit charging fraud in procuring the contract he was drunk to such an extent that he did not know what he said; that the statements he then made were false.

In view of these facts the Commissioner concluded that the contract was authorized by a majority of the Indians, and approved the same with the condition that before any fee should be paid the attorneys thereunder "there shall be deducted from and out of any sum that may be secured to be paid to or placed to the credit of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians for any land claimed by them by reason of the treaties and alleged treaties herein referred to, the reasonable value to be fixed by proper authority, of any other lands that have been or that may hereafter be secured to said Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians in exchange or otherwise in lieu of the lands so claimed by them under said treaties and alleged treaties, and upon said sum so to be deducted no fee shall be allowed under this contract."

Upon an examination of the contract and the Commissioner's approval indorsed thereon, it appeared to me that the true intent and meaning of the contract was to pay the attorneys the percentages allowed on moneys realized, and that the deduction of land therefrom was unauthorized, and I requested the Commissioner, in a letter of February 1, 1890, to reconsider the matter, as it was not worth while under the statute for me to approve it unless he did, the statute requiring the approval of both the Secretary and the Commissioner. On February 4, 1890, the Commissioner returned the contract to the Department with a report in which he said that, while his mind was not wholly freed from the justice of his qualified approval of the contract, upon further consideration of the subject and in deference to my opinion as above set forth, he had withdrawn and canceled his indorsement of January 23, 1890, and indorsed his approval of the contract thereon without conditions or qualifications.

On February 5, 1890, I approved the contract and returned it to the Indian Office, as is customary in such matters.

Subsequent to the approval of the contract, and as the negotiation of the Commissioners in the Indian Territory progressed, it appeared to me probable that the attorneys would be entitled to receive a much larger fee under the contract than I had anticipated at the time of its approval. The Indians were demanding a much larger money consideration for the relinquishment of their rights and interest in the lands claimed by them than the Department had estimated those rights and interests were worth. I therefore sought to withdraw my unqualified approval of the contract, and on this question received, on August 5, 1890, a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which he expressed the opinion that—

In view of the fact the contract in question has been fully approved, and that parts of the same have been filed with the Treasury Department and forwarded to the parties, I am unable to see how this office can legally withdraw or cancel its approval thereof, unless perhaps, fraud in the execution of the agreement can be shown. As such fraud was alleged, but not proved, I do not see how this office can in the present status of the case, legally withdraw or modify its approval of the instrument.

I then called on Messrs. Crawford, Reynolds, Miles, and Dyer to show cause why their contract should not be annulled, and they appeared before me on September 29, 1890, and filed in my office a formal relinquishment of any claim to fees or compensation that they might be construed to be entitled to under the contract *on account of the executive order reservation*, but they did not waive any other rights they might have under the contract. On the day following the relinquishment by the attorneys referred to (September 30, 1890), I transmitted a copy of the same to the Cherokee commission, remarking that—

The attorneys will have to make their fees out of such a proportionate part of the proceeds as may be deemed to have been paid for *the Cherokee Outlet and no other*.

This will not be a matter of concern to your commission further than to ascertain, if you can, for the accommodation of the attorneys, and with such assistance as they may give in the matter, what that proportionate part should be.

The agreement which was finally negotiated with the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes and ratified by Congress provided for the payment to the Indians for their rights and interests in both reservations the total sum of \$1,500,000. Of this sum, I was advised by Hon. Warren G. Sayre for the commission, and in accordance with its direction, that it had apportioned as consideration for *the treaty reservation* the sum of \$1,250,000, and on that amount the claim of the attorneys for fee was presented in accordance with the rates of per cent. stipulated in their contract, as follows:

Eight per cent on \$500,000.....	\$40,000
Four per cent on \$500,000.....	20,000
Three per cent on \$250,000.....	7,500
Total	67,500

This claim and the affidavit of the attorneys as to services rendered under the contract was examined by the Indian Office, which reported to me that in its opinion the contract had been fulfilled and there seemed to be no reason why the fee claimed should not be paid. Payment was accordingly authorized, and the attorneys were paid \$67,500.

In connection with the apportionment made by the Commissioners they also certified that the attorneys made extended oral arguments before the Commission and also furnished the Commissioners elaborate briefs in support of the Indian's claims; also attended the councils on the reservations for several weeks at considerable personal expense.

As above stated, the Cherokee Commission was appointed for the purpose of protecting the interests both of the Indians and of the United States, in all its negotiations, and it was expected to do so. Contracts were attempted to be secured by attorneys with nearly every tribe of Indians with which the Commission has or is expected to negotiate, providing for the allowance of large fees in consideration of the services said attorneys were expected to render the Indians in connection with the relinquishment of their rights, but none have been approved except in cases where the extent of property claimed by Indians was denied by the Government. There were only two cases of this description, namely: The Cheyenne and Arapahos and the Citizen band of Pottawatomies. Contracts were approved in these two cases alone, where the Indians needed the benefit of the services of the attorneys.

By this statement it clearly appears that care was taken to reduce the fee to be paid by the Cheyennes and Arapahos to a reasonable scale, and to allow it only for such money as those tribes should receive on a disputed claim to an interest in the outlet under treaty, and for nothing they should receive for lands held under the executive order;

that the Cherokee Commission made the apportionment and certified it to the Department, showing that \$1,250,000 had been allowed on the disputed claim, and that on this and on no other money was the fee stated and paid; that it is but reasonable to conclude that but for the services of the attorneys and the just action of the Commission these Indians, instead of paying a fee out of the large sum thus obtained, would not have received any part of that sum, and that the arguments and briefs made and filed, as they were before the Commission, secured the consideration that was thus given in the agreement.

During the year past a number of these Indians were examined by Army officers as to their purpose in making the agreement with the attorneys, and a report made to the War Department severely criticising the transaction, a copy of which has been forwarded here. An examination of the testimony submitted therewith, however, must convince anyone that not only have these Indians sold their interest in the Cherokee Strip, now as it seems attempted also to be denied, but have been paid for it, and that the attorney's fee came out of this portion of the money only. The testimony of the Indians is that they intended that the attorneys should be paid, *not* out of the reservation money, but that they *were to be* paid out of the money received for the claim to the Cherokee Strip; and this is just exactly what the fee was paid out of, on the statement by the Cherokee Commission.

There is not the least objection to an investigation of this whole transaction in any way Congress may deem proper.

PENSIONS.

PENSION ROLL.

By the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, it appears, there were on June 30, 1892, 876,068 pensioners borne upon the rolls of the 18 pension agencies, being 199,908 more than were carried on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. These pensioners are classified as follows:

Widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers	22
Army invalid pensioners	389, 748
Army widows, minor children, etc	108, 658
Navy invalid pensioners	5, 046
Navy widows, minor children, etc	2, 600
Survivors of the war of 1812	165
Widows of soldiers of the war of 1812.....	6, 651
Survivors of the Mexican war	15, 215
Widows of soldiers of Mexican war	7, 282
Act of June 27, 1890:	
Army invalid pensioners	283, 734
Army widows, minor children, etc	44, 696
Navy invalid pensioners	9, 334
Navy widows, minor children, etc.....	2, 917

The total amount expended for pensions during the fiscal year was \$139,035,612.68.

The amount due 20,435 pensioners on the rolls, June 30, 1892, who were not paid for want of time, and who will be paid out of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1893, is \$2,822,234.76.

The Commissioner estimates that the appropriation for 1893 of \$144,956,000 will leave a deficiency of \$10,508,621. The estimate for 1894 is \$165,000,000.

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890.

From the date of the passage of this act, up to date of October 12, 1892, there were filed under it 920,957 claims, and the certificates issued were as follows:

Army:

Invalid, original.....	269,398
Invalid, additional, etc	63,570
Widows, etc., original	56,664
Widows, etc., reissue	261

Navy:

Invalid, original.....	9,467
Invalid, additional, etc	1,173
Widows, etc., original	3,311
Widows, etc., reissue.....	15

Total.....	403,859
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The amount of money paid for pensions under this law, to September 30, 1892, was \$76,494,443.58.

The Commissioner states that many claimants under this law were seriously disabled from manual labor, and living upon charity, but could not establish service origin of their disabilities and were unable to obtain pensions under the old law, although they had undergone military service.

He suggests, in answer to the unfavorable comment and predictions of bankruptcy indulged in by some persons, that the payment of these pensions was one of the two great financial obligations which rested upon the Government at the close of the war. The other was the repayment of the securities held by those who had advanced the money to carry on the war.

Pensions are now paid to twenty-two venerable women who are widows and daughters of the soldiers of the Revolution, to a remnant of the soldiers of 1812; to the survivors of the Mexican war and the Indian wars since 1832, and to their widows, and to the disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, whose heroism has left to the country the heritage of Union, peace, and prosperity.

POLICY OF THE BUREAU IN ADJUDICATIONS.

As justice and propriety seemed to demand that a larger portion of the official force should be detailed upon the original claims of those

who were not receiving any pensions, than upon increase claims, this has been the policy of the Office during the past three years, and as a result there were issued during the past fiscal year 224,041 certificates in original cases, and 79,781 in increase claims.

In two years more it is thought the adjudication of original claims will be substantially completed and made current, and that at that time the highest number of pensioners ever to be on the rolls will have been placed there.

It is important both to the claimant and the Government to dispose as speedily as possible of original claims. Pensions begin from the date of filing, and delay in final allowance swells the first payments into hundreds of dollars, upon ratings which average \$11 a month. On the other hand, very few who are entitled to pension are in such financial condition that they can easily afford any unnecessary delay to the relief which the law grants them.

ANXIETY OF CLAIMANTS FOR ALLOWANCE OF CLAIMS.

Claimants express great surprise that there should be any delay in the settlement of claims.

With about 800,000 claims pending it is impossible to consider them all at once. Certificates have been issued at the rate of about 1,000 a day, during the past year, and the official force of the office can not materially increase this output and at the same time exercise that care which is demanded by the interests of the Government and the claimants.

CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

The total number of certificates issued was 311,589. The aggregate of persons added to the rolls was 225,214, and the total number dropped from all causes was 25,206. First payments were made upon 230,232 original claims amounting to \$37,884,288.16.

First payments upon old law increase claims, and additional claims under act of June 27, 1890, amounted to \$3,832,515.05.

The total number of first payments in all claims was 306,463, amounting to \$45,144,167.68.

The average value of original first payments was \$164.55. Average of same under act of June 27, 1890, was \$127.19.

The average annual value of the 876,068 pensions on the roll was \$116,879,867.24, and the average annual value of each pension was \$133.41. There remained at the close of the year in the hands of agents and in the Treasury an unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$2,289,714.25.

There will be a deficiency in the appropriation for 1892 for fees and expenses of examining surgeons of about \$600,000.

During the past five fiscal years certificates have been issued as follows:

1888	113, 173
1889	145, 298
1890	151, 658
1891	250, 565
1892	311, 589

LAND WARRANTS.

During the year there were issued 55 original and 8 duplicate land warrants, for 9,520 acres of land.

EXAMINATION AND COUNT OF FILES.

As the result of recent examination the files show that the total number of persons prosecuting original claims on October 12, 1892, was 449,876.

The increase claims under various laws amount to 217,630.

The total number of claims pending, of all descriptions, is 788,061.

Of these there are 353,434 under the act of June 27, 1890. The files show rejected claims to the number of 191,905.

There are on the completed files, apparently complete, 184,796 claims, and the number which require additional evidence is 570,563.

Cases taken up for adjudication are drawn from the completed files, in the order of the date of their completion, except in cases where they are made special, under the regulations.

CORRESPONDENCE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

As stated in the report of one year ago, the immense number of calls for status of claims made by members of Congress threatened to seriously embarrass the progress of the work of the Office, if such calls must continue to be answered from day to day as received, by reason of the great labor involved and the number of clerks required for this work. It became necessary to curtail this, and it was done by an order from this Department, dated April 19, 1892, which provided that answers to Congressional call slips for status should be made direct to claimants or attorneys and only so far as the force of the Bureau would permit. This order has had the effect of greatly relieving the pressure upon the business of the Pension Office.

SURVIVORS AND WIDOWS OF FORMER WARS.

Twenty widows and two daughters of veterans of the Revolution constitute the pension roll of that war.

One hundred and sixty-five survivors of the war of 1812 constitute the remnant of that list. On June 30, 1891, there were 284 of these,

showing that almost 42 per cent of these pensioners died in a single year.

Under the act of June 27, 1892, granting pensions to soldiers and surviving widows of the Black Hawk and other Indian wars, there have been filed claims by survivors 3,484, and by widows 2,671.

ANNUAL VALUE OF DROPPED PENSIONS.

The 25,306 pensioners dropped from the rolls during the year were in receipt of pensions of a monthly average of \$26.39, and an annual value of \$8,016,044.92, showing a great mortality among that class of pensioners who were in receipt of the highest rates.

PENSION AGENCIES.

Although the large increase of pensioners has greatly increased the work of the pension agencies, the work has been done efficiently, even without any addition to the clerical force of the agencies.

The salaries of the employés in this branch of the service are smaller, and the hours of labor longer than in any other branch, and it was hoped to increase the force, but the appropriation would not warrant it.

PENSION OFFICE BUILDING.

Considerable expense would be saved and a great convenience added if a coal vault should be placed at the south side of the building, with a hoisting apparatus for the removal of ashes from the building.

The walls and columns of the court of the building are very much soiled and should be repainted. Many new carpets and much additional furniture is required.

An appropriation of \$1,000 should be made for the repair and re-binding of a number of the old records of the Office, which, by the wear and tear consequent upon incessant use, are in danger of being dilapidated to the point of destruction.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ACTUARY.

The Commissioner recommends that Congress authorize the appointment of an actuary to take charge of and collate certain statistics of the Army and Navy Survivors' Division. It is suggested that the labors of such an expert, working out the question of the effect of army service upon the expectation of the lives of soldiers, and the probable duration of the pension roll, would be a valuable contribution to science.

Testimony is borne by the Commissioner to the diligence and ability with which the chiefs and heads of divisions and departments of the Office have performed their several duties, and also as to the fidelity and zeal of the clerical force, resulting in the orderly and systematic conduct of the great business of the Office.

BUREAU OF RAILROADS.

The operations and conditions of the railroads which have received subsidies from the United States for the last fiscal year are set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Railroads. Particular attention is given to the affairs of the roads indebted to the Government for bonds issued in aid of their construction.

A careful inspection has been made during the year of all the bonded and many of the land-grant roads. The Bureau engineer's report to the Commissioner gives full details as to the physical condition of these roads. It shows the roads are generally undergoing many substantial improvements. Those made upon the bonded roads are of especial value to the Government, increasing not only the amount of net earnings to be paid the Government, but adding largely to the worth of the property and the securities held by the Government. The offices of the various bonded roads have been visited and thoroughly examined in order to ascertain the actual amount of their net earnings, and full financial statements are presented.

There has been considerable increase in the volume of traffic and some in the net earnings. It is to be remarked, however, that the increases in net earnings do not at all keep pace with the increases in gross earnings because of the reduction in rates necessitated by competition, because each year new avenues for transcontinental trade are opened or old ones improved. The Canadian Pacific has done much to lower the rates to and from the Pacific coast. Another important line, the Great Northern, is now under construction and will soon be completed from St. Paul to Puget Sound. It now runs regular trains to Spokane, and will have its entire line to the coast in operation early in 1893. This will still further divide the transcontinental traffic and lower the rates.

While this condition of things brings substantial benefits to the shippers and passengers over the Pacific roads to the public generally, and, incidentally, to the Government in its relations as a patron of these roads, it seriously affects the Government in its relations as a creditor of certain of the roads. The law requires the roads indebted to the Government to pay each year certain prescribed percentages of their net earnings in liquidation of their debts. If, from any cause, the amount of net earnings is reduced, then the amounts due the Government are proportionately reduced. The framers of the law under which collections are made from the bonded roads did not rightly forecast the future business situation. They apparently looked for a large increase in traffic, incident to the development of the country along the lines of the roads, but did not foresee the competition that would be created and the reduction of rates that would follow. It was ex-

pected that the payments required by the law would be sufficient to meet the interest and establish a sinking fund that would, at their maturity, pay the principal of the subsidy bonds. These calculations were greatly at fault. The amounts received by the Government under the law have only served to meet a small proportion of the interest that has accrued, and so the debts have constantly and largely increased.

Contrary to the impression of the public the Pacific railroads are not in default to the Government. They have paid yearly all that the law as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States requires them to pay.

THE RAILROAD DEBT.

There is not likely, however, to be any further legislation on this subject beyond such as will lead to a final settlement and readjustment of the bonded debts of these roads. In a very short time the subsidy bonds, both principal and interest, will fall due. The first series of the subsidy bonds matures in a little over two years. The average date of maturity will be about July, 1897. It is not expected that the bonded roads can meet their obligations when they become due. The Government will be compelled to resort to foreclosure, or to make some terms of settlement and extension. Within the last few years numerous bills have been introduced into each branch of Congress looking to this end and several are now before both Senate and House Committees on Pacific Railroads.

During the last session of Congress the Commissioner was instructed by the Secretary to make a special report on a bill (S. 751) that had been referred to him by the Senate Select Committee on Pacific Railroads. The report was prepared, but, as it was learned that no action would be taken on it during the last session, it was not submitted, but is presented by the Commissioner as a part of his annual report.

SPECIAL REPORT OF APRIL 1, 1892.

The Commissioner, in a special report, recommends the passage of the Senate bill, No. 751, after the adoption of certain amendments which he suggests. He says the Government has presented to it the alternative of either settling with the companies and giving them an extension or of foreclosing its lien upon the roads; and he expresses the opinion that a settlement would be to the advantage of both the railroad companies and the Government. The bill provides for an extension of the debt through a period of a hundred years, with interest at 2 per centum per annum, payments of all accrued interest and a portion of the principal to begin immediately upon the passage of the bill. The amount of indebtedness having been ascertained, the companies

will be required to issue bonds for the amounts found due, said bonds to be secured by mortgages embracing the entire properties of such companies, real, personal, and mixed, including all the right, title, and interest of such companies in any stocks, bonds, securities, or lands of any branch or auxiliary companies in which such companies now have any interest, and all railroads now owned or hereafter acquired, and all their franchises, telegraph lines, rolling stock, fixtures, and properties of every kind and description. In case the railroad companies fail to accept the provisions of the bill, they shall be required to pay over to the Government 75 per centum of their whole net earnings hereafter, and all liens created and subsisting under existing laws shall be and remain in full force. The bill forbids the payment of dividends until interest on first mortgage bonds and all principal and interest due upon the bonds held by the Government are fully paid. The act is to be enforced by the Attorney-General upon request by the President, and to be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal. Nothing therein is to be held to deny, exclude, or impair any right or remedy in the premises now existing in favor of the United States.

The Commissioner regards time as of little importance, but the question of security to be paramount; and that what the Government should insist upon is such a settlement as will render payment at *some* date certain. While the rate of interest is extremely low, he expresses the opinion that it is all the companies can afford to pay and as high a rate as they will agree to pay. If the bill should become a law and the railroad companies refuse to accept it the interests of the Government are in no way put in peril, beyond what they would incur in any event. If the Government decides not to settle with the railroad companies, then it must foreclose its lien on their lines, and will have to consider the propositions as to their cost, their earnings, and the ability of the Government to profitably operate them. In case of foreclosure at the maturity of the bonds, the roads will cost the Government \$186,000,000, an average of \$77,716.96 per mile for all the roads on which the Government can foreclose. The Commissioner does not believe it desirable for the Government to acquire railroad properties at these figures. If the past earnings of the roads are to be taken as a basis upon which to estimate their future earnings, it is evident that the Government never would secure its pay by foreclosing on the roads and operating them. The lines on which the Government has liens are trunk lines, without proper terminal facilities or necessary feeders, and can not be operated except at a loss. The Commissioner cites the experience of numerous States in the operation of railroads, and they have, without exception, suffered heavy losses. If it is decided to foreclose upon the roads, the first-mortgage bonds must be paid by the Government, which holds only a second mortgage.

The special report upon the Senate bill concludes as follows:

I am sure that when the facts of the situation are fully understood, and the alternative of settlement or foreclosure is squarely presented, as it must be, Congress will decide and the people approve the decision; that it is wise to make a settlement which promises to secure the payment of all the interest and a part of the principal of the debts each six months from the date of settlement, rather than resort to a foreclosure that involves the additional investment of an amount equal to the original debt. It is time to be getting more money out of the bonded railroads rather than putting more into them.

By the passage of this bill the Government hazards nothing. It waives no existing rights, releases no present securities, impairs no existing obligations. If the railroads refuse to accept it, or, accepting, neglect or refuse to comply with its provisions, the interests of the Government will not be thereby in anyway put in peril. If the railroad companies accept it and discharge their obligations under it, as they agree to do, then would it prove a happy solution of this vexed question.

A careful study of all the facts of the situation leads me to the conclusion that the interests of the Government and of the people along the lines of the bonded roads would be best protected by such a settlement as is provided for in the amended bill submitted herewith.

In case the bill referred to in the foregoing report, or some other measure of settlement, fails to meet the approval of Congress, he suggests a commission might be provided for to settle with the bonded roads. Congress is a large, unwieldy, and busy body; it has hardly the time, if it had the disposition, to consider details. Negotiations involving so many complicated questions can not be considered as fully there as they should be. At the maturity of the bonds the Government can compel terms of settlement or foreclose its lien, but not previous to that time. If foreclosure is made, it would necessitate paying off the first-mortgage bonds, to make the Government's lien, which is a second lien, of any fair value.

Heretofore Congress has seen fit to examine into the conditions and managements of the bonded roads through the medium of commissions and special committees, and no doubt a settlement with these roads can best be effected by a special commission appointed for that purpose. The amount involved is very large. The properties that will be offered as securities for the payment of the debts are widely scattered, of various characters, and of uncertain values. To correctly ascertain their worth will require great labor, and the employment of the best legal and financial talent. Many complex questions will arise that can not be safely solved by men not entirely familiar with all the facts surrounding them. A commission is approved by many members of Congress, other high public officials, and leading financiers and business men. This seems to be the consensus of those best capable of judging.

It is thought such a commission should consist of five members, to be appointed by the President and to be at all times under his direction and control and subject to removal by him in his discretion. It should

be entirely nonpartisan, not more than two members belonging to the same political party, and the salaries sufficient to command the services of the very best men. It should be authorized to employ a stenographer, secretary, and experts, if necessary. The commissioners, or either of them, should have power to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents that in their judgment might be needed in intelligently conducting negotiations, and to administer oaths, and to that end should be authorized to invoke the aid of the courts of the United States. It should be vested with irrevocable power to fully settle all the claims of the United States against the bonded roads for the bonds issued to such roads, and the interest accrued and unpaid or that may hereafter accrue on such bonds, and be authorized to give such extension of time upon such securities and at such rate of interest as it might determine upon. In short, it should be vested with the full power of Congress in the adjustment and extension of the debts due from the bonded roads to the Government, its action to be approved by the President. All existing rights of the Government should be preserved and no settlement made that could be held to deny, exclude, or impair any right or remedy now existing in favor of the United States.

Should Congress see fit to create such a commission, and it should be unable to effect a settlement, having due regard to the interests of the United States, the financial abilities of the companies, and the welfare of the localities through which the roads pass, it might safely be assumed that the railroad companies do not desire to settle upon terms that shall be fair and equitable to all interests concerned, and that any further action by Congress to this end would be useless. Congress will shortly be compelled to do one of three things: first, to pass a law refunding the railroad debts upon such terms as will be accepted by the companies; second, to create a commission vested with power of settlement; or, third, to refuse all action looking toward settlement, and at the maturity of the subsidy bonds provide for paying off the first mortgage bonds, foreclose the Government lien, and sell or operate the roads.

The recommendations so often made by the present Commissioner, previous heads of this Bureau, the Secretaries of the Department, and committees of Congress charged with the duty of specially investigating the subject, are earnestly reiterated that some early legislative action be taken in the matter. The magnitude of the interests involved may well command the early attention of Congress.

The views of the Commissioner are familiar to the Secretary, with whom consultation has been had from time to time, and the recommendations made in the special report of April 1, 1892, of which an abstract is here presented, are approved.

ANNUAL REPORT CONTINUED.

The Commissioner's annual report contains detailed statements pertaining to all of the subsidized and land-grant railroads. The following is an abstract as to the earnings and payments of the several bond-aided roads for the year ending December 31, 1891, under the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1878, these statements being made under the "Thurman" act for the calendar year. The full report gives the financial condition and other statistics to June 30, 1892.

UNION PACIFIC.

The gross earnings of the Union Division for the year ending December 31, 1891, were \$14,653,705.58, and the net earnings \$4,565,094.60. The requirement for the year was a sum equal to 5 per cent of the net earnings and the entire Government transportation, and amounted to \$1,221,008.81, being \$79,735.16 in excess of 25 per cent of the net earnings. The gross earnings of the aided portion of the Kansas Division were \$2,939,762.47, and the net earnings \$1,223,606.82. The requirement for the year was a sum equal to 5 per cent of the net earnings and one-half of the Government transportation, and amounted to \$121,569.32. The total amount due from the Union Pacific Railway Company on account of the Union and Kansas divisions for the year ending December 31, 1891, was \$1,342,578.13, whilst the Government paid out in interest on the bonds advanced to this company the sum of \$2,012,370.72 during the corresponding period.

The total debt of the Union Pacific Railway Company to the United States, principal and interest, June 30, 1892, after allowing credit for all transportation accounts settled and moneys paid into the Treasury, was \$52,013,262.83. The excess of interest paid by the United States over all credits amounted to \$18,473,750.83.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

The gross earnings of the aided portion of the Central Pacific Railroad for the year ending December 31, 1891, were \$9,646,296.84, and the net earnings \$2,118,915.23. The requirement for the year was a sum equal to 5 per cent of the net earnings and the entire Government transportation, and amounted to \$613,516.27, being \$83,787.46 in excess of 25 per cent of the net earnings, while the Government paid out in interest on the bonds advanced to this company the sum of \$1,673,140.80 during the corresponding period.

The total debt of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the United States, principal and interest, June 30, 1892, after allowing credit for all transportation accounts settled and moneys paid into the Treasury,

was \$55,210,041.37. The excess of interest paid by the United States over all credits amounted to \$27,354,361.37.

Settlements with the Sioux City and Pacific and the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Companies were made for the calendar year, under the acts of 1862 and 1864.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC.

The gross earnings of the aided portion of this road for the year ending December 31, 1891, amounted to \$479,390.86, and the net earnings to \$148,722.70. The requirement was 5 per cent of the net earnings and one-half of the Government transportation, and amounted to \$21,012.95, whilst the Government paid out in interest on the bonds advanced to this company the sum of \$97,699.20 during the corresponding period.

The total debt of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company to the United States, principal and interest, June 30, 1892, after allowing credit for all transportation accounts settled and moneys paid into the Treasury, was \$3,780,902.83. The excess of interest paid by the United States over all credits amounted to \$2,152,582.83.

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC.

The gross earnings of the aided portion of this road for the year ending December 31, 1891, were \$433,956.14, and the net earnings \$153,986.77. The requirement was 5 per cent of the net earnings and one-half of the Government transportation, and amounted to \$14,741.62, whilst the Government paid out in interest on the bonds advanced to this company the sum of \$96,000 during the corresponding period.

The total debt of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company to the United States, principal and interest, June 30, 1892, after allowing credit for transportation accounts settled and moneys paid into the Treasury, was \$3,490,578.05. The excess of interest paid by the United States over all credits amounted to \$1,890,578.05.

TOTALS.

The total gross receipts of the aided portions of the bonded roads for the year amounted to \$28,153,111.89; net earnings, \$8,192,326.12; Government requirements, \$1,991,848.97. The total debts of the bonded roads to the United States June 30, 1892, amounted to \$114,494,785.08, after allowing credit for transportation accounts settled and moneys paid into the Treasury. The excess of interest paid by the United States over all credits amounted to \$49,871,273.08.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway shows the condition of the property and the system to be highly satisfactory. It has been conducted with economy and its expenses have been largely reduced. The report states that the trackage, motive power, rolling stock and shops are in excellent form and adequate to the requirements of its traffic. The general business of the company has improved and there is promise of a very gratifying increase of earnings for the whole system for the current year.

No additional road has been constructed and the roads under construction two years ago in Oregon and Utah have been practically abandoned. The directors think this is unfortunate, as the lines were wisely projected and would have been of substantial value to the system as well as to the communities in which they were located.

A tabulated statement of the entire system for the six months ending June 30, 1892, shows earnings \$19,978,273, being an increase of \$540,909 over the same period last year; expenses, \$13,494,504, being a decrease of \$159,438; and surplus of \$6,487,768, being an increase of \$700,348 over the same period of 1891.

The report proceeds as follows:

Unofficial and incomplete returns for the month of July and August indicate a continued gain in gross earnings, and an improvement on the Oregon lines, and it is probable that the net results for the year will show a substantial gain over the last.

Referring to our report of last year, we have to say that the scheme adopted for the funding of the floating debt into three-year collateral notes was entirely successful in its immediate purpose of relieving the company for the time. For the present the company has no floating debt, and is amply able to meet its interest and sinking-fund charges from its earnings. But the early maturity of the collateral notes, the debt due the United States, and the first-mortgage bonds present a grave situation to be provided for in the near future.

Notwithstanding the unanimous request of the board of directors, no Government director was placed upon the committee to administer the collateral note trust, and we are without original information as to its present condition.

We are informed, however, that of the amount of notes authorized, there was issued \$18,530,000; that of the assets pledged with the trustees, sales have been made in the year which has elapsed to the amount of \$349,000, which has been applied *pro tanto* to the purchase of notes, leaving a balance now outstanding of \$18,181,000, having less than two years to run.

That such a small amount only should have been retired in a year, certainly suggests that there must be some strong reason why the committee have not accomplished more fully the purposes in view in the creation of the trust, which by its terms contemplated a liquidation of the notes as rapidly as may be and within the period.

We think the fact may as well be stated, for it is a fact apparent to the slightest observation of the course of this trust, as well as of the conditions preceding it for a year or more, that no satisfactory negotiation of the assets, however valuable they may be, can be successfully conducted in the face of the uncertainties of the near future, growing out of the relations of the company to the Government.

However ample the intrinsic value of the securities pledged, and they are far more than ample, investors are not disposed to purchase them in the face of possible complications of a serious nature, which may paralyze all effort, however able, conscientious, and disinterested, to administer the property.

We therefore feel impelled to again urge that the present state of uncertainty in the relations of the Government and company should be brought to an end. It is disastrous to the security, to the company, and the general public. It checks all progress and development, so essential to the States through which it passes, and to its own healthy growth, and impairs the credit of the company by keeping before security-holders the possibility of a breaking up of the system. Unless some adjustment is made, we can see no probability of a sale of the securities now in pledge, except at prices far below their intrinsic value, thus impairing the ability of the company to meet its obligations, or at least making them far more burdensome.

Upon a fair and just arrangement for the extension of the debt due the Government, we see no reason why the amount can not be amply secured and finally paid in full, but the chances for securing this result are not improved through nonaction, or by allowing the credit of the company to be hopelessly broken or even seriously impaired. On the other hand, the sooner an agreement is reached, and all the resources of private capital invited and secured at low rates of interest to extend, improve, strengthen, and develop the system, the more certainly will the Government be secured and the ability of the company to pay be firmly established.

This subject has been referred to so often that it seems gratuitous to refer to it again, but at present it is the one vitally important consideration, and above all others, affecting the interests of the Government, the public, the company, and a large outside strictly private investment interest, in Europe and America (over two hundred millions) in no way interested in the stock or associated with or represented in its management, the volume and character of which give its relation to the property, as affected by the action of the Government, the importance and gravity of a great public question.

The following statement of October 4, 1892, by the auditor of the Union Pacific Company, may also be of interest and importance in this connection:

Statement showing the amount of Union Pacific Railway Company collateral trust notes issued and now outstanding under this company's collateral trust indenture of September 4, 1891; also showing the collateral securities sold or collected by the trustees of the above-mentioned indenture.

Amount of collateral trust notes issued to date	\$18, 530, 000
Amount of collateral trust notes redeemed and canceled to date.....	901, 000
Balance outstanding.....	17, 629, 000

Securities sold by the trustees from the collateral underlying the company's collateral trust notes:

City of Wichita, Kans., 6 per cent bonds.....	\$4, 256. 60
Kansas Pacific Railway, Denver extension, bond.....	1, 000. 00
Green River Waterworks Company first mortgage bonds..	2, 000. 00
Idaho Central Railway Company first mortgage bonds...	6, 000. 00
Northern Pacific Terminal Company first mortgage bonds.	150, 000. 00
Omaha and Republican Valley Railway Company consolidated bonds.....	58, 000. 00
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, collateral trust bonds.....	25, 000. 00

Securities sold by the trustees from the collateral underlying the company's collateral trust notes—Continued.

Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company collateral trust bonds.....	127, 000. 00
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company consolidated bonds.....	15, 000. 00
Union Pacific Railroad Company Omaha Bridge 8 per cent bonds	1, 000. 00
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company consolidated bonds.....	25, 000. 00
Western Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds.	12, 000. 00
Total	\$426, 256. 60
Union Depot and Railroad Company, Denver, notes collected.....	8, 683. 84
Total.....	434, 940. 44

No sales of the collateral stocks have been made.

NOTE.—The difference between the amount realized on the securities sold (\$434,940.44) and the amount required to pay for the notes canceled (\$901,000), is due to the fact that sales of trust notes were originally made to provide for the indebtedness due to Messrs. Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. As that firm has misappropriated the collaterals and made an assignment, the amount held by the trustees for the payment of the indebtedness due to the firm has been used in the purchase of trust notes.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents upon the business of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, shows that, including applications for patents for inventions, for designs, reissue patents, for registration of trade-marks and labels, and for caveats, the total number of applications received was 45,945; number of patents granted, 23,626; trade-marks and labels registered, 1,569; patents withheld for nonpayment of final fee, 3,622; patents expired, 12,427. The total receipts were \$1,268,727.35, and the expenditures \$1,114,134.23, leaving a surplus of \$154,593.12 to be turned into the Treasury, and increasing to \$4,102,441.09 the amount in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund.

Comparative statement.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
June 30, 1888	\$1, 122, 994. 83	\$953, 730. 14
June 30, 1889	1, 186, 557. 22	999, 697. 24
June 30, 1890	1, 347, 203. 21	1, 081, 173. 56
June 30, 1891	1, 302, 794. 59	1, 145, 502. 90
June 30, 1892	1, 268, 727. 35	1, 114, 134. 23

Number of applications for patents, including reissues, designs, trade marks, and labels.

June 30, 1888	37, 769
June 30, 1889	39, 702
June 30, 1890	43, 810
June 30, 1891	43, 616
June 30, 1892	43, 544

Applications awaiting action on the part of the office.

July 1, 1888	7,277
July 1, 1889	7,073
July 1, 1890	6,585
July 1, 1891	8,911
July 1, 1892	9,447

The commissioner urges that additional room to properly accommodate the working force of his office be provided; that the health and safety of the employes demand it, and that grant thereof would increase the work performed in a marked degree.

Attention is also directed to the fact that the need of additional force, both examining and clerical, is a crying one; that the examining work is months in arrears, to the great injury of the manufacturers and inventors of the country, and the examiners do not gain upon it but are rather falling behind, and that the clerical and laboring force is inadequate to the proper performance of the work set for them to do.

The extension of the classified service of the office to include messenger and property clerk at \$1,000, three messengers at \$840, twenty assistant messengers at \$720, and 45 laborers at \$600 per annum is recommended by the Commissioner, as well as the selection (for appointment) by a system both impersonal and impartial of all employes of the Patent Office receiving a less salary than \$600.

CENSUS.

The work of the Eleventh Census, as reported by the Superintendent, is drawing to a close, as will be seen from the following statement in regard to the condition of the final reports:

FINAL REPORTS PUBLISHED.

Report on Mineral Resources of the United States: Iron ore; gold and silver; copper, lead, and zinc; quicksilver; manganese; petroleum and natural gas; aluminium; coal; stone; precious stones; mica; mineral waters; minor minerals; quarto, about nine hundred pages and sixty illustrations, colored maps, diagrams, etc.

Farms, homes and mortgages: Reports on recorded indebtedness have been issued for the States of Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee, and a report on the recorded indebtedness of Massachusetts will be issued within the next sixty days.

For farm and home results a report has been issued for the State of Maine; reports containing farm and home results for the States of Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia will be published within the next sixty days.

Statistics of Indians: Report on the Six Nations of New York, 100 pages, numerous illustrations.

Report on irrigation with maps and illustrations.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS PUBLISHED.

Population of the United States by minor civil divisions, as returned at the Eleventh Census; about 650 pages.

Preliminary results as contained in Eleventh Census bulletins; eight volumes, averaging about 450 pages each.

Preliminary results as contained in extra census bulletins; 1890; 650 pages, with maps and illustrations.

PARTIALLY IN TYPE IN GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Report on statistics of the condition of Indians living within the jurisdiction of the United States, 1890, taxed and untaxed, 900 pages. Profusely illustrated.

Report relating to transportation in the United States: Part I, railroads, street railways, and express companies; 900 pages, 187 pages in type. Part II. Transportation on water, Atlantic and Pacific coast, Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes and canals; about 900 pages, 250 pages in type.

Population and resources of Alaska; colored illustrations, maps, etc., 500 pages.

Compendium of the Eleventh Census, Part I, 1,100 pages, with colored maps and diagrams.

Compendium of the Eleventh Census, Part II; about 200 pages in type balance in course of printing, and all practically ready.

Valuation, taxation, public expenditures and indebtedness; Part I, public debt; 900 pages in type, completed and ready for publication. Part II, taxation and public expenditures, ready for the printer in ninety days.

Insurance: Part I, fire, ocean marine, inland navigation and transportation, and tornado insurance business; about 300 pages in the hands of the Public Printer and 150 pages nearly ready. Part II, life insurance: Class A, showing the business of level premium companies; ready in thirty days, 50 pages; Class B, assessment and coöperative companies; Class C, fraternal and other beneficiary associations. Part III, miscellaneous insurance, including the business of accident, burglary and theft guaranty, hail, live stock, plate glass and real estate title guaranty; steam boiler, surety, and wind storm insurance companies.

READY FOR THE PRINTER.

Report on vital and social statistics of the United States; about 700 pages ready for the printer.

Report on pauperism and crime in the United States: Part I, crime; in the hands of the Public Printer. Part II, paupers and benevolent institutions; ready for the printer in sixty days.

Report on Education: Statistics of education for the United States;

copy for the first part of volume ready for the printer; second part waiting for tally of illiteracy.

Report on statistics of churches of the United States; copy for the entire volume will be ready for the printer in thirty days. Ten bulletins already published.

Report on fish and fisheries: Fisheries of the Great Lakes; marine mammalia; fishes of the Pacific States; cod and ground, menhaden, sea herring, mackerel, lobster, oyster; boat fisheries of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico; shad and alewife, sponge, alligator, the inland fisheries, and carp.

NEARING COMPLETION.

Report on statistics of agriculture is advanced to completion in all farm products, including cotton, cereals, wool, fibers, and sugar, tobacco, live stock; also horticulture truck farming, floriculture, seed farming, nurseries, and tropic and semitropic fruits and viticulture.

In manufactures, reports for one hundred principal cities are in course of printing; also reports of statistics of lumber, cotton, wool, and silk manufactures are published; and reports of statistics of iron and steel, cals, coke, and glass, and electrical industries are ready for the printer.

The present force of the office will be very largely reduced during the coming year, and the Superintendent hopes to close the entire work by the end of 1893.

The Superintendent again presents his views in favor of making this bureau permanent; but as this was recommended in my last annual report it is not deemed necessary to renew the subject.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The report of the Director of the Geological Survey indicates that the work of that Bureau is of constantly increasing interest and economic value to the public. Instituted under a far-reaching plan, the energies of the Bureau were first devoted to researches concerning the laws of distribution of rocks and minerals, and these preliminary researches are now yielding fruit in the form of exact knowledge concerning the natural resources of the country.

The information collected by the Survey is published in maps and reports, which are widely distributed. These publications are useful in that they indicate the locations of ore deposits and coal beds, and of natural reservoirs of petroleum, rock gas, and artesian water, as well as available building stones and brick clays and other valuable mineral substances, thereby stimulating and guiding mining operations and the establishment of manufacturing plants; and they indicate areas in which ores and other mineral resources do not occur in workable

quantity, thereby restraining unprofitable investments in mining and manufacturing plants, and reducing the aggregate cost of mining and the prices of mineral products.

The increase in value of mineral products during the past year was \$75,000,000, and the increase during the thirteen years since the institution of the survey is \$300,000,000. While a part of this development represents the normal growth of our population and industries, it should be noted that the increase is much more rapid than that of population, and is, moreover, accompanied by a decided relative decrease in importations of mining products; indeed, mining products of the country have more than doubled during the past thirteen years, while our population has increased only 30 per cent. It therefore seems fair to ascribe a material part of our present industrial activity in extracting and utilizing mineral resources to the services of the Geological Survey through its correspondence and especially through its widely distributed maps and reports. Again, the cost of mineral production during the past year has been reduced about 15 per cent, and during the period since the institution of the survey no less than 40 per cent, thereby effecting a saving to the consumers of mineral products amounting to millions of dollars annually. A considerable part of this saving must be ascribed to the diffusion of exact information concerning mineral localities by the geological surveys of the Federal Government and several of the States.

During the past year the examinations and surveys of the Bureau have been carried forward in nearly all the regions yielding coal and iron, the precious metals, copper, lead, zinc, nickel and tin, asphaltum, petroleum and rock gas, salt, sulphur, niter, soda and borax, ochers and other oxides, bauxite and other aluminum ores, magnesium and manganese; and special examinations have been made of localities yielding phosphate, building and ornamental stones, porcelain clays, terra-cotta clays, brick and fire clays, and various other mineral resources. Meantime the scientific aim of the Bureau has been maintained, and researches have been carried forward in the frequently obscure features and conditions of rock formations and mineral deposits, with a view to their classification and scientific arrangement.

In addition to a general statement of the work of the Bureau, accompanied by administrative reports of collaborators and assistants, the report of the Director embraces a memoir on the geology of harbors, which bears directly upon the general questions of domestic and foreign commerce; an account of an expedition to Alaska, containing much information concerning that imperfectly explored portion of the national domain; a report on the altitude of the United States, in which the configuration of the country is described and its bearing on transportation lines and internal commerce, climate, etc., set forth; and several memoirs of more special character. The administrative reports comprise detailed statements of work relating to every important mineral

resource of the country and to many technical questions of scientific interest. Among the monographs issued during the year there is one on the Penokee iron bearing region of Wisconsin and Michigan, and another on the Eureka mining district of Nevada, both accompanied by maps, plans, and sections. The bulletins issued during the year include a number of "correlation papers," in which the accepted classification of the rocks of the country is set forth, as well as several others devoted to various technical and practical subjects.

The basis for the geological surveys and maps is a topographic survey. This preliminary survey has now been extended over an area of about 600,000 square miles, or one-fifth of the public domain, exclusive of Alaska. The topography is represented on atlas sheets of convenient size, engraved on copper, and printed from stone transfers. These maps show not only cities and towns, roads and railroads, canals, rivers, and smaller streams, but also the relief or configuration of the land with such detail as to admit of the location of roads, railways, canals, and waterworks. During the year the topographic survey was extended over 53,000 square miles in twenty-six States and Territories. Six hundred atlas sheets, representing the work of this branch of the Bureau, have now been engraved.

In addition, general maps of the United States on three convenient scales, and of several individual States, have been prepared. These are among the first maps of the country designed to represent with approximate accuracy the configuration of the land surface. Both the atlas sheets and the general maps are coming into use in leading educational institutions as standard sources of geographic information, and both are widely used as bases for the maps issued by publishing houses for various purposes.

Among the lines of research conducted by the Geological Survey during the past year is that of the hydrography of the country. With the increase of population this always important subject assumes special prominence. In all parts of the country running waters are extensively controlled as a source of power for mills, manufactories, and other industrial works; and in many localities, especially in the West, but to a rapidly increasing extent in the East, the waters of rivers streams, brooks, and springs are diverted and regulated for purposes of irrigation. Now running waters can be successfully controlled and diverted by dams, reservoirs, race ways, and canals only after the rate of flow, the character and extent of freshets, the effect of drought, and other factors in the regimen of streams have been determined. In some respects the problem of diverting and controlling running waters is one of hydraulic engineering simply; but the geologist brings to the solution of the problem special knowledge of streams as agents in modifying their own courses, filling reservoirs, undermining dams, and otherwise reacting upon artificial works.

All water ways are subject to freshets, and no year passes without

destructive floods in some of our greater rivers, often entailing loss of life and immense damage to property and sometimes followed by outbreaks of epidemic diseases. Moreover, the extent, frequency, height, and destructive character of floods are modified by cultivation of the soil, deforesting, reclamation of marshes, and other changes accompanying settlement. Sometimes these changes result in diminution of floods, but in general the effect of settlement is to increase floods and the consequent loss of life and property. Thus the study of floods and the determination of areas liable to periodical or occasional overflow are intimately connected with our industrial development.

The subject of hydrography was first taken up by the Geological Survey in the western portion of the United States under the law instituting an irrigation survey, but researches and measurements have recently been extended into the eastern part of the country. Considerable progress has been made during the past year, not only in gauging rivers, but in collecting information required for indicating available reservoir sites for manufacturing and irrigation, and feasible locations for race-ways and canals, as well as for mapping lands subject to overflow. Some of the administrative reports and special memoirs accompanying the annual report of the Director relate to this important line of work.

During recent years an industrial revolution has been inaugurated in this country. The greater portion of our available territory has been settled, and the enterprise and ingenuity of our people has been turned from the acquisition of new lands towards the discovery of new resources within the old, to the extent that the material progress of the nation now depends upon the development of new industries and upon the utilization of resources hitherto neglected. It is the function of the Geological Survey to discover and diffuse information concerning little known resources and thus to aid in the multiplication of industries; and the annual and special reports issued each year prepare the way for further industrial development and the increase of national prosperity during succeeding years.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The Commissioner of Education reports that the publication of a series of studies on the educational systems of Germany, France, and England contained in his last report has led to an interesting correspondence with educational thinkers at home and abroad. He believes that it is an important step towards the profitable use of the experience of other nations. Experiments in this field in one country are of little value in settling the problems of another country unless the peculiar conditions of government and people are carefully considered. These studies have been continued by the specialists of the Bureau. The school systems of Scotland, Austria, Holland, and Norway are discussed in the report now in press.

In order to foster local self-government in matters of education in Alaska the Commissioner states that local school committees have been formed in the villages where the white population furnishes children enough for a school. Southeast Alaska has regular steamboat communication with the States twice every month. Northwest Alaska, on the other hand, can be visited only once a year. As noticed last year, an effort was made, with the aid of a small fund from private sources, to introduce the reindeer into this remote region. The sixteen reindeer thus furnished and transported to an island in the harbor of Unalaska were found to be in a thriving state the present summer. A more determined effort in June of the present year has resulted in the introduction of one hundred and seventy-five more reindeer and the establishment of a sort of training station at Port Clarence, near Bering Straits. Two teachers have been appointed at this station and a number of native youth detailed from missionary posts in that region for the purpose of learning the art of herding and training these animals. It is to be hoped that Congress may, at the coming session, enact the bill providing for an appropriation to be used in the securing of reindeer, which has already twice passed the Senate and been favorably reported by the committee in the House. Guided always by the principle that all state and national help should aid self-help, the wisdom of this course is evident.

The Commissioner reports additions to the library. During the past years some 5,000 books have been added by purchase to fill up gaps that exist in its scientific and professional collections on teaching, the management of schools, and the philosophy of education. He thinks that the collection of Government school reports and educational periodicals is already the most valuable of its kind in the world. He notices as a cause for congratulation that the professional study of the philosophy of education has been much stimulated during the past three years by the establishment in leading universities of professorships in this department. Teacher's reading circles in a large number of States have been the instrument for encouraging the study of the theory and the art of their work on the part of multitudes of teachers. There has been much special inquiry into the best methods of teaching and the best plans for school buildings. This inquiry has extended to the method of reaching, in the best manner, the children of the pauper and criminal classes of our cities. It is obvious that the school is the link which makes possible the enlightenment of public opinion by training the whole population into the habit of reading books and periodicals. This means the government of the nation by means of public opinion. A recent act of Congress provided for the employment of a specialist in the Bureau of Education to investigate the instrumentalities of preventing crime and pauperism, with a view to the adoption of efficient methods in the city school systems of this country. The specialist appointed under this act has visited Europe and looked into the methods of treatment of criminals and paupers in several of the cities

of Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and England, and held conferences with various distinguished leaders in this field of public service.

Attention is called to a new movement promoted by the National Educational Association, among the leaders of secondary education, aided by a committee of presidents and professors in colleges to systematize the course of study in high schools and preparatory schools. This important link in education, if in anywise defective, causes much injury in the elementary schools, and is a source of embarrassment to the higher education of the country. This is the first attempt that has been made to remedy the evils that exist.

The World's Congress Auxillary of Chicago has intrusted to the Commissioner, and the committee appointed from the National Educational Association the management of the International Educational Congress, to be held in Chicago the last week of July the coming summer. This, it is expected, will be an important feature of the Columbian Exposition. This Congress is divided into fourteen departments. Much good is anticipated from the conferences with distinguished representatives from abroad.

The division of correspondence has been more active the past year than at any other period of its existence. It is believed that the Bureau has furnished substantial aid to leaders and directors of education in the several States by supplying information and loaning documents from its library. The number of children enrolled in the public and private schools of the country in all the grades is nearly 15,000,000. About 11 per cent of these pupils are enrolled in private and parochial schools. There is reported great activity in the establishment of free public high schools and in providing industrial and manual training schools in the several cities of the country.

The number of circulars of information and other pamphlets printed and circulated the past year has exceeded that of any former year. Inasmuch as the existence of the Bureau of Education is justified on the ground that it is a proper thing for the general Government to collect and disseminate information as to the results of experience and thereby increase the enlightenment of the people at large who have in charge the direction of the schools, it is clear that the usefulness of the Bureau depends upon its ability to print and circulate its documents. An increase of the appropriation made for this purpose is recommended on this ground.

THE TERRITORIES.

NEW MEXICO.

The report of the governor refers to the great satisfaction produced in the Territory by the organization of the "land court" and the character of the judges selected. A large number of claims, covering enormous quantities of land claimed under Spanish and Mexican land

grants, have been presented, and seven claims, covering 248,000 acres, have been confirmed.

Attention is called to the necessity for amendment of the "land-court act" in order to protect and confirm the titles to many small holdings, by correcting the law in such manner as to waive the necessity for residence upon them. It is also urged that "the eleven-league clause" is unjust and should be amended or it will, in some cases, amount practically to a confiscation of lands to which the title should be fully confirmed.

There is a healthy but gradual growth of population all over the Territory, and especially in the Pecos Valley, where inducements are offered by the excellent system of irrigation which supplements the natural advantage of that section.

The total assessed valuation of the property in the Territory in 1891 was \$45,329,563. The assessed value of cattle has steadily decreased for the last four or five years, but the aggregate of other property has increased. The debt of the Territory on March 6, 1892, was \$864,806.12 and the expenditures for the year were \$270,923.40.

The total entries at the several land offices for the year, to June 30, 1892, covered 408,932 acres. In the Santa Fe districts there are 10,820,389 acres open for settlement and 3,720,661 acres unsurveyed. Through public surveys 1,462 miles of Government lines were established and two hundred and sixty-four township and mineral plats were made in the surveyor-general's office.

The final establishment of the Pecos National Park has been gratefully received by the people.

Irrigation enterprises are being carried forward and the several systems are being extended. The climatic conditions of the Territory continue to be such as to make it most desirable as a health resort and it constantly attracts invalids by the hundreds from all parts of the world.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The area of land employed has been greatly enlarged for grain, vegetables, and especially for grasses and alfalfa. The home demand continues to largely exceed the supply and large quantities of supplies are still purchased from abroad which should be produced in the Territory.

The advance in horticulture is reported to be marvelous. The planting of fruit trees at each recurring season is almost universal in every county. It is reported that over 500,000 pounds of fruit were shipped from one peach orchard prior to September 1.

STOCK RAISING.

Cattle raising is an industry which is in a somewhat depressed condition, and is not very prosperous. This is largely due to the continuance of drought and scarcity of pasture. Complaint is made also from

the northern part of Rio Arriba County that the Apaches have been killing and eating large numbers of cattle.

The sheep industry is, however, prosperous and profitable. Considerable attention is being given to improving the quality of the stock. The wool industry is prosperous, the quality of the product is being improved, and new men are engaging in the business. It is believed that the wool crop of 1892 will reach 16,000,000 pounds.

MINING.

This industry is reported to be in a flourishing condition as a whole, and it is stated that the present tariff on silver-lead ores has been an immediate and obvious benefit to the industry.

There has been a marked increase in the production of gold and in the development of gold mines. New discoveries of gold veins of great promise have been made. Old districts which had been neglected have been revisited and relocated, and will be developed. Additional coal and iron deposits have also been discovered and give promise of being large sources of increased wealth. Coal-mining is still one of the most important industries of the Territory. Marble, Mexican onyx, sulphate of lime, sulphate of salt, fire clay, bitumen, and serpentine have also been discovered.

Tin has been identified in Grant County, and deposits of alumina are being explored.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The production of lumber continues to increase in importance, and new and extensive mills, with large annual capacity, are being completed. The preparation of an extract of cañaigre for tanning is a new industry, as is also the manufacture of fire brick, tiling, sewer pipe etc. The cañaigre extract will be used for light leather, and it is expected that a ready market can be found in England for the whole product, at very profitable prices, and the plant can be raised upon land which is practically useless for other agricultural purposes.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The legislature of 1889 provided for an agricultural college, a school of mines, a university, and an insane asylum. These all have beautiful structures either occupied or ready for occupancy. The university and the agricultural college are well equipped and in successful operation.

The school of mines can not be opened until further legislation shall provide necessary funds. It was expected that the insane asylum would be regularly opened on November 1 of this year. The capitol building was almost entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire on the evening of May 12 last, and as there was no insurance the loss is a heavy and severe one. Most of the furniture and all of the documents and ar-

chives were saved. Sincere appreciation is expressed by the governor, on behalf of the citizens, at the return of the troops, which had been withdrawn from Fort Union and Fort Marcy.

An extensive system of short railroads has been projected into the coal region of Cerillos by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and these roads are being built. Several other new railroad projects are being discussed and organized, but as yet await realization.

EDUCATION.

The progress of public education is reported to be extremely gratifying. Scores of new schoolhouses are being built and the grades of teachers have been elevated in all respects. Educational interest is on the increase in all parts of the Territory and a good business education is now within the reach of all classes. A number of private schools and schools supported by religious denominations or societies are extending the field of effective educational work.

There are two Government Indian schools, one at Albuquerque, and one at Santa Fe, with a total enrollment of nearly five hundred pupils. These pupils are reported to be making rapid advancement not only in their studies, but also in the industrial arts which are being taught them. There are also a number of contract schools for Indians carried on by religious bodies and receiving a stated sum from the United States for each scholar.

INDIANS.

The governor says there is nothing new nor any change worthy of mention to report about the several Indian tribes, except a recommendation, which he recently urged, that the Pueblo Agency should be separated from that of the Jicarilla Apaches, and that a separate agency should be established for the latter. The reasons for this recommendation are set forth by the governor at some length and are based upon representations of conditions which are said to make it impossible for one agent to attend properly to the duties resulting from a combined agency.

STATEHOOD.

The enabling act for the admission of New Mexico into statehood, introduced in the House of Representatives in December, 1891, by Hon. Antonio Joseph, is represented to have been generally satisfactory to the people of the Territory in its provisions, but certain amendments, annexed by the Senate committee, are objected to. The governor submits in his report a copy of an extensive communication which he addressed, in June last, to the chairman of the Senate committee, covering the statement of facts upon which claim to statehood is made, and the views of the people upon this subject.

ARIZONA.

The report of the governor of Arizona states that the population has considerably increased during the year and that the class of immigration is most desirable. Attracted by the advantages for agriculture, mining, and grazing, many persons of substantial character have gone into the territory, and the social and moral conditions have rapidly improved.

It is stated that the assessments for the purpose of taxation are very low, and that not one-half of the actual property is now taxed. The official tables show the valuation of the taxable property to be \$27,923,162.55. This total valuation is slightly below the assessments as reported last year, and is shown to be due to the decrease in numbers and value of range cattle all over the Territory during the year, especially in reference to the large herds upon extensive ranges of untaxed public domain.

The average assessed valuation of land is only \$1.41 per acre, horses per head, \$29.93; cattle per head, \$7.82. The average rate of taxation throughout Arizona, for all purposes, is \$3.27 on \$100, 80 cents of which is for territorial purposes solely.

The governor complains of the system of low valuations and high rates as calculated to be injurious and misleading, by creating false impressions in the minds of intending immigrants and investors. He believes that a proper valuation of the property would exceed \$75,000,000. The total debt—Territorial, county, and municipal, including interest—amounts to \$3,354,725.81. Under the empowering act of Congress, of June 1, 1890, as amended by the recent act of July, 1892, the floating debt has been successfully funded at 5 per cent, resulting in a large saving in the annual interest charge.

CUSTOMS.

The value of foreign commodities imported during the year was \$2,879,998, of which the dutiable commodities were only of the value of \$135,455, while the free commodities were valued at \$2,774,543, and the amount of duty collected was \$49,998.45. This duty is derived principally from lead and copper imported in silver ores.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS AND IRRIGATION.

While the cultivated fields of Arizona run into the hundreds of thousands of acres, yet it may be said that its agricultural development has scarcely passed its first stage. The agricultural products have increased 10 per cent during the past year. There is a vast area of irrigable land that has not yet been supplied with water. Upon the irrigated lands of the Territory almost every farm and garden crop has been raised with great success.

The yield of wheat, barley, rye, and oats is equal to that of the Northern States; cotton, sugar cane, and all semitropical plants flourish in great luxuriance. Everything that grows in Florida and California may be produced here. Alfalfa continues to be among the most valuable of the products, because of its great luxuriance and its great value in the grazing and feeding of cattle. The distance from markets and high freights make it more profitable to cultivate these lands in other products than small grains and cereal crops, and the future interest seems to be in the direction of producing those special crops and fruits for which the soil and climate are so well adapted. This question of the agricultural resources of the Territory is being thoroughly investigated by the agricultural department of the University of Arizona, and the matter of determining what special products can be made most profitable is being carefully studied. Agriculture, horticulture, and irrigation are increasing everywhere, and these investigations promise to be of great value to the Territory.

Extensive irrigation enterprises continue to develop and redeem the arid lands, of which there yet remains a vast expanse. There is a magnificent supply of water from the Colorado, Gila, Salt, and Verde rivers available for this purpose, and the agricultural probabilities of the Territory are very great. It is said that while only 1,730,000 acres are reclaimable under the present water development, there are about 24,000,000 acres which could be reclaimed if the maximum water-storage facilities could be made available. Extensive experiments and investigations are being made as to the culture of "Canaigre" (botanically, *Rumex hymeneosepalus*), a plant found growing wild on the moist soils throughout the southern half of the Territory. The roots of this plant contain from 25 to 30 per cent of tannic acid—twice the amount found in oak and hemlock bark. The results show that it responds to cultivation and light irrigation, and the yield is increased 200 or 300 per cent above that of the wild growth. It is said that the indications are that its cultivation will become one of the leading and most profitable industries.

FORESTS AND LUMBER.

The governor repeats the reports made one year ago upon this subject, showing an extensive area of 2,700 square miles of pine forests in northern and central Arizona, with detached bodies of timber in other parts of the Territory. There will be an abundant supply of timber for a large population for many years, but the prices are still high, owing to want of proper transportation facilities. Conservative judges estimate the quantity of timber on the Colorado plateau at 8,000,000,000 feet, and the total quantity of pine timber fit for sawing in the Territory is placed at 10,000,000,000 feet. This, it is estimated, would furnish an adequate supply for an increasing population for one hundred and fifty to two hundred years.

Recommendation is again made that the forest be placed by legislation under the control of the people of the Territory, as the development of the country depends upon an abundant and permanent water supply from the mountains, and this in turn depends upon the proper preservation of the forests, particularly from fire. A suitable forest covering should be preserved for the present timber-growing areas, as the present output of lumber ranges from 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 feet per annum.

SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.

The total number of acres entered in the Territory during the year was 166,756.70, including homestead, desert, timber-culture, preëmption, and mineral land entries.

MINING.

Notwithstanding the action of Congress in connection with silver legislation, mining has been exceedingly prosperous during the year. Silver production has not decreased, while the gold yield has been largely increased. Besides the principal gold producers and the new mines which are being developed, many old mines are being reopened, and some of them promise to again become great producers. The largest electric plant for placer gold mining in the United States is just getting under way at Stanton, in mineral ground which is said to be phenomenally rich. In Mohave County mining last year was very prosperous. Many of the mines have been steady producers for years, and many new mines have been successfully opened during the year. The gold product for the year is stated at \$3,000,000, silver at \$2,200,000, copper at \$4,500,000.

Silver is liberally produced in every mining county in Arizona and a great deal of rich silver ore has been mined and shipped for treatment to distant smelters.

Great quantities of onyx, sandstone, and building stone are also found in the Territory.

STOCK-RAISING.

There has been a steady improvement in the grade of the cattle of the Territory; but, while the climate and general conditions are exceptionally beneficial to stock-raising, there has been a decrease in the aggregate valuation of stock of about one-half million of dollars since the previous year, accounted for by the shipment from the Territory of large numbers of range cattle and shrinkage in beef values. The total valuation is placed at \$7,070,895.21.

The wool interest is among the foremost enterprises and the growth is prolific. The produce reaches as high as 2,500,000 pounds in a season. The winters are mild and this protects sheep, particularly, of which there are about 2,000,000 in the Territory.

RAILROADS, COMMERCE, AND PROGRESS.

Some important changes are reported in the railroad interests during the year. The present mileage is reported at 1,074 miles. A new road is being built from Ash Fork on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific to Phoenix, via Prescott, and the Southern Pacific has been changing part of its roadbed and surveying new branch lines. The present transportation facilities between the northern and southern portions of Arizona are not such as to permit of an interchange of products by reason of the physical formation of the country, and railway communication from north to south is necessary to the welfare and progress of the Territory.

The agricultural districts of the south could thus secure a valuable home market for their produce among the mining, lumber, and grazing regions of the north and could in return get cheaper lumber and coal, for which they now go abroad, and the northern districts would likewise enjoy the advantages of the trade by securing cheaper supplies of provisions and fruits from the rich lands to the south of them. This would make more valuable many mines now unprofitable, because of the high price of supplies, and would also encourage greater development of the agricultural interest.

The favorable legislation referred to in the report of last year, granting twenty years' extension from taxation of railroads built under certain conditions, appears to be already stimulating the building of new lines.

The governor strongly urges that provisions be made for surveying the lands of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad within Arizona. There are large tracts of this grant land that escape taxation because unsurveyed, and it is also impossible to locate the school lands which lie within the limits of this grant. If surveyed, these lands could be disposed of, title could pass, and a large amount of revenue could be collected from their taxation.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

The common-school system is controlled by a board of education, under a carefully constructed code of law, and the board acts without compensation. The schools are free to all children from 6 to 18 except those of Chinese and Indians not taxed. The school fund is derived from a tax of 75 cents per \$100 of assessed property, together with sundry fines and forfeitures collected.

Teachers are paid from \$90 to \$125 per month. There are also private and parochial schools in some of the towns.

The public schools, with the Territorial normal school at Tempe and the University of Arizona at Tucson, provide a complete system of education within the Territory. Complaint is made that the burden of

maintaining the educational system must be borne by direct taxation, by reason of the unavailability of the school lands on account of Territorial conditions, and legislation is requested to amend these conditions.

As to the Indian question, the governor thinks it is practically settled, as the Apaches are peaceful and law abiding, except a few outlaws, who occasionally raid across the line from Mexico.

The conduct of the Indian schools among the other tribes in southern Arizona is highly commended. The Moquis still resist the effort to have them abandon their homes upon the cliffs and settle upon other reservations.

Serious complications are still reported to exist in the relations between the Navajos and the white settlers. These grow out of the question as to what rights, if any, the Indians may have on the public domain, off their reservation, and what distinction there is between the rights of white and red men in this connection.

The governor renews his recommendations made a year ago, that action be taken looking to the reclamation of the arid lands, and that they be ceded to the Territory. The ownership of these lands, he thinks, would result in the desired end, and would make Arizona rich and populous.

An interesting description is given of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, in the northern part of Arizona.

The governor refers to the evidences of a large population of prehistoric residents, and to ruins of extensive cities and towns which possess advanced characteristics of civilization. Ancient canals have been found under irruptive lava, and the theory is advanced that the ancient population was destroyed or driven out by natural convulsions.

The secret orders of the Moquis and the weird ceremonies of the Zunis, together with many points of resemblance in their languages with those of Asiatic races, the fact that the art of mummyfying is unquestionably known to the Moquis, that hieroglyphics like those of Egypt, and emblems and insignia are inscribed with Masonic signs, opens up an interesting field of research and investigation in ethnology and archæology. The governor recommends the appointment of a commission of scientists, and liberal appropriations, for the purpose of prosecuting these researches.

STATEHOOD.

An appeal is again made for the passage of an enabling act for the admission of Arizona into statehood. The people claim ability to govern themselves and financial ability to maintain a state government.

A convention, authorized by an act of the legislature, on March 19, 1891, framed a constitution which was adopted by a large majority upon submission to a vote of the people.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONGRESSIONAL AND DEPARTMENTAL ACTION.

The governor recommends:

- (1) That Arizona be admitted as a State.
- (2) That all the public lands within the Territory be ceded to the Territory or State.
- (3) That the public lands within the Territory be surveyed.
- (4) That if it is impossible to have all the public lands of the Territory surveyed, that the lands within the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grant be surveyed without delay.
- (5) That immediate and positive action be taken by the Government to settle the difference between the Navajo Indians and the white settlers, and that a defined policy for the control of these Indians and the protection of the settlers be adopted and enforced without delay.
- (6) That the mineral and coal lands on the San Carlos Indian Reservation be opened for occupancy and development by white settlers, and that the western boundary line of said reservation be resurveyed.
- (7) That Camp Verde military reservation in Yavapai County, Ariz., be opened for settlement.
- (8) That no further abandonment of military posts in Arizona be had at least for several years.
- (9) That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth section of the public lands within the Territory be made available for school purposes without delay, either by authority of Congress to lease them, or by direct transfer to the Territory.
- (10) That a commission be appointed for ethnological and archaeological research in Arizona.
- (11) It is requested that Congress appropriate for the erection of buildings for the use of the public service in Arizona.
- (12) That the salaries of the present judges in Arizona be increased to \$5,000 per annum.
- (13) That the pay of legislators in Arizona be increased to \$10 per day.
- (14) That appropriations be had by Congress to pay the governors and secretaries of the Territories the amounts allowed them by law under section 1845, Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878.
- (15) That Congress appropriate a reasonable sum for artesian-well boring in this Territory.
- (16) That a suitable appropriation be made by Congress to thoroughly equip the Territorial militia.

UTAH.

The governor in his report estimates the population of Utah at 223,930, showing an increase of 16,025 since June 30, 1890. The average of foreign immigration has decreased, and the domestic immigration

for the year has not equaled that of the previous year, but there has been a steady growth in commercial and mining centers and railroad towns. There has been an increase of assessed valuation of property in cities and towns of 1.6 per cent and an increase in municipal indebtedness of 63.3 per cent. The revenue for school purposes, at the legal rate of taxation, is estimated at \$585,754.49, a decrease of \$32,930.70. The total assessed valuation of taxable property in all the counties for 1892 shows a decrease for the year of \$7,161,883.83 or 5.8 per cent.

The records of the land office at Salt Lake City show surveys of entries for the year to the number of 2,208, comprising 229,666 acres. The total area surveyed to June 30, 1891, was 13,188,203 acres. Since March, 1869, the entries in this land office, showing disposition and settlement of public lands in the Territory, amount to 5,906,080 acres, and the receipts \$1,368,224.27.

The governor again recommends that Congress should place the unsold public lands under control of the Territorial authorities, with power to lease them in sufficiently large tracts to make it an object to stockmen to apply for them. Otherwise it is said their value for grazing purposes will be entirely destroyed.

The immediate necessity for public buildings for Federal offices in Salt Lake City and Ogden is urged, in order to insure the protection of the court and land records. The name of the Deseret University has been changed to that of "Utah University," and the attendance is now all that the building can accommodate. The growth of the Agricultural College is said to exceed that of any similar institution in the West, and it now has an attendance of 225 pupils, from eight States.

It is requested that investigation be authorized as to the condition of the Indians in the Territory, who, having abandoned their tribal relations, are scattered all over the Territory, and it is stated that they now seem to be totally neglected both by the Government and the Territory. Protest is again made by the citizens of Grand and San Juan counties against the proposed removal to their borders of the Ute Indians. The lands and resources of these counties are said to be valuable and susceptible of great development, and it would be desirable for settlers if opened for settlement, hence the protest against Indian occupation.

The assessed value of live stock in the Territory for 1892 is stated as follows: Horses and mules, \$3,084,473; cattle, \$3,000,372; sheep, \$2,153,107.

MINING INDUSTRY.

The metal products taken from the mines of the Territory for 1891, comprising gold, silver, lead, and copper, had an aggregate export value of \$12,240,885.73. It is represented that mining is very much depressed by the depreciation of silver. Many of the mines are now profitable only because of the lead found in combination, and the

reasonable price of lead. The people seem to fear further a reciprocal treaty with Mexico, which would admit minerals free, and thus open unfair competition. Much anxiety and hope are expressed as to the solution of the silver problem by the international silver conference.

Slate is found in different parts of Utah, and purple slate, one of the most valuable colors known to commerce, is almost inexhaustible. Tripolite and fluorite, two minerals which are put to many valuable uses in the mechanic arts, are also found in some of the counties. Iron ore exists in all its forms and can be found in nearly any county. Some of this ore assays as high as 60 per cent pure. In Iron County there are vast beds of hematite and magnetic ores, many miles in extent. These are 50 miles from a railway, but for the future development of the West, the iron, coal, and lime deposits of Utah will be able to furnish immense products for many generations.

Sulphur is found near the surface, in layers from 4 to 24 feet thick, and is being somewhat extensively mined at the Cove Creek sulphur mines, on the Southern Utah branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Copper exists in almost every county and constitutes one of the most important factors of mineral wealth. Onyx, closely resembling the Mexican onyx, which is so highly prized for decorative purposes, is found in Utah County.

NATURAL GAS.

Explorations covering the past few years have led to the designation of Salt Lake Valley as the center of a natural gas belt, in which the gas is said to be of the best known quality and it is claimed that some of the wells will yield an average of 4,000,000 cubic feet in twenty-four hours. Preparations have been made to construct a gas plant and pipe line into Salt Lake City.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

There has been a continued increase in the number of pupils attending the public schools, and in Salt Lake City the applications for admission by pupils have been in excess of the capacity of the public school buildings. In other cities the schools are crowded, and the free-school law has everywhere stimulated the cause of public education. There has been a decrease of attendance at the denominational schools and it is indicated that they will soon give way entirely to the public schools.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE.

There has been a steady development of business interests, though not so great as in the previous year. In the remoter counties many of the new settlements have been growing quite rapidly. A sugar manufactory at Lehi, Utah County, is now in successful operation, and the price of sugar in the Territory is lower than ever before. Contracts

for 1,296 new dwellings and 171 business houses during the year amounted to \$3,017,384. The annual Territorial fair, in October, was the most successful ever held in point of attendance and the character of exhibits.

The railroad system of Utah comprises a mileage of 1,282 miles, and the street railways operate 74 miles of track.

The banks have an aggregate capital of \$5,910,331, and deposits amounting to \$11,913,750, showing an increase of capital of 16.7 per cent and of deposits 42.1 per cent during the year.

The wages of laborers range from \$2 to \$3 per day, and of mechanics and skilled workmen from \$3 to \$5.50 per day.

The mining companies organized in the Territory have an aggregate capitalization of \$66,185,000; manufacturing companies represent a capital of \$2,213,000; land, stock, and water companies, \$3,578,550; mercantile companies, \$2,151,500, and miscellaneous corporations, \$52,116,500.

PISCICULTURE.

The shad and eels planted in the public waters have not multiplied as anticipated, and several reasons are assigned to account for the failure. Black bass, however, seem to be doing nicely in Utah Lake. It is regretted that a Territorial hatchery has not been established in order to annually replenish the waters with trout and other choice fish.

Referring to the Great Salt Lake the governor gives an interesting account of the study of the waters by Prof. E. J. Talmage. The result of several analyses shows that the waters average from 16 to 19 per cent of solids, and have a density of about 1.1569. It is shown, contrary to the general belief, that life exists in these waters; that in fact there are four species of larvæ, two of which at least are very abundant, which live and thrive in these waters. The most abundant species is that of a tiny crustacean, commonly called the brine shrimp, which has been found to be very palatable and nutritious after being thoroughly washed in fresh water and then cooked.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION.

The first legislature elected on national party lines was convened in January, 1892. The Democrats and Liberals elected all of the members, while the Republicans, although having nominated candidates, were in every instance defeated.

An extensive report of the legislation of the session is given, covering a variety of subjects.

Polygamy was prohibited by a law similar, except in a few minor details, to the national law; a complete and comprehensive school law was passed; an annual labor day was designated and made a legal holiday and a board of equalization for adjusting assessments of prop-

erty was created. Laws for the consolidation of territorial elections, and for the prohibition of herding sheep along any of the streams used by any towns for domestic purposes, were vetoed by the governor, for reasons which were set forth, and amendments were suggested. The latter act, it is represented, would almost practically ruin the sheep industry, which is the second largest in the Territory, because of the general and sweeping provisions in the law as passed.

A number of other bills, relating to city charters, building and loan associations, justices' courts, county bonds, weighing coal, World's Columbian Exposition, protection of discharged employés, a home-rule bill for the Territory, government of metropolitan cities, mechanics' liens, railway charters in cities, taxation in incorporated cities, election and registration act, were vetoed by the governor. The reasons leading to the veto of each of these acts are fully set forth by the governor in his report, and although protest has been made to Congress through a memorial from the legislature contending against this exercise of veto power, the governor defends his course by arguments based upon the alleged impracticability, partisan spirit, or imperfections found in the legislation, some of which was said to be contrary to the wishes and interests of the people.

AMNESTY.

The governor enters into an extensive discussion of this subject, which was also reviewed by the Utah Commission. The petition for general amnesty for all Mormons who were under disabilities by reason of violations of the laws against polygamy, is made the basis of a favorable recommendation. The petition was officially issued by the authority of the Mormon Church and pledges the people and the church, in distinct terms, to the loyal observance of the law, and it recites that the law commanding polygamy was henceforth suspended by authority of the church. It declares the loyalty of the people and their devotion to the country and the Government.

The governor expresses his belief in the good faith and honesty of purpose of the Mormon leaders and people as a whole in their abandonment of polygamy and their obedience to the laws of Congress upon this subject. It is conceded, however, that many persons who contracted polygamous marriages before the issuance of the manifesto of the church have continued to be guilty of unlawful cohabitation, and that it may be years before this practice will entirely cease, although he believes that the majority of the Mormon people favor its immediate and final abandonment.

Referring to political conditions the governor recites at length the history of recent local elections held. In conclusion he states that every day which passes is widening the chasm which divides the Utah of the present from the Utah of the past, and there is every reason to believe that the dissensions caused by exciting political contests will

cause the people to think and act for themselves. While it is true that the church, if it desired, could control any election, it is believed that it will not do so, and time will render its power for this purpose less effective. It appears to be demonstrated that the division of the people on party lines is a permanent one, and that in future political contests will be conducted very largely on national issues.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION.

The governor states that the so-called home-rule bill is a treacherous blow at the best interests of the Territory, and that the majority of the people do not favor it. It provides for a local self-government, and the election by the people of the governor and other public officials, who are now appointed by the President, but does not include statehood. The representation is made that this would impose greater burdens upon the people than would statehood, and that it was evidently prepared by men who had no regard for the financial considerations involved. The introduction of the home-rule bill led to the presentation of the statehood bill. This action was based upon the consideration that as the former bill had been presented, which was opposed aggressively by the Liberal party and the people generally, the latter should also be presented, and Congress should decide between the two measures.

Up to December, 1891, all parties had agreed that Utah was not ready for statehood; and yet, while the people would not favor the home-rule bill, they would support and welcome statehood if any change in the form of government was to be made. A long argument of the question is presented by the governor, and numerous extracts from the press and party declarations are set forth in which the question is discussed on both sides. In conclusion he expresses himself as follows: "It is my opinion, having due consideration for the wishes and feelings of all, that between the two great elements of the population, Mormon and non-Mormon, the sympathy of feeling and harmony of purpose does not exist which is so essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people under statehood, and that it would be an act unworthy of the justice of a great government to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the men who in Utah have always upheld its authority and obeyed its laws."

Upon the subject of the World's Fair bill the governor proceeds to show that ample provision was made by the Territorial legislative act of March 13, 1890, which is now in force, and authorized the governor of the Territory to appoint a commission with power to receive and collect money and exhibits, and to arrange fully for a proper representation of the resources and development of the Territory. This commission, he says, has received the necessary subscription of \$50,000, and that Utah will be creditably represented at the exposition; that any further legislation by Congress, if it has the right to pass any such legislation, will be useless, and will disrupt the arrangements already

made for a successful exhibit. It is shown that it would now be too late to make such legislation effective by the collection of a special tax, sufficient for the purpose, in proper time. It is the opinion of the governor that the World's Fair bill ought not to pass.

UTAH COMMISSION.

The Utah Commission submits a report of its proceedings to date of September 1, 1892, covering three sessions during a year.

It is the opinion of the Commission that a change is apparent in the political situation in Utah. The abandonment of its organization, by the People's party, and the division of its voters upon national party lines, seem destined to result from the growth of sentiment on party lines and as a natural reform, which must come sooner or later.

The report discusses at length the severe criticism made upon the Commission by the authorities of the Mormon Church, for asserting that the Church interfered with and directed the politics of its members. In October, 1891, the general conference of the Church adopted a series of resolutions declaring the assertion of the Commission to be false, and that "there is no foundation or excuse for the statement that Church and State are united in Utah, or that the leaders of the Church dictate the members in political matters."

Said resolutions impliedly admit that there have been appearances of such interference and domination in the past.

The legislative assembly of Utah made great changes in the election and registration laws in March last. Heretofore county and precinct elections were held in August, and municipal elections ranged through nearly every month in the year. This law provides for holding of all elections upon the same date in November; the county, precinct, and Territorial elections in even numbered years, and the legislative and municipal elections in the odd numbered years. Changes have also been made in the registration laws so that registration now commences on the first Monday of August and is completed by the first Monday of September. To comply with this law will require at least two, and perhaps more, sessions of the Commission in each year.

POLYGAMY.

The Commission states that because it has pointed out that a manifesto issued by the president of the Mormon Church on the subject of polygamy, which was claimed to have the effect of abolishing that institution, was in fact merely an advice to suspend the operation of what the church authorities still claimed was a divine law, and that in fact polygamy and its kindred offenses were still being practiced to some extent, the Commission found itself at once violently denounced as retailers of falsehoods.

The general conference of the church in October, 1891, through a committee, unanimously adopted a series of resolutions emphatically denying that the church dominated its members in political matters, or that any coercion or influence of an ecclesiastical nature had been used in political dictation, and declaring that the People's party had been dissolved, and that henceforth fealty would be given to such national political party as seemed to them best suited to the purposes of republican government. The resolutions also asserted the belief that no polygamous marriages had been solemnized during the period named by the commission, and declared that the manifesto of the president of the church forbidding plural marriages was adopted in all sincerity, and was being carried out in the letter and in spirit.

The Commission then sets forth extracts of certain testimony, given before the United States courts in "the church escheat cases," tending to confirm the claim of the Commission that the beliefs and teachings of the dignitaries of the church were still unchanged as to the Divine authority of the principle of plural marriages communicated through a revelation to Joseph Smith, though conceding that circumstances had compelled a cessation of its practice, and that if it could be done lawfully the same authority would be recognized as revoking the cessation of the practice.

The Commission calls attention, however, to the gratifying fact that the official declarations of the Church mark its change of front by its asserted willing submission and obedience to the laws of the General Government and reverence for the rulings of the courts of the country.

The Commission recites the progressive steps which have led to the enforced acceptance and submission to the law through the period of the Edmunds law of 1882, the Edmunds-Tucker law of 1887, the disfranchising enactments of Idaho, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the introduction of bills in Congress embodying the provisions for disfranchisement. The contention is made that it was not until the passage of such national legislation became almost absolute certainty that the president of the Church was inspired to promulgate the celebrated manifesto of September, 1890.

The Commission claims that every step toward this end has been gained over an intense and united opposition, and represents that the work of the Commission during eight years has been a potential factor in the results attained. It still has reports which indicate that polygamy is not wholly abandoned, and reviews the difficulties of securing convictions because of the means resorted to to suppress the evidence necessary to prove guilt. It is stated that some of those still living in polygamy are high dignitaries of the Church, and none are believed to have lost standing in the Church by reason thereof.

Tables are submitted showing 115 acquittals and 69 convictions since the last report for various sexual offenses.

ATTACKS UPON THE COMMISSION.

Complaint is made in reference to, and extensive arguments entered into and facts presented to refute, charges made to Congress relative to the acts of the Commission.

Protest is made that no investigation was ordered nor any opportunity given to the Commission to appear and answer these attacks, nor any attention paid to marked portions of certain official reports, respectfully submitted to the Committees on Territories, and which contained what the Commission deem to be a complete answer to many of the charges. These charges represented that corrupt and irresponsible registration officers had been appointed, and that in the appointment of many hundreds of officers in the Territory fees and commissions aggregating the sum of \$12,500 had been filched out of the pockets of the people without authority of law.

The first charge is met by absolute and extensive denial. The second by the statement that proper inquiry would have developed the fact that not one cent had ever been charged by the Commission upon any officer appointed by them for issuing commissions, that only commissioners of deeds are charged by law a fee of \$5 for commissions, and that the only other officers who are charged a small fee for commissions are those officers who are required to be commissioned by the governor.

Answer is also made as to the statements that the Commissioners were nonresidents and only went to the Territory once a year, about two weeks before the election, and then went away sometimes while the votes were being counted. Tables are submitted showing the number of days actually spent by the Commission in traveling and while in session, showing since July 11, 1882, a record of 40 meetings, 340 days of travel, and 1,668 days in session.

Refutation is made to other charges and especially to those alleging refusal "to recognize the formation of national parties," or that "they declined to appoint judges of election from either the Democratic or Republican parties after being requested to do so."

The Commission states that it "feels free to assert that whatever cause for complaint in regard to registration and the conduct of elections may exist, arises wholly from the harsh and cumbersome laws enacted by Mormon legislatures in the past, and not in the acts of the Commission in construing and following them, as it is required by the law of Congress to do."

In conclusion, it is submitted that—

If the enforcement of the laws in Utah, by the courts and by the Commission, has brought about a condition of affairs under which it can be claimed that all are now ready and willing to obey the law, and that there is no longer a necessity for the continuance of the Commission, the conclusion must be that its work has been well done. The Commission would be content with that verdict. It merely suggests that the law-making power of the Government be sure that such a state of affairs really exists before complying with the demands of those who have consistently

opposed the execution of those laws for many years, the hereditary enemies of the Commission and opponents of its work.

AMNESTY.

The Commission thinks the most important document the church has issued is the petition of December 19, 1891, to the President for general amnesty for the Mormon people. Without assenting to all the assertions of this appeal, which is set forth in the report, the Commissioners state they would be glad if the relief prayed could be granted, under proper conditions as to the future observance of the pledges so solemnly made.

The report closes by stating that Utah is advancing on the plane of progress and prosperity and is making rapid strides in that direction.

OKLAHOMA.

The report of the governor of Oklahoma states that as the result of the labors of the Commission appointed by Congress to make an enumeration of the citizens, the population, which was shown by the census to be 60,416 in 1890, now aggregates 133,100.

These figures do not include those Indians who still maintain their tribal relations. Of this population 85 per cent are whites and only about 5 per cent are foreign born, and as a class the people are intelligent, law-abiding, industrious, and thrifty.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

As there has been no assessment for taxes in the six counties comprising the Cheyenne and Arapaho country, there can not be given a complete statement of the taxable property as yet. Excluding these counties, however, the assessors' returns show a valuation of \$11,485,162.45, being an increase over the total assessed value for 1891 of \$4,606,233.50.

The taxable property is assessed on an average at about two-thirds of its value, which would make a true value of about \$17,150,000. In the counties which are not included in this estimate there are 3,500,000 acres, which are estimated to be worth, after deducting 190,000 acres for school lands and 160,000 for Indian allotments, the sum of \$23,300,000.

The governor thinks that a conservative estimate of the value of the property, real and personal, in the counties named, is \$40,000,000. There have been taken for homesteads, in the Cheyenne and Arapaho country, 1,165,600 acres since its opening on April 19, 1892.

BANKS AND BANKING.

There are five national banks in the Territory, with a capital of \$50,000 each and an average deposit account of \$150,000 each; four incorporated banks, with an aggregate capital of \$160,000; also fourteen private banks, with an average capital of \$15,000 and an estimated deposit account of one-half million of dollars.

COMMERCE AND RAILROADS.

Three railroads are now in operation through the Territory and charters for other lines have been procured. The report for the year of only one road, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, has been received. This shows a passenger traffic of 55,052, with 161,837,360 pounds of freight, yielding a total revenue of \$455,181.29.

SCHOOLS.

The school children, between the ages of 6 and 21 years, number 31,920, being an increase during one year of 10,583.

Besides the amount raised by direct taxation, and from fines in criminal cases, for school purposes, there has also been received the sum of \$21,346.13 from the rental of school lands, and the schools are in a very prosperous condition. In addition to the system of public schools there have been established a Territorial university at the city of Norman, a normal school at Edmund, and an agricultural and mechanical college at Stillwater, besides several private institutions of learning which are in progress of erection.

LANDS AND AGRICULTURE.

In all of the reservations which have been opened to settlement, except in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country, all of the land susceptible of cultivation has been entered upon and settled under the homestead laws. In the western half of the last-named country there is still a large amount of land unsettled, due to the fear that its location may render it unattractive for farming, for want of sufficient rainfall. But it is believed that experience will demonstrate that this country will prove also to be fairly good for agriculture.

The climatic conditions of the Territory have been favorable to successful agriculture and the soil has shown its capability of producing large crops of all staple cereals, vegetables, and fruits, and very large crops have been raised during the past year. The grazing lands in the western part of the Territory are described as equal to any in this country. Discoveries of coal have been reported in different parts of the Territory, and there are inexhaustible quantities of gypsum in the western section.

As to the Indians, the governor says that, while some of them manifest more interest in, and imitate more than formerly, the habits of the white man and a few of those whose educational qualifications give assurance of sufficient ability are being nominated for minor offices, yet the mass of them are shiftless, indolent, and unprogressive. They are not in any sense self-supporting and the chiefs still claim governing authority.

The governor represents that it is a matter of great interest to the

whole people to know how the remaining 18,669 square miles of area, belonging to the Territory, still occupied by Indian tribes and as yet unopened to settlement, are to be opened and settled. It is suggested that, in view of the shiftless and unprogressive habits of the Indians, the present policy of allotment, whereby many of the best lands would be withdrawn from sale and taxation for twenty-five years, if persisted in, will seriously retard the prosperity of the Territory.

It is recommended that the Government buy from the Indian all of his allotted lands, except 40 acres for a home to each head of a family, borrow the price of the land from him, pay him interest semiannually upon the money, and open these lands for settlement under the homestead laws.

The governor reports that the social and industrial progress of the people of the Territory is most apparent and the marks of industry and the attainments already realized are matters of surprise. The rapid improvements which are being made among the agricultural population, business enterprises and substantial growth among the cities and towns, and the increasing number of attractive and comfortable houses, all evince a spirit of progress which gives proof of faith in future development.

With the present population, full of confidence and courage, and the hope that, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, they may also gain Greer County, with its 1,300,000 acres, already settled, it is announced that the people will soon ask for admission into statehood.

ALASKA.

The governor states in his report that since his arrival in Alaska, June 1, 1889, he has left the Territory only once, and then upon official business and only for the period covered by the round trip of the steamer. He reports having made official visits to Wrangel, Juneau, Chilkat, Kodiak, Unalaska, and way ports in the North Pacific, on the peninsula and the Aleutian Islands, visiting schools, mines, canneries, and other business enterprises. There are most gratifying evidences among the people, both white and native, of loyalty to the Government and a desire to coöperate with and assist in maintaining law and order.

Sixteen Government vessels have been plying in Alaskan waters; some of them throughout the year. Five naval vessels, the *Yorktown*, *Mohican*, *Adams*, and the *Ranger*, have been protecting seal life in the North Pacific and Bering Sea, while the *Pinta* has been stationed at Sitka and cruising only in southern Alaska.

The *Albatross* was engaged in the work of the Fish Commission in investigating the habits and collecting statistics of the seals, and later in the patrol in Bering Sea. A number of other vessels have been engaged in light-house service, surveying the various waters, pursuing

scientific investigations, and in patrolling and guarding against unlawful sealing.

The Indian police employed during the past year have been 18 in number, and they have generally proved efficient and useful. It is suggested that the number be increased as satisfactory men and favorable conditions are found. These police are required to report to and act under orders from some white man, usually a deputy marshal, in preserving order, preventing the manufacture of hoochinee, to influence native children to attend the schools, and to do general police duty.

MILITIA.

Only a nucleus of an organization now exists, consisting of one company of infantry, uniformed and equipped, with headquarters at Juneau. Several other companies are under consideration, one at least to be composed of natives with white officers.

The governor recommends the importance of some provision of law for defraying the expenses of armories, transportation when required, and at least one annual drill and muster, in order to have some rallying standard in case of emergencies which are liable to occur.

Under the act of Congress of February 12, 1887, providing for arms, stores, and equipage to the militia, provision was not made for any other character of expense or outlay. The allotment to Alaska of a share of this appropriation is now being withheld, and there is no available method of raising money under existing law to meet the expenses of organization, drill, and transportation. A contrast is drawn by the governor as to the comparative cost between the present system of naval and marine protection and the small cost of a militia, under the direct command of the representative of the civil government, and composed of those whose homes, families, and interests are directly involved in any possible conflict with lawlessness. An enabling act to permit the use of money already appropriated for the Alaska militia, to be used in the manner here suggested, is recommended.

COURTS.

A detailed statement is submitted, showing the work of the United States district court and the four commissioners courts of the Territory, and making exhibits of civil and criminal causes instituted and disposed of, fees collected, and fines imposed during the year.

The commissioner at Unalaska left the Territory in 1891, in the fall, and made no attempt to organize or report any business in his court. Since then this district has been without court facilities, although an important and wider field than the other districts. It is represented that the salary paid the commissioners (\$1,000) is too small to compensate a man who is suited to the place and the duties of the office. The several commissioners report fines collected to the amount of \$1,270.

Up to June 30, 1892, six vessels were attached for illegal sealing within Alaskan waters. Three cases are still pending, the schooner *La Nimfa* was condemned and appealed; schooner *Ethel* condemned and sold; steam schooner *Challenge* condemned and sale ordered.

Since July 1 three other seizures have been made, being those of the British steamer *Coquitlam*, British schooner *Winifred*, and whaling bark *Lydia*. The two former cases are pending, the latter was fined for violation of revenue laws and discharged, the seal skins on board being retained by the collector as seized for forfeiture.

The disbursement for the year by the United States marshals amounted to \$28,524.87, and there is reported an outstanding deficiency covering the years 1890, 1891, and 1892 of \$9,630.58.

The receipts of the district court amounted to \$4,369.22, of which \$3,346.22 came from the sale of a schooner and seal skins seized.

The total receipts of the collector of customs were \$8,010.22, while the disbursements were \$17,276. During the year there were 144 prisoners in the United States jails, of which 78 were whites, 63 Indians, and 3 negroes.

The largest numbers of prisoners for any one offense were 27 for selling liquor to Indians and 44 for drunk and disorderly conduct. The fact is strongly commented upon that while liquor is openly sold to "white men," convictions for this are not secured and prosecutions are not rigorously instituted. The excuse is made that public sentiment will not sustain prosecutions and convictions can not be secured. The governor says he is not prepared to dispute these allegations, but he argues at some length to show his belief that if this be true it discloses a condition which requires heroic treatment, and that however objectionable a law is it should be rigidly enforced by the officials.

While the general condition of the Territory has been peaceful there have been several outbreaks of lawlessness, with serious consequences, and these were traceable to the sale and use of liquor. Some instances are given in detail, showing the loss of human life and resulting in a condition which is still full of menace, as a result of the spirit of vengeance which is nursed by the Indians. These cases have, however, been reported to the Attorney-General, and investigation has been made by representatives of that Department.

The lack of proper transportation facilities is a serious hindrance to the prompt and efficient administration of the laws, and hence that protection to which the people are entitled under treaty obligations and under the laws of humanity can not be given. The natural and topographical conditions of the Territory give assurance that it will not soon be traversed extensively by railroads, telegraph lines or wagon roads. Its deep-water channels, navigable rivers, extended coast line and numerous islands suggest the most feasible method of travel and communication. It is suggested that a small steam vessel, in the direct

control of the local administration, would do much to relieve the situation.

The U. S. S. *Pinta*, now stationed there, is represented to be useless for the purposes desired, and, besides, it is not available under the naval regulations. It is said also to be unseaworthy and without speed or accommodations for transportation beyond its own complement of men. A war vessel is not needed, but a small transportation steamer with a marshal's posse and a Gatling gun. With these the local militia would be sufficient in almost any emergency.

The judicial system is said to be defective in the lack of inferior courts, several large and important districts being too remote from the commissioner's courts to afford any legal protection or facilities.

The Kadiak district has a number of important industries, a comparatively large population, schools, and churches, but there is no commissioner within 700 miles of the central point of this district. Sand Point, St. Michael, and the Chilkat region are also represented as districts which have pressing needs for courts. The salaries of commissioners and deputy marshals it is thought should be increased from \$1,000 and \$750, respectively, to \$2,000 and \$1,200, in order to furnish a reasonable living to proper men for the positions.

The governor thinks the conditions do not exist in Alaska under which any general system for the sale of liquor, however high the license, would inure to the benefit of the Territory and the people. The natives, and inhabitants of mixed blood, are mere children in many things, and they become especially dangerous when under the influence of liquor, and they therefore need all the possible protection which prohibition can afford. But liquor is constantly being sold—in a few places under licenses issued by the governor authorizing its sale for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes, and in many instances in violation of law and without license. This is shown by the fact that a great many dealers who have no license, yet pay the special Internal-Revenue tax upon the sale of liquors.

LAND OFFICE.

The business of the land office discloses a condition of marked inactivity. But few applications for mineral patents, mining lands, or surveys have been made, and receipts from purchase money amounted to only \$245. Only one application for town site has yet assumed shape for recognition by the surveyor-general, that of Juneau, and proceedings are as yet incomplete.

Supplemental legislation to the town-site law is urged, to provide for municipal corporations, and to bestow upon them the usual powers of taxation and general police powers.

There should also be a definition of the qualification of voters, as it is represented that many of the natives and others are not as yet fitted for the intelligent exercise of the electoral franchise.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

With the exception of schoolhouses and some few others, the Government buildings are in charge of the collector of customs as custodian. The wharf at Sitka was repaired during the year at a cost of \$2,400. The governor's residence and the house of the clerk have been repaired at an aggregate cost of \$1,102.

The whole expenditure upon the public buildings at Sitka during the year amounted to \$4,124. The "Russian governor's house" and the court-house building are represented to be in need of immediate repair, if they are to be preserved.

New custom houses have been erected at Juneau, Mary Island, and Sand Point, at a cost of \$8,000 each. The total expenditures for and upon Government buildings during the year, in the Territory, was \$44,563.44, and yet there appears great necessity for additional improvements. Unalaska should have a custom house. Jails at Douglas, Chilkat, Kadiak, Unga, Unalaska, and St. Michaels are an absolute necessity. School houses are demanded in many places.

Through the efforts of the governor a Territorial library comprising about 850 volumes has been collected, through exchange with the several States, and a small appropriation should be made to cover the cost of transportation and expense of caring for this library as it increases in value to the Territory.

STOCK-RAISING AND AGRICULTURE.

Only a beginning has been made in this business anywhere, and the main body of the country has not even been prospected in this direction.

Potatoes and turnips have been raised in the Yukon Valley. Excellent gardens in southeastern Alaska attest the possibility of limited agricultural success. In this section there are some horses, cows, and mules which thrive and grow fat, requiring to be fed only three months of the year and living for the balance upon rich summer pasture. A number of the islands seem to be specially adapted, with their natural pasturage, for grazing purposes. Stock-raising has not, however, attained any prominence. Several islands in the Kadiak district have been stocked with silver-gray and blue foxes and the prospects are promising for making this a successful enterprise.

Efforts are being made also to propagate reindeer upon some of the islands, and the projectors are very much encouraged. The governor frankly urges that conservatism should govern in organizing colonization schemes for the settlement of Alaska, because of the conditions of the country and the want of facilities for making life there comfortable and prosperous.

COMMERCE.

There are 47 general stores in southeastern Alaska, with a few others dealing in specialties and curios. All of these purchase furs, skins, and other articles for shipment. The balance of the Territory is less thickly covered with trading stations, although there are about 80 in all along the coast and among the islands.

There are in all 55 vessels registered in the district, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,500 tons. There were entrances through the custom-house during the year of 101 vessels and clearances of 86, the latter having a net tonnage of 45,273 tons and the former of 53,719 tons. About a dozen other vessels landed with full cargoes at ports not of entry, and are not recorded.

The imports consisted of machinery, merchandise, powder, clothing, provisions, tools, furniture, and various other things; the exports, of fish, furs, whalebone, ivory, oils, gold and silver bullion, ores, and curios. The total value of imports was \$2,164,238, and the total value of exports was \$7,759,064. Of the latter, salmon in cases represented the value of \$3,157,176, whalebone \$1,210,625, and seal skins \$755,587.

The Alaska Commercial Company does the most extensive business of any company in western, central, and northern Alaska. The headquarters of the company are in San Francisco and the general agent is at Unalaska. They have an extensive plant and numerous trading stations all over the Territory. The value of the furs handled and reported by this company in 1891 amounted to \$348,990.60.

The North American Commercial Company, the lessees of the Pribilof, or Seal Islands, has its home office in San Francisco and general headquarters at Dutch Harbor, and has also an extensive plant and a number of substations. Other large companies are the Lynde & Hough Company, the McCollam Fishing and Trading Company, and the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company.

THE SEAL ISLANDS.

The international complications over the killing of seals in the ocean and Bering Sea, outside the 3-mile limit, have embarrassed to a great extent the lessee of the islands.

The cash income of the people of the islands in 1891 was much less than formerly, and they were compelled to make more of the natural resources of the country. On Walrus Island millions of sea duck make their homes, and the people utilize both the eggs and the birds themselves for food. The seals do not any longer haul out upon Otter Island, except the hair seals.

During the present season only 7,500 seals have been killed on the islands, and the diminished number of seals upon the rookeries shows the terrible waste to seal life in the destructive methods employed in pelagic sealing. Heroic measures are necessary to preserve the seal-

ing industry. In 1890 no less than 50,000 seals were taken in the sea, and more than that number in 1891.

The report says that it has been settled beyond controversy that the seals have no rookeries except upon the Seal Islands and the Russian Islands, known as Commander Islands, northwest of Attu. Strong argument is adduced to defend our claim to this property in the seals, and the necessity for rigid protection against their wanton destruction. Every seal taken in the ocean represents many more destroyed, and the 52,087 taken in the ocean in 1891 indicates the destruction of 300,000 more, three-fourths of which were females.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

The fish products afford the largest item in the commercial record of the Territory and the fish industry employs more men than all other industries combined. This comprises salmon canneries, salteries, cod-fish enterprises, whale fisheries, and an oil and guano manufactory.

Thirty-six canneries employ 5,900 men as fishermen, laborers, and skilled workmen and require about 100 steam vessels and 600 fishing boats. These canneries represent a capital of \$4,250,000. The product for 1891 was 1,576,737 cases. There are also some salteries, of which the product in 1891 amounted to 9,000 barrels, of the value of \$81,000.

The cod fisheries limit their product by the market, and while the capabilities of the field are enormous, and will gradually be developed into an immense industry, there is as yet only a limited demand from the markets which are accessible. The value of the catch last year was \$375,000. A fleet of 48 whaling vessels made a catch last year which was smaller than for the past four years, but the value of the oil, bone, and ivory taken aggregated \$1,218,293.

There is also a great variety of food fishes, and a statement is made of seventy-five species of these, which are variously used by the inhabitants.

MINING AND MINERALS.

Eight mining districts have organized under the law and others have taken some steps towards organization. Quartz lodes of great promise have lately been discovered on Forty-Mile Creek. Placer-mining continues without abatement and more gold was taken in 1891 than in any previous year. A new steamer put upon the Yukon the present season will increase the facilities for reaching the mines of the Forty-Mile Creek region, where some very rich diggings are reported.

There are sixteen mills for crushing ore in the Territory, with five hundred and fifty stamps. The Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company, with works at Douglass Island, has a capital of \$5,000,000 and paid in dividends last year \$450,000. Its total shipments of bullion since 1882 amount to \$3,816,182. Other large companies are reported as engaged in extensive and promising mining enterprises, but the governor con-

cludes a lengthy review of the mining situation by the statement that as yet it is not possible to become enthusiastic over what has been accomplished in the way of development. More capital, more development work, and less speculation in worthless properties are essential to greater progress in the work.

An Alaskan exhibit will be made at the World's Fair, comprising native woods, mineral resources, fish and fur industries, and a complete ethnological exhibit, illustrating the history, life, and habits of the Eskimos, the Athabascans, the Thlinkets, and the Haidas, together with a full set of the types of canoes and boats of the coast peoples from Dixons Entrance to the Arctic Ocean.

Extensions and changes in the mail service are earnestly requested, as in its present condition it is inadequate, although improvements comprising an extension of 1,500 miles of mail routes have been added recently, which are highly appreciated.

EDUCATION.

It is reported that during the past two years the Government day schools have been sadly neglected. The work of most of the teachers is highly commended, but it is claimed that the active and constant attendance of a competent superintendent, unencumbered with other duties, is demanded, in order to promote efficiency.

A table is given showing twelve schools, with a record for nine months of an average daily attendance of scholars ranging from 8 to 36.

A number of the contract and mission schools which receive Government aid have been doing good work, and the Governor says that the best educational work in Alaska has been done through these mission agencies. A number of places are named at which it is recommended that new schools should be promptly established, and it is further stated that unless compulsory attendance be legalized the school privileges will be wasted.

POPULATION.

The governor states that the census return showing the white population to be 4,303 was substantially correct, although presenting a smaller number than had been expected. On the other hand, the enumeration of the natives was necessarily incomplete by reason of their wandering habits during the summer months, and it is believed a complete count would show a third larger number of people.

As to the condition of the natives, it is represented that the progress of civilization among them proceeds slowly as a general rule. The exceptions seem to be the Aleuts and the tribes in southeastern Alaska, where contact with the whites has very much modified them in many respects.

An earnest appeal is made for the establishment of hospitals, in various parts of the Territory for the care of the sick and chronically dis-

eased natives. Their utter ignorance and disregard of hygienic conditions, and want of care and nursing, leads to much suffering and disease which might be corrected by hospital facilities, and this is urged as being the most important need of the people. Medicine distributed to them from a dispensary is of little value, and is only taken when pleasant to the taste, and then its effect is negatived by the squalor of the native huts in which they live. Shelter, care, nursing, and hygienic surroundings are demanded, if suffering is to be alleviated.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The progress of the Territory in development has not been rapid, but something has been done to ameliorate the hard conditions of life in Alaska during the past three years. Additional mail and transportation facilities have been secured. There has been an increase of business enterprises and an extension of the fisheries, mining, and some other industries. Public buildings have been improved and official work is conducted under more favorable conditions. School buildings have been increased in number. Native churches and new missions have been established. Generally the spirit of improvement is abroad.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

The governor recommends the following as among the most important and needful matters of legislation.

A thorough and complete revision of the laws to adapt them to the needs of this peculiar country.

Power should be vested in the governor to appoint justices of the peace and constables.

Homestead and preëmption privileges should be accorded to bona fide settlers, and fee-simple allotments made to the natives, limiting their power of alienation.

Additional mail facilities for southwestern and central Alaska should be established. There should be a Government road across the divide to the upper waters of the Yukon.

A small steam vessel should be placed at the disposal of the local civil government. Agricultural experiment stations should be established. Four additional commissioners and four deputy marshals, with increase of salary, should be provided. Government hospitals are essential, and a board of charities should be established.

Provision should be made for the incorporation of municipalities and to confer proper powers upon them. It is earnestly recommended that a commission should be appointed by the President, whose duties shall be to recommend laws, assign boundaries to civil and political divisions, constitute a board of public instruction, which shall have local direction of all school matters and the expenditure of the school fund; to make regulations for preservation of the public health, and to make

regulations generally in minor matters. And it is also urged that the Territory should be allowed a Delegate in Congress.

SECRETARY'S RECOMMENDATION.

Alaska is virtually without organization or government. Outrages occur without possibility of prevention or punishment. Smugglers infest the coast and debauch the natives, and the natural resources for food supplies are being recklessly wasted and exhausted to a great extent by aliens. There is presented [see Exhibit C] a bill that has received the scrutiny of the Commissioner of Education, the Assistant Attorney-General (Shields), and myself, and it is deemed such as will remedy greatly the evils existing. The appropriation for a police steam vessel is particularly desirable. The presence of such a boat to run along the coast and among the islands, to which many fugitives escape, would be of great and immediate benefit.

The following is a résumé of a letter, dated Port Townsend, Wash., August 24, 1892, received by the Commissioner of Education from Mrs. L. H. Daggett, secretary of the Alaskan bureau of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has just returned from an official visit to the school maintained by the Methodist Church, aided by the Bureau of Education, at Unalaska, Alaska, the most important settlement in western Alaska, the rendezvous for all vessels in the Bering Sea trade.

During the three or four warm months the island of Unalaska is infested with sailors from the various and numerous vessels that stop there, and those from the whalers are not only annoying but dangerous. The United States marshal has been a staunch friend of the school and scholars, but he is soon to leave.

The salary is so meager that few fit persons will take it—\$700 and perquisites, which are as meager as the salary. He made a drunken sailor pay him \$5 for giving him (the sailor) a beating.

There is no law there. For a time there was what was called a United States commissioner, but what of, no one knows. He surely was no "terror to evil doers." They had been expecting another man called by the same name.

This man should be a man, not a tool in the hands of such as desire to keep law from the place; a lawyer and a judge, a righteous one, too.

The marshal is simply a police officer, but as there is no lockup all he can do is to drag the prisoners aboard ship or beat them and let them run.

I have detailed all this hoping it may be in your power to look into the matter as to who is sent out there. Is it not your privilege and right to see the appointing power and state the imperative necessity for two good men, and not only good but wise and judicious men, equal to the demands of justice, to be sent there?

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

It appears from the Acting Superintendent's report that travel through the park for the last and present season has been limited, in 1891 because of wet weather and in 1892 because the season opened late and the roads were so washed that extensive repairs had to be made. The roads are now in good repair and the circuit of the park can be made without doubt.

ling, except between Mammoth Hot Springs and Norris Basin. A new hotel is needed on the site at Upper Geyser Basin. The park boundaries as now fixed should be maintained, except on the west, where the boundary should be made to conform to the State line. To bring the north boundary down to Yellowstone, Lamar, and Soda Butte would be to destroy 25 and perhaps 50 per cent of the game. Cooke City is accessible by rail from the east or the north, but if a way through the park is deemed essential a track on the north side of the Lamar would be greatly preferable to a dismemberment of the park. A great many fires have occurred, but vigilance and hard work have prevented damage. Campers who allow fires to get beyond control are expelled. In addition to former outposts one has been established at the Thumb and one on Polecat Creek. The quarters of the troop have been supplied by water and sewage systems. A company of infantry should be added to the force. It is suggested that barracks, kitchen, and outhouses for an infantry company and also stables for quartermaster's horses be built now.

The road from Gibbon Falls to Lower Basin needs rebuilding badly. A road should be built from Upper Basin to south line of the park on Snake River; also a road over Mount Washburn from the cañon to Yancy's; also short driveways should be opened to Great Fountain Geyser, Biscuit Basin, Black Sand Basin, Lone Star Geyser, and Inspiration Point. The disbursement of money for improvement of the roads in the park should be under the control of the superintendent instead of under the nonresident engineer, and the work planned and superintended by an officer of the Corps of Engineers ordered to report to the superintendent for that purpose. The hotel service has been satisfactory. The Norris lunch station was burned in May. It is now conducted under canvas, and should be rebuilt. A lunch station should be built at the Thumb.

The transportation service has been good. The only objection made has been to the refusal of stop-over privileges. But, unless the company has previous notice of intended stops, it is impossible for it to afford accommodations without crowding. Camping parties should be encouraged, but under surveillance, since they make much litter and permit the escape of fires. The lake boat service is satisfactory, and adds greatly to the enjoyments of excursions, but the price of small boats to fishing parties might be cheapened.

Tourists still continue to commit vandalism in spite of all vigilance, and it is believed that they sometimes use firearms contrary to regulations. Absolute prohibition of firearms in the park is recommended by the Superintendent.

The fish remain undiminished in the waters, and the plants of the Fish Commission are doing finely.

The thousand dollars allowed for policing and opening camping grounds, etc., was expended in that behalf. There are now so many camping parties in the park that it is impossible to keep up with the

policing. Poachers have settled all around the park, and as they have no respect for anything but force they give a great deal of trouble. Expelling these men from the park is no punishment, and it is impossible to adequately protect the game without legal enactment.

There are about 400 buffalo in the park. There are a few moose in the south part, but as they roam beyond the line they are in danger of extinction. There are several large bands of mountain sheep. Their finest range is north of the Lamar and Soda Butte Creek, and if that part of the park is cut off they will disappear. The elk are estimated at 25,000, though 2,000 to 5,000 perished by reason of the severity of the past winter. Bears are becoming numerous and troublesome, but not dangerous. Antelope, deer, beaver, and other small animals and birds are becoming numerous and tame. A grizzly and a cinnamon bear, both full grown, have been shipped to the Zoölogical Garden at Washnigton. There are awaiting shipment 2 black bears, 2 elk, 1 black-tail deer, 1 beaver, 1 badger, and 1 porcupine. But no sufficient funds have been supplied to pay the expenses of capturing, caring for and shipping animals to Washington, else many more might readily be obtained.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The superintendent recommends:

First. The passage of an act defining the boundaries of the park as they now exist, including the timber reserve added by Presidential proclamation, except that the Wyoming line should be made the west boundary.

Second. The enactment of a law establishing a system of government within the park, with appropriate machinery for its execution and prescribed penalties for violation of its provisions.

Third. A careful survey of its boundaries, with well-defined markings throughout their whole extent.

Fourth. A transfer to the superintendent of the control of the appropriations for the building and repair of roads.

Fifth. The construction of a good wagon road from Cinnabar to Cooke, or so much of it as may fall within the park.

Sixth. The construction of a good road from the Upper Basin to the southern line of the park, on Snake River.

Seventh. The addition of accommodations for a company of infantry, to be made part of the permanent garrison here.

Eighth. A small appropriation for policing the park and capturing and caring for wild animals while awaiting shipment to Washington.

Ninth. Completion of the road system of the park by the construction of the road from the cañon to Yancy's at the earliest practicable day. If liberal appropriations should be made for this object by the Congress at its next session, the road could be made passable before the end of the next tourist season, and very many people thus enjoy the delights of this incomparable bit of scenery.

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

The acting superintendent of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks submits a report which contains an elaborate topographical description of these parks.

The difficulties of restraining cattle and sheep owners from trespassing upon these reservations are set fourth at considerable length. The belief is held and expressed by the people that so much of the road to Mineral King as runs through the park is owned by Tulare County and that the Interior Department has no jurisdiction over it. The county appropriates money to repair this road and accordingly cattlemen claim immunity from all interference from the park officials so long as they confine themselves to the road.

A detailed statement is submitted covering the movements and operations of the troops detailed for the purpose of guarding these parks from spoliation and fire and to preserve the natural conditions. The persistent disregard of existing regulations leads the superintendent to renew and emphasize the recommendations of last year, that laws be enacted providing penalties for violations of the regulations and that the parks be surveyed and the boundaries distinctly marked. In the absence of such definite legislation and penalties there exists a state of angry feeling and hostility to the parks, and it is represented that the establishment of definite laws and well-marked boundaries would greatly reduce the field for quibbles and arguments as to jurisdiction and authority.

It is estimated that during the past summer no less than 500,000 sheep have been feeding in the Kern and Kings river valleys, and the establishment of the parks restricts them to a smaller area. The land they use for pasturage is almost altogether Government land, for which the sheep-owners pay neither rent nor taxes. These immense herds have devoured almost everything in the way of vegetation, leaving in places only a thin growth of trees and a few weeds, without any grass.

The herders are almost invariably French, Portugese, or Mexicans. Very few of them are American citizens and many of them can not even speak English. Many of the sheep-owners are also foreigners, usually of French nationality. The cattlemen claim that their herds are not destructive to vegetation like sheep and that the exclusion of their cattle is unreasonable. The superintendent submits that while the small number of cattle they now own would probably do the parks no material damage, still if the parks should be thrown open as a free cattle range the stimulus thus given to the industry would soon result in overstocking the range and great damage to the parks.

It is recommended that all individual holdings of land in Sequoia Park should be purchased by the Government because of the isolated location of these lands, the unavailability of the same for private pur-

poses by reason of the inability of owners to purchase adjacent tracts or to use present holdings for grazing or agricultural purposes. It is represented that a supply camp must be established near the north fork of the Kaweah River to supply the detachments of guards traveling to General Grant Park and points in the northern part of Sequoia Park. The construction of good roads and safe trails through Sequoia Park is necessary to make it easily accessible to travelers and to facilitate the work of the guards.

The past summer has been unusually dry. There has been no fire in the Giant forest for seven or eight years, but the ground is covered with fallen timber, perfectly dead and dry, and the top covering of the soil is an inflammable mixture, and should a fire break out under such conditions there is great danger of destruction of the forest. Hence the clearing out of the fallen timber is most important for the preservation of Giant forest. It is recommended that Marble Fork and its tributaries be stocked with trout. The streams appear entirely suitable for them and are without fish of any kind, as they can not ascend the falls above the mouth of Marble Fork.

YOSEMITE PARK.

The acting superintendent's report states that, sheep herders have given great trouble, but they are learning to keep out. All driving of herds through the park should be prohibited, since the object of such applications is to spend the summer in grazing in coming and going through the park. The sheep herders are nearly all foreigners who care nothing for the park or the country, and the sheep are destructive to every green thing. It has been found necessary to require residents in the park to keep their live stock in inclosures. A pecuniary penalty for setting forest fires is of no avail, since the damage is incalculable, while the criminals are usually impecunious. But there have been no destructive fires in this year. The protection of the herbage of the park for two seasons is showing a great improvement. There is no resident game but grouse in the park. The park is a great summer camping place for the inhabitants of the valleys, and it is found well to encourage such use of it. About 2,000 tourists visited Yosemite Valley last season. There are about 60,000 acres of land in the park owned by private parties. The mines, some of which are valuable and all of which are highly estimated by their owners, to more than eighty in number, all lie in southwestern and southeastern corners of the park except two and as there is no reason for retaining this section in the park, the boundaries should be so reformed as to drop them out. There is nothing attractive in any of the mining regions, they are all isolated from the body of the park by inaccessible mountain ranges.

Capt. Wood modifies the recommendation of change boundary in his last report.

INSPECTION OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK AND YOSEMITE VALLEY.

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Maj. Eugene F. Weigel, special land inspector, detailed by me for this work, reported October 3, 1892, as follows:

A good deal of underbrushing had been done near the Stoneman House in Yosemite Valley and around the stables of the Transportation Company by direction of the State commissioners, under the supervision of Galen Clark, the guardian. Mr. Clark was formerly one of the commissioners, and although 78 years old is still active, and appears to be an educated, honorable man. He took me around to the places where the clearing had been done for the purpose of lessening the danger of fires, and which, it is true, at times partook of the nature of a mutilation of natural beauty.

Guardian Clark was free to confess that he was no scientific landscaper, and that he carried out the orders of the board to the best of his ability. He said that he had frequently importuned the commissioners to employ some expert landscape engineer to thoroughly study the valley and make a systematic plan of improvements that might be carried out in the course of several years; but all to no avail. It is certainly true that the young pines and underbrush are too thick in places and need a judicious thinning out, and the dead and decaying trees should all be removed. To my inquiry, Mr. Clark replied that it was not designed to carry this work on any farther down the valley, and that it certainly was not intended to clear any more ground for meadows or planting.

More drives and pedestrian walks are needed, and the roads in the valley should be sprinkled. Many of the old, unsightly buildings should be removed, and whenever a new building of any kind is needed it should in outward appearance conform to the requirements of park surroundings.

For the kind of accommodations furnished the charges at the hotels are rather high, and the charges for stabling, teaming, or hire of vehicles or saddle animals in the park are beyond all reason.

To judge by the utterances of individuals here, as well as in Merced, Mariposa, and Fresno counties, a large majority of the people would be in favor of letting the government of the Yosemite Valley revert to the national Government. I have been informed by different parties that an effort will be made in the next assembly to accomplish this object. To the ordinary traveler the toll-roads in and outside of the park are very annoying, and the free road to be built up to the valley from Merced this winter will be hailed with delight, besides possessing the advantage of enabling the tourist to visit the valley all the year round. It will reach Yosemite Valley on easy grades via Mariposa, and attain no high altitudes, so that it can be kept open all winter.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Besides acquiring all the toll-roads within the limits of the Yosemite National Park, the national Government should endeavor to secure by purchase the rights and claims of all private individuals within the boundaries of the park (except that portion in the southwest corner, which you have recommended to be released), but especially all timber or agricultural claims. It is terribly demoralizing to the visitors of this national park to pass through a tract of land 12 miles within the limits of the park, between Wawona and the Yosemite Valley, where a heartless vandal is even now chopping down magnificent pines 4 and 5 feet in diameter and between 100 and 200 feet high, merely for the purpose of cutting out a section of 20 or 30 feet from which to make shakes. The main road runs right through this place.

Although Wawona may be the best place for headquarters of the troop of cavalry stationed in the park for its protection, yet it is on the extreme southern boundary of the park, from whence only a limited circle can be readily patrolled. I would respectfully suggest that one-half of the troop be ordered to establish a camp somewhere near the center of the park on the Tioga road next year, from where it can much

more readily control the larger portion of the park. Mr. Robinson, an artist, informed me that a fire recently had burned for two weeks around the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees, badly burning one of them before the soldiers came up to put it out.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in conjunction with the Yosemite Stage and Transportation Company (headquarters at Wawona), is doing everything in its power to discourage travel into the Yosemite Valley except by its route, via Raymond. Although they advertise four different routes (see inclosed schedule), they all lead over Raymond, and anyone desiring to take routes 3 or 4 will be talked out of it by being told that the roads are very rough and dangerous.

This, together with the exorbitant prices charged for everything, really makes the Yosemite National Park inaccessible except to persons of ample time and means. The free road to be built this winter from Merced will undoubtedly be provided with a good stage line, which will carry passengers at reasonable rates.

An electric road to and even into this park would not be very objectionable, as there is no game to be scared away, as in the case of Yellowstone Park.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

From the report of the superintendent for the last fiscal year it appears that there are ten persons and copartnerships owning bath houses or bath-house sites or claims on the permanent reservation who paid water rent for that period. The names of the bath houses, sites, or claims, the number of tubs paid for, and the monthly receipts from each are as follows:

Names.	Tubs.	Amount per month.
Little Rector	5	\$12. 50
New Rector	26	65. 00
Superior	16	40. 00
Independent	21	52. 50
Palace	23	57. 50
Horseshoe	30	75. 00
Magnesia	30	75. 00
Ozark	22	55. 00
Rammelsberg	18	45. 00
Lamar	40	100. 00
Total	231	577. 50

Embraced in the number of houses stated is what was formerly known as the "Little Rector," which has now no real existence as a bath house and no tubs supplied with water, but the water rent is paid regularly each month.

There are 10 persons or copartnerships owning bath houses or claims off the reservation who paid water rent during the fiscal year as follows:

Names.	Tubs.	Amount per month.
Avenue	20	\$50. 00
Rockafellow	20	50. 00
Hot Springs	12	30. 00
French	4	10. 00
Sumpter	4	10. 00
Eastman	40	100. 00
Park	40	100. 00
Alhambra	40	100. 00
Central	11	27. 50
St. Joseph Infirmary	4	10. 00
Total	195	487. 50

The "French" is not in existence, having been destroyed by fire some years ago. The "Sumpter" is a hotel without tubs; yet water rent on each is paid monthly in advance.

The Arlington Hotel is on the permanent reservation and pays an annual rental of \$2,500, which is paid quarterly in advance.

The aggregate receipts from water rents, ground rents, etc., to the credit of the reservation fund, including the balance in the Treasury July 1, 1891, of \$18,571.53, amounted to \$33,632.53, and the expenditures for salaries, repairs, improvements, etc., amounted to \$23,696.76, leaving a balance of \$9,935.77.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to regulate the granting of leases at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and for other purposes" (26 Stats., 842), provides that the Secretary of the Interior may grant leases on said reservation for bath houses and bath-house sites for periods not exceeding twenty years, and cause any surplus hot water to be furnished to bath houses, hotels, and families off the reservation. In pursuance of such authority, a new lease for the Arlington Hotel for the period of twenty years was granted to S. H. Stitt & Co., at an annual rental of \$2,500, as required by the act of Congress; new leases have also been granted for the Independent, Lamar, Rammelsberg, Horseshoe, Magnesia, Ozark, and Rix & Barnes bath houses, and leases will be granted for the other bath-house sites on the reservation as soon as the parties to whom they have been assigned fully comply with the requirements of the Department in the matter of the plans of the building to be erected or reconstructed, refurnished, etc.

The following list shows the bath houses and bath-house sites on the reservation for which leases have been granted since the passage of the act of March 3, 1891:

Name of bath house.	Date of commencement of lease.	Term.	Lessees.
Superior	Sept. 15, 1891	Five years.....	Robert Proctor, L. D. Cain.
Arlington Hotel	Mar. 3, 1892	Twenty years.....	S. H. Stitt & Co. (Samuel H. Stitt, Saml. W. Fordyce, Albert B. Gaines).
New Rector	do	do	H. M. Rector and Mary E. Fellows.
Independent	Jan. 1, 1892	Five years.....	Chas. E. Maurice, Chas. G. Converse.
Rammelsberg	do	Seven years.....	Geo. H. Buckstaff.
Lamar	do	Five years.....	Morris C. Tomblor.
Horseshoe	do	Three years.....	Albert B. Gaines.
Magnesia	do	do	Chas. B. Platt.
Ozark	do	Five years.....	Geo. G. Latta, Louis H. Carhart.
Rix and Barnes (site No. 1).	do	Fifteen years	James L. Barnes, Chas. N. Rix.
<i>Off reservation.</i>			
St. Joseph's Infirmary .	Jan. 1, 1892	Five years.....	Sister Mary Aloysius.

The leases for the Arlington Hotel and New Rector bath house were, with the approval of the Department, assigned to the Arlington Hotel Company, a corporation, upon the condition that it take down the structures on said sites and rebuild thereon a new hotel and bath house (the latter to be run in connection with the former) upon plans to be submitted

to the Department. The plans as approved contemplate the erection of a building practically fireproof, not less than four stories in height throughout, containing not less than 200 sleeping rooms, suitable public rooms, to be furnished and provided throughout with modern conveniences requisite to a first-class hotel and bath house, and to cost not less than \$300,000. The work on this structure is well under way, and the building will be completed and opened to the public on or before May 1, 1893.

A bath house, provided with 25 tubs, is being constructed by Messrs. Rix and Barnes, under plans approved by the Department, on the site assigned them between the Army and Navy Hospital and the Government pump house on the reservation. The other bath houses mentioned in the foregoing list were required to be thoroughly repaired and refurnished and supplied with modern appliances for bathing purposes before leases were granted.

The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 842), also provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior may direct the public sale of all unsold Government lots on the Hot Springs Reservation, and not now permanently reserved at the city of Hot Springs, after having had the same reappraised and also advertised as now required by law, and no lot shall be sold at less than the appraised price.

The appraisement of the lots of which the title still remained in the United States, 326 in number, was duly made, and thereafter public sale thereof was directed. One hundred and seventy lots, which had been appraised at \$60,120, were disposed of for the sum of \$74,255, the amount realized being \$14,135 in excess of the appraised value thereof.

The expenses of sale were \$1,314.15. A number of lots claimed by settlers and charitable organizations were withdrawn from sale that Congress might act in relation thereto without hindrance, and many lots were not sold as it was deemed a future sale would be equally advantageous and that too large a cash fund should not be accumulated.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for the construction of roads in the Hot Springs Reservation. At the request of the Department Lieut. Robert R. Stevens was detailed by the Secretary of War to assist in the preparation of a plan for the construction of roads under the above provisions. A general plan of improvement of the reservation has been formulated, preliminary surveys thereunder have been made, and the necessary contour maps are being prepared, contracts have been let for excavation, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

The general plan referred to embraces the ground of that portion of the reservation which rests on the mountain sides inclosing the Hot Springs Valley most resorted to, and contemplates the improvement thereof in a manner befitting the great national health resort, by heightening the effect of the natural scenery which stands out clearly on the mountain sides by a decorative park finish, etc., in the foreground along the slope of the mountain side. The ground abutting

the bath houses on the reservation front, extending along the main avenue of the city, is to be formed into a park with walks, rests, drinking fountains, and shrubbery; that part of the ground on the lower slope of East Mountain to be made into a natural park with walks, summer houses, and rests; portions of the lower slope of each mountain to be generally improved with ornamental roads and walks, and winding roads to be constructed to the summit of each of the Hot Springs mountains. The pipes now supplying the bath houses with hot water are to be relocated, the unsightly cooling tanks in the rear of the houses to be removed and replaced by more ornamental ones, and a more equitable distribution of the hot water among the bath houses provided.

The amount appropriated by Congress will not be sufficient to carry into effect the improvement contemplated under the plan referred to, and I have therefore set aside from the Hot Springs Reservation fund the sum of \$75,000 for the purpose of completing same.

The Hot Springs Creek aqueduct is reported to be in good condition. The pumping station and appurtenances have been well cared for, though the plant has not been in operation during the year, the bath houses being supplied with water by gravity.

The free bath house has been enlarged by the erection of an addition of 30 by 40 feet for the better accommodation of male bathers. It is popular and is liberally patronized by the invalid poor, from 800 to 900 bathing there daily.

The new office and residence building for the superintendent has been fully completed and is occupied; it is a handsome and durable structure and a credit to the Government.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS DIVISION.

The division of public documents transacts so much business and is of so much great responsibility, for work done for other than the Interior Department, that it deserves especial mention.

BIENNIAL REGISTER.

During the last year the Official Register for 1891 was prepared and issued. It comprises two volumes, and records the name, salary, State where born and whence appointed, and the place where employed of all the civil officers and employés of the Government and the officers in the military and naval service. The aggregate number of such officers and employés was 174,000, of which number 23,144 were employed in the city of Washington. The second volume of the Register is devoted exclusively to the postal service in which more than 104,000 persons were employed.

The number of documents received for distribution and sale was

123,257. The amount received from the sale of documents during the year was \$3,627.72.

On the invitation of the Department a large number of documents have been returned to the Department by libraries in which duplicate copies have accumulated to be distributed to supply deficiencies in other libraries. It is not probable that such missing volumes could be secured in any other way, and the libraries seem to appreciate the efforts of the Department in their interest. The magnitude of this work is evidenced by the fact that since this redistribution began more than 165,000 volumes have been received and are being sent to libraries needing them, upon whose shelves they will serve the largest public use.

By this work the Department is brought into close relations with almost all the important libraries of the United States, and thus an opportunity is afforded to form a very accurate judgment as to what the demand for public documents is, and in what directions it is practicable to reduce expenditures in this department of the public service. The conclusion is reached that it is possible to make a large reduction in the amount expended in printing and binding documents for gratuitous distribution without detriment to any public interest whatever. In order to make such reduction, the most important measure would be the centralization of the distribution of documents by the establishment of a single bureau to which this whole work should be committed, instead of leaving it, as has heretofore been the case, to be done by several agencies of distribution, each distributing the same documents without reference to or knowledge of what is being done by any of the others. This present method of conducting the work accounts for the large duplication of documents to libraries above referred to. More adequate provision should also be made for the sale of Government publications, and a general policy should be adopted tending to the decrease in the number of documents issued for gratuitous distribution by authorizing the sale of any document at the mere cost of publication. The policy hitherto pursued, if continued, will require a constantly increasing appropriation for public printing and binding as the population of the country increases. Provision should also be made for the preparation of a comprehensive index of public documents, so as to render reference to individual publications convenient and easy. The lack of such an index makes such reference so laborious as greatly to reduce the use and value of Government publications.

The distribution of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States to the officers of the Government and to the United States courts is also made by this office. The supply provided for is now found to be inadequate and it is regarded as important that Congress should make some additional provision by which especially the judges and officers of the United States courts who require them for constant use should be supplied with a complete set or with such volumes as, with what they now possess, will make a complete set of this publication.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The statistics show a steady increase in the number under treatment, the daily average number for the year being 1,575.

A considerable per cent of this number are veterans from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, whose advancing age each year is adding to the number requiring care, and the overcrowded state of the buildings renders it imperatively necessary to provide additional accommodations for the epileptic class, who from the nature of their infirmity should have special pavilions adapted to their care. The newly acquired land affords an admirable field for the employment of the insane, and a few farm cottages as homes for the quiet class who are capable of being made useful at farm labor should be provided thereon. The other improvements asked, viz, kitchen for preparing food for the sick, rebuilding of the shop and propagating house, involve a relatively small expenditure, are essential to the proper conduct of the hospital work, and should be granted. The hospital is doing an important and very extensive work in the direction of care for the dependent classes of the insane, and asks the continued liberal support that Congress has hitherto cheerfully granted.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of pupils and students of all classes has been 152. Fifty-four of these have been taught in the primary department, 86 in the college, and 12 in the normal class. The receipts during the year have amounted to \$69,500.90 and the disbursements to \$68,661.44. Among these disbursements, \$3,108.78 were expended for miscellaneous repairs, \$1,512.65 for permanent improvements in the heating apparatus, and \$1,153.38 in the enlargement and rebuilding of sewers. Young women were first regularly admitted to the college five years ago, and in June last the bachelor's degree was conferred upon the first young woman completing the full course of study.

During the past year a normal class was established in which hearing young people might be trained to be teachers of the deaf. Six young men, all graduates of colleges, and one young woman, a graduate of a high school, formed the first class. They received thorough instruction in both the manual and oral methods, and were all engaged as teachers in different parts of the country before the completion of their studies at Kendall Green.

The presence of these normal students made it possible to give instruction in speech and speech-reading to all the students of the college, for their valuable services could be utilized while they at the same time gained practice most useful in fitting them for future work. The

complete organization of a department of articulation, now for the first time effected, affords full recognition to the two leading methods of instruction, the manual and the oral, in all branches of the institution.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The president of the institution reports that the different departments of the university, the industrial, normal, preparatory, college, medical, law, and theological, have been in full and successful operation, with an attendance of 562 pupils, an increase of 200 during the last two years, and that 111 completed the full course. The students are from the District of Columbia and almost every State and Territory of the Union, while some are from the West Indies, Africa, and Japan.

The appropriation of \$33,200 in the sundry civil act of March 3, 1891, a report as to the use of which is required to be made annually to the Secretary of the Interior, was expended as follows: For part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employés of the university, the balance being paid from donations and other sources, \$24,300. For tools, supplies for tin shop, bookbinding, carpenter shop, printing office, fuel, wages of instructors, etc., in the industrial department, \$4,000. For books for library, bookcases, shelving, and fixtures, \$1,000.

For material and apparatus for chemical, physical, and natural history, and laboratory, \$500; for repairs to buildings, plumbing, painting, lumber, pay of mechanics and laborers, \$2,400; for improvement of grounds, including graveling, grading, filling, connecting sewers, etc., \$1,000. Attention is called to the fact that the increase in the number of students has necessitated the immediate enlargement of some of the university buildings and the construction of others; that a new law hall in the rear of the present law building and an amphitheater for surgical operations in the medical department are now in the course of erection, the cost thereof being defrayed partly by gift and partly from the funds of the institution. In addition to those buildings a chapel and library are necessary, and it is urged that Congress appropriate the sum of \$10,000 for such purpose, and that the appropriation of last year of \$33,200 be continued, making in all \$43,200.

EDUCATION OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Under the act of June 16, 1880, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cause the indigent feeble-minded children of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia to be instructed in some State institution, at a cost not greater than that paid by such State for similar instruction. In pursuance of this authority, there were at the close of the last fiscal year (1891) 15 feeble-minded children under instruction at the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children at

Elywn, Pa.; 3 were admitted and 4 discharged during the year, leaving 14 beneficiaries at the institution on the 30th of June, 1892. The amount charged for instruction in this institution is \$250 per year for each person. Provision for the payment of the instruction of such children is made in the annual appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia.

MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

During the year ending June 30, 1892, 23 blind persons from the District of Columbia were under instruction in the Maryland Institution for the Blind, at Baltimore, admitted by authority of this Department, as provided in section 4869, Revised Statutes. In addition to the course of instruction usually pursued in an institution of this character, the older pupils are trained in music (vocal, instrumental, and the theory of music), piano tuning, mattress and broom making, chair caning, plain and machine sewing, and knitting. The younger pupils are taught by kindergarten methods, special attention being paid to physical training. The superintendent reports that with but few exceptions the beneficiaries of the Government are bright and promising, and their progress has been satisfactory. The cost to the Government for each pupil is \$300 per year, the amount paid by the State of Maryland for similar instruction. Payment for the education of the indigent blind of the District of Columbia is provided for in the "permanent annual appropriation" for that purpose.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

The Architect reports that in the Capitol building considerable work has been done to adapt some of the rooms to changes of occupants. Rooms connected with the basement story of the Supreme Court have been prepared for the use of its officers, and an iron stairway leading therefrom to the office of the clerk, in the principal story, has been constructed. Additional cases and shelving have been supplied both to the Library of Congress and in the Law Library. The new steam boilers for the Senate wing have been completed and used with satisfactory results; a large amount of repairs have been made to the steam coils for heating and a new stack for same has been constructed. The electric lighting has been extended to several additional rooms, including the Law Library. The electric plants are rented at a cost of \$200 per month during the session of Congress, and as a matter of economy should be purchased by the Government, when the Senate plant shall have been changed from the alternating to the direct system, as has been recommended by the Committee on Rules of the Senate. An additional dynamo and engine should be furnished for the House wing, for use in case of any disarrangement of the present dynamo and engine, which are now working to their fullest capacity. Fires having

occurred in the folding and store room, attributable to inflammable matter being piled dangerously near gas jets, a 100-light dynamo and 25-horse power engine have been placed in the House wing for special use of the folding and document room, near and under the old Hall of Representatives, as a safeguard against loss by fire. The stairways and marble balustrades connecting the Capitol terrace with the central doors of the building have been finished, bronze lamp-posts and railing have been put in place on the main stairways, and the fountain has been completed and is in operation. Steam heating has been extended to twenty-four rooms of the Senate side and shelves for books, etc., have been supplied. All the rooms, both for committees and storage, are now occupied. The roadway at the east front of the grounds has been resurfaced with an asphaltic concrete pavement; the branch of street railway which extended into the grounds from south B street has been taken up and the space formerly occupied by tracks has been paved. The trees have been pruned and trimmed and shrubbery thinned out and the grounds in general kept in good condition.

At the City Hall the ventilation of the court-house has been improved by the construction of a duct running from the air passage within the building to a brick tower erected in the grounds. The circuit court room has been changed by placing the bench at the western instead of the eastern end, as heretofore, the walls and ceiling of the room and the judge's adjoining have been painted. Considerable plumbing has been done and the building kept in good repair. At the Botanic Gardens an iron plant house has been constructed, and a water-lily tank has been supplied. The rotunda of the conservatory has been reroofed, and that portion of the building and several smaller houses have been painted and put in good condition. The fire-proofing of the western room of the Smithsonian building has been completed; the work of reroofing the main hall has, at the instance of the Secretary of the Institution, been suspended. The amount expended on the work already done is \$13,138.92, leaving a balance of the amount appropriated now in hand of \$11,861.08. The construction of a building one story high (to be used as files room for the Court of Claims) adjoining the building occupied by the Department of Justice, which was authorized by the act of May 13, 1892, has been commenced and is nearly ready to receive the roof. The amount expended on account of this work is \$507.02, leaving a balance on hand of \$3,492.98.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Whole number of patients admitted: 445 white males, 124 white females, 950 colored males, 1,020 colored females; total, 2,539. From the dispensary 4,770 were prescribed for. Surgical operations, 300. Upon recommendation of Commissioner of Pensions 170 ex-soldiers were provided for. The sanitary condition of the hospital and deportment of the patients have been good. As there were no funds to pay nurses for the new building for contagious diseases, only two pa-

tients were admitted, and these were paid for by the District government. The eye and ear clinics have been continued by Dr. E. Oliver Belt, a specialist in those lines, without compensation. There have been 226 obstetrical cases, mostly of illegitimate births, and the great increase in the number has necessitated the enlargement of the ward assigned to such patients, and suggests a law to compel the fathers of illegitimate children to support them. Howard University is erecting an operating building on the grounds for the use of the hospital. Brick wards are badly needed instead of the old frame buildings, but if furnished they will have to come through the generosity of the Government. There is great need for a storehouse for coal, but there is no money appropriated with which to build it. A small increase has been made to the pay of employés. The surgeon in charge expresses the opinion that the legislation requiring the District to pay half the expenses of the hospital is wrong in principle, since the patients as a rule come from all parts of the country and many of them are ex-soldiers. The deaths in the hospital have been: White males, 24; white females, 7; colored males, 156; colored females, 106; total, 293.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The annual report of this company is not required by law to be filed until the first Monday in December, but in a preliminary statement submitted, the following interesting facts appear relative to the progress of the work up to the present time.

At the annual meeting on May 3, 1892, Messrs. Charles P. Daly, Daniel Ammen, Horace L. Hotchkiss, Henry E. Howland, and James B. Eustis, were duly elected directors of said company for a period of three years, to fill the places made vacant by the class whose term of office expired on that day. A majority of the board of directors are citizens of the United States, and the officers are all citizens and residents of the United States.

They are as follows: President, Hiram Hitchcock; vice-president, Charles P. Daly; secretary and treasury, Thomas B. Atkins. The interests of the company are now represented in the Republic of Nicaragua by Mr. Gonzalez Espinosa, as resident agent at Managua. Mr. Louis Chable represents the company at San José, in the Republic of Costa Rica.

The assets of the company are practically the same as represented one year ago. Since the organization it has paid for property, material, labor, and expenses, \$815,649.63 in cash and 31,900 shares of full paid stock, of the value of \$3,199,000, and it is obligated for \$6,855,000 of its first mortgage bonds. It has also issued \$18,000,000 in stock in payment of concessionary rights, franchises, and other property.

The liabilities consist of the amount still due under the concessions granted to the company, the \$6,855,000 bonds before mentioned, and which are due to the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, and of outstanding cash liabilities to an amount not exceeding \$50,000.

A detailed statement of the progress of the work is given, since the preliminary operations which began on June 3, 1889. Of the work accomplished, perhaps the most important was the erection of a breakwater, which resulted in opening up a channel into the port of San Juan which had been closed for thirty years. This breakwater not only served as a partial shelter to the beach, to leeward, but as a barrier to the moving sand which had finally closed up the old port, and by its interruption to the winds and current induced countervailing forces of nature to come into play, so that the sand beach under its lee was swept away, and a channel was thus washed out from the ocean to the old harbor, sufficient to permit the entrance of light-draft seagoing vessels, at a point where six months before there was a sand bank three or four feet above the sea level. This was done without any dredge or any artificial aid except the currents and the breakwater, thus demonstrating that the plan of the engineers for the restoration of the port of San Juan is practicable. This channel has since been deepened by dredging to 15 feet, and deep-sea vessels now enter the port safely.

Permanent buildings for officers' quarters, hospitals, and other purposes, thus far erected, are in the immediate vicinity of San Juan, where general headquarters are located and where the most important operations have been concentrated.

The heaviest work to be accomplished on the whole line will be concentrated within a distance of about three miles, at the rock cutting called "The Eastern Divide," and the necessity of locating a plant for work there at the earliest possible date, made requisite the immediate construction of a railroad. This was commenced in the summer of 1890, and has been steadily pushed forward under great difficulties. The line traverses an almost impassable swamp, and the work is accomplished only through the expenditure of immense labor in surmounting the natural obstacles.

The engineers, administrative staff, surveyors, and nearly all the skilled mechanics have been sent from the United States, while natives of Central America and negroes from the Island of Jamaica are employed for unskilled labor. Ample hospital accommodations have been prepared for all who may be sick or disabled, a full complement of surgeons and nurses is constantly employed by the company, and every precaution is taken by sanitary provisions and medical attention to protect the employes from the effects of disease or injury. An interesting argument and exhibit is presented to refute the belief that the climate of Nicaragua is unhealthful. It is denied that the country teems with fatal maladies and severe types of fever, and it is stated that most of the diseases met with have been of a mild type and very amenable to treatment. It is represented that the average death rate at the hospital has been much less than in many of the best hospitals in New York City.

A summary of the work accomplished up to date shows the following:

(1) The prosecution of the final surveys for location and construction and surveys for economical improvements as to details.

(2) The subterranean examinations of the strata requiring removal, by means of borings with the diamond drill.

(3) The restoration of the harbor of San Juan del Norte to the extent of securing an easy entrance to the port for vessels of moderate draft.

(4) The construction of extensive wharves and landing facilities.

(5) The erection of permanent buildings for offices, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, shops, etc., having a floor area of an acre and three-fourths.

(6) The building of a large number of temporary camps along the line for accommodation of employés.

(7) The completion of a telegraph line permitting ready communication with the work.

(8) The clearing of the canal line of timber for some twenty miles.

(9) The completion of surveys for location and of plans for construction of the railroad system, and the construction and equipment of eleven miles of this line.

(10) The acquisition of the most valuable and powerful dredging plant to be found in America, under one management.

(11) The fitting up and operation of this plant and the opening of over a mile of the canal.

(12) The acquirement by purchase of the valuable and exclusive franchise for the steam navigation of the San Juan River and Lake, together with the extensive plant of the navigation company, consisting of offices, lands, steamboats, tugs, lighters, repair shops, etc.

(13) And lastly, what is felt to be the most important result of all, is the demonstration, secured by experience, of the salubrity of the climate, the efficiency of labor, and the sufficiency of the estimates of the chief engineer for the harbor and canal dredging and railroad work.

The Government of Nicaragua, by a communication dated November 8, 1890, has officially recognized and declared that the company has more than complied with the provisions of article 47 of the concession, requiring the expenditure of \$2,000,000 during the first year of the work. This formal acknowledgment confirms the company's title to the concessionary rights for a term of ten years in which to complete the canal.

There is no enterprise, in my judgment, more worthy of recognition and liberal support, for the best interests of our country in time of either peace or war, than that of this company.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, November 19, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, for such use as you may deem proper in the preparation of your annual report, a statement showing the status of the work of this office at the present time, and the amount of business disposed of during the past year. Also a comparison with the last administration.

DOCKET CASES DISPOSED OF.

1885 (ten months, approximated).....	468
1886	1, 168
1887	1, 053
1888	*2, 473
1889 (two months, January and February).....	425
1889 (ten months).....	1, 002
1890	1, 510
1891	1, 834
1892 (to November 1).....	1, 943

In addition to the docket cases, the Assistant Attorney-General's office disposes of an immense amount of miscellaneous work, which includes railroad adjustments, the examination of reservoir and canal plats, claims by States for swamp-land indemnity, motions for review, applications for certiorari, for suits to vacate patents and applications for surveys, reports on bills pending in Congress, answers to letters of inquiry in regard to the business of the office, the examination and preparation of instructions to the Land Office, instructions construing statutes pertaining to the general legal business of the Land Office and this Department.

Accurate data can not be procured concerning the miscellaneous work prior to 1887, as it was not until that year that divisions and bureaus of the Department were required to make detailed reports; but the records show that for the year 1887 the number of miscellaneous matters disposed of amounted to 368, in 1888 to 831, and to the 4th of March, 1889, 111, and—

1889 (from March 4, ten months)	640
1890.....	1, 163
1891.....	1, 360
1892 (to November 1)	1, 357
Total.....	4, 520

* The force was increased by appointment of three additional law clerks in 1888.

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In addition to this work special references for legal opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General, which nearly always require as much work as docket cases, because of the complications involved in the subjects referred, have been made by the Secretaries and disposed of by this office as follows:

1885 (from March 4).....	30
1886.....	29
1887.....	41
1888.....	25
1889 (to March 4).....	5

Total.....	120
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1889 (from March 4).....	59
1890.....	60
1891.....	122
1892 (to November 1).....	96

Total.....	337
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The amount of work done in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, is as follows:

Docket cases (decisions)	2, 297
Reviews.....	167
Miscellaneous.....	1, 344
Opinions	134

A large number of the opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General of this Department are rendered on questions arising in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, growing out of the purchase from the Indians of their reservations, the allotments of their lands, and other matters concerning Indian treaties and legislation. The large majority of these opinions require as much labor as the preparation of the decisions on docket cases, and this may also be said in regard to the examination of bills, the preparation of reviews, the consideration of instructions to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the examination of railroad adjustments, etc.

It will also be noticed that the publication of the decisions of the Secretary of the Interior relating to the public lands is under the supervision of this office, and that during the past year two volumes, of 750 pages each, have been issued. During this administration six volumes have been completed, and the seventh (vol. 15) will be ready on the 1st of January, 1893.

To recapitulate:

Docket cases, from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1889.....	5, 587
Miscellaneous (reported) from 1887 to 1889.....	1, 308
Opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1889	120
Docket cases from March 4, 1889, to November 1, 1892.....	6, 289
Miscellaneous work, March 4, 1889, to November 1, 1892.....	4, 520
Opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General, from March 4, 1889, to November 1, 1892.....	337

I wish to acknowledge my obligation to the law force of this office for their intelligence and faithful assistance in disposing of this great amount of business.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. SHIELDS,
Assistant Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

EXHIBIT B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, Nov. 1, 1892.

The SECRETARY:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work done by the Board of Pension Appeals, under my supervision, from the beginning of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1891, to the present time, together with such recommendations as my observation has led me to believe to be necessary and proper.

The amount of work accomplished, including decisions prepared and current correspondence, is summarized in the following tabulated statements:

TABLE I.—ORIGINAL APPEALS.

Disposition of pension claims from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Month.	Appeals pending on the 1st day of the month.	Appeals filed during the month.	Total.	Action of the Pension Office sustained.	Action of the Pension Office reversed.	Reconsidered by the Pension Office pending appeal.	Appeals dismissed.	Total appeals disposed of.
1891.								
July	5,030	378	5,408	298	58	65	17	438
August	4,970	180	5,150	157	28	48	11	244
September	4,906	394	5,300	285	38	86	31	440
October	4,860	395	5,255	334	39	15	22	410
November	4,845	345	5,190	333	31	10	16	390
December	4,800	333	5,133	316	31	29	13	389
1892.								
January	4,744	409	5,153	269	40	50	16	375
February	4,778	291	5,069	302	23	22	18	365
March	4,704	360	5,064	410	32	35	21	498
April	4,566	308	4,874	302	38	20	12	372
May	4,502	366	4,868	355	39	17	13	424
June	4,444	499	4,943	504	67	12	11	594
July	4,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	4,258	.....	3,865	464	409	201	4,939

TABLE II.—MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION.

Disposition of motions for reconsideration from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Months.	Motions for reconsideration pending on the first of the month.	Motions for reconsideration filed during the month.	Total.	Motions for reconsideration overruled.	Motions for reconsideration sustained.	Reconsidered and allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions.	Motions for reconsideration dismissed.	Total motions for reconsideration disposed of.	Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions.	Letters sent.
1891.										
July	317	7	324	26	.....	1	.....	27	1,245	1,180
August	297	.....	297	34	5	7	1	47	594	738
September	250	30	280	12	2	.....	.....	14	1,202	1,194
October	266	5	271	12	4	.....	.....	16	909	1,089
November	255	10	265	17	.....	.....	.....	17	781	1,126
December	248	20	268	14	1	.....	.....	15	857	1,165
1892.										
January	253	16	269	36	3	1	1	41	920	1,240
February	228	10	238	16	1	1	1	19	720	1,030
March	219	28	247	29	3	.....	2	34	1,140	1,180
April	213	22	235	31	5	1	.....	37	915	1,120
May	198	24	222	38	4	1	.....	43	925	1,205
June	179	25	204	21	1			22	1,055	1,355
July	182									
Total		197		286	29	12	5	332	11,263	13,622

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TABLE III.—FEE APPEALS.

Disposition of appeals relating to attorneyship and fees from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

Months.	Fee appeals pending on the first day of the month.	Fee appeals filed during the month.	Total.	Action of the Pension Office sustained.	Action of the Pension Office reversed.	Reconsidered by the Pension Office pending appeal.	Fee appeals dismissed.	Total fee appeals disposed of during the month.
1891.								
July	165	75	240	46	5	29	1	81
August	159	11	170	58	5	6	1	70
September	100	55	155	43	11	4	2	60
October	95	38	133	37	5	13	1	56
November	77	53	130	7	.....	15	.....	22
December	108	38	146	47	8	17	3	75
1892.								
January	71	57	128	29	7	10	5	51
February	77	50	127	32	9	13	4	58
March	69	46	115	38	6	19	3	66
April	49	62	111	23	6	16	1	46
May	65	61	126	33	7	8	.....	48
June	78	73	151	42	4	29	1	76
July	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	619	.....	435	73	179	22	709

RECAPITULATION.

Original appeals.

Appeals pending July 1, 1891	5,030
Appeals filed from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	4,258
Total	9,288
Appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained	3,865
Appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed	464
Appeals reconsidered by Pension Office pending appeal	409
Appeals dismissed	201
Total	4,939
Appeals pending July 1, 1892	4,349

Motions for reconsideration.

Motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1891	317
Motions for reconsideration filed from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	197
Total	514
Motions for reconsideration overruled	286
Motions for reconsideration sustained	29
Motions for reconsideration allowed by the Pension Office	12
Motions for reconsideration dismissed	5
Total	332
Motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1892	182

Fee appeals.

Fee appeals pending July 1, 1891	165
Fee appeals filed from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	619
Total	784
Fee appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained	435
Fee appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed	73
Fee appeals reconsidered by Pension Office pending appeal	179
Fee appeals dismissed	22
Total	709
Fee appeals pending July 1, 1892	75
Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions	11,263
Letters sent	13,622

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.

In addition to the foregoing tables embracing the work of the last fiscal year, the following statement, showing the work done from July 1, 1892, to October 1, 1892, is submitted:

TABLE IV.

Disposition of pension claims from July 1, 1892, to October 1, 1892.

Months.	Appeals pending on the first day of the month.	Appeals filed during the month.	Total.	Action of the Pension Office sustained.	Action of the Pension Office reversed.	Reconsidered by the Pension Office, pending appeal.	Appeals dismissed.	Total appeals disposed of.
1892.								
July.....	4,349	320	4,669	241	46	22	12	321
August.....	4,348	3	4,351	314	55	3	6	378
September.....	3,973	890	4,863	246	27	24	21	318
October.....	4,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	17,215	1,213	13,883	801	128	49	39	1,017

TABLE V.

Disposition of motions for reconsideration from July 1, 1892, to October 1, 1892.

Month.	Motions for reconsideration pending on the first day of the month.	Motions for reconsideration filed during the month.	Total.	Motions for reconsideration overruled.	Motions for reconsideration sustained.	Reconsidered and allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions.	Motions for reconsideration dismissed.	Total motions for reconsideration disposed of.	Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions.	Letters sent.
July.....	182	17	199	14	.....	3	.....	17	815	1,155
August.....	182	1	183	17	1	.....	.....	18	640	885
September.....	165	34	199	9	3	3	.....	15	1,295	1,720
October.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	52	.....	40	4	6	.....	50	2,750	3,760

TABLE VI.

Disposition of appeals relating to attorneyship and fees from July 1, 1892, to October 1, 1892.

Month.	Fee appeals pending on the first day of the month.	Fee appeals filed during the month.	Total.	Action of the Pension Office sustained.	Action of the Pension Office reversed.	Reconsidered by the Pension Office pending appeal.	Fee appeals dismissed.	Total fee appeals disposed of during the month.
July.....	75	36	111	16	3	9	.....	28
August.....	83	6	89	31	2	10	.....	43
September.....	46	61	107	29	6	10	1	46
October.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	103	.....	76	11	29	1	117

RECAPITULATION.

Original appeals.

Appeals pending July 1, 1892	4,849	
Appeals filed from July 1, 1892, to September 30, 1892	1,213	
Total		5,562
Appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained	801	
Appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed	128	
Appeals reconsidered by Pension Office pending appeals	49	
Appeals dismissed	39	
Total		1,017
Appeals pending October 1, 1892		4,545

Motions for reconsideration.

Motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1892	182	
Motions for reconsideration filed from July 1, 1892, to September 30, 1892	52	
Total		234
Motions for reconsideration overruled	40	
Motions for reconsideration sustained	4	
Motions for reconsideration allowed by the Pension Office	6	
Motions for reconsideration dismissed	0	
Total		50
Motions for reconsiderations pending October 1, 1892		184

Fee appeals.

Fee appeals pending July 1, 1892	75	
Fee appeals filed from July 1, 1892, to September 30, 1892	103	
Total		178
Fee appeals wherein Pension Office was sustained	76	
Fee appeals wherein Pension Office was reversed	11	
Fee appeals reconsidered by Pension Office pending appeal	29	
Fee appeals dismissed	1	
Total		117
Fee appeals pending October 1, 1892		61

Correspondence.

Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions	2,750
Letters sent	3,760

THE WORK.

The business transacted, as indicated by the foregoing tabulated statements, has been done with considerable thoroughness, bearing testimony to the industry, efficiency, and cheerfulness with which the members of the board and employes of the same have seconded and furthered my efforts to dispose of the number of appeals and motions for reconsiderations on the docket. A noteworthy fact appears in the comparatively few instances wherein the action of the Commissioner of Pensions has been overruled in proportion to the whole number of claims considered, showing, as it does, the care with which the rulings of the Department are observed by the Bureau of Pensions. The appeals sustained are in cases, chiefly, wherein the evidence was more or less complicated and doubtful, or in which arose certain questions of law the solution of which required an expression of opinion from this office.

The decisions prepared since June 30, 1891, exclusive of fee appeals, embrace about 24,000 typewritten pages, averaging about 297 words to the page.

During the past year the undersigned has frequently conferred personally with

the Commissioner of Pensions relative to the work and practice of his Bureau. These conferences have resulted in expediting and simplifying the work and the methods employed in the Bureau in bringing attorneys and claimants into closer relations to the Bureau, thus permitting a more careful supervision over the conduct of those engaged in the prosecution of pension claims and bringing into closer harmony the Bureau and the Department.

As an evidence of this it is only necessary to point to the fact that during the past year 179,927 more pension claims were passed upon and allowed than during the preceding twelve months, and more than in any previous year in the history of the Pension Bureau.

Since submitting to you my former report the fifth volume of "Decisions of the Department of the Interior Relating to Pensions" has been published, embracing exclusively selected cases relating to pensions and bounty land claims on appeal to the Department from the Commissioner of Pensions, and I am pleased to note that they have been received with cordial approbation among claimants and attorneys and those interested in the faithful administration of the pension laws.

These decisions, prepared under my direction by the Board of Pension Appeals, embrace nearly every phase of the pension system, the construction of new statutes, and the application of the principles of law to the adjustment of pension and bounty land claims.

In the last volume the subjects discussed embrace the following: Special acts, pension agents, right of attorneys and agents, fee contracts, legitimacy of children, adulterous cohabitation, pleading and practice, pensionable dependence, desertion, specific disabilities, origin of disabilities, discharge, line of duty, medical examinations, evidence, guardianships, insanity, marriage and divorce, land warrants, militia (statute of), minors' pension, accrued pension, prisoners of war, rates of pension, rating, rebellion (when it began as applied to pensions), reimbursement, restoration of pension, contract surgeons, widows' pensions, etc.

The sixth volume is in course of preparation.

In conclusion, I am gratified to be able to say that the pledge of the nation (expressed a century ago) that "if any person, whether officer or soldier," militia or regular, "called into the service of the United States, be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at public expense," has been redeemed with fidelity. In compliance with the provisions of the various pension laws, on June 30, 1892, there were borne on the pension rolls the names of 856,087 pensioners, 179,927 more pensioners than were carried on the same rolls at the end of the preceding fiscal year, and 457,050 more than were on the rolls June 30, 1887.

In my report for 1891 I had occasion to call attention to several defects in pension legislation, some of which have since been remedied by Congressional action, but others have not as yet been favorably acted upon, and I respectfully resubmit them to you. For instance, from an early date in the history of our pension system, there have prevailed under different administrations conflicting opinions as to the power to enforce the reimbursement of money paid in *excess* for pensions in conformity with either inaccurate or illegal certificates issued through mistakes, either of fact or of law, in the adjudication of claims by the Bureau of Pensions; and, consequently, in the absence of a clear legal provision on the subject, the Government, having no authority to plead a past overpayment as an offset to current payments of pension, has been compelled to submit to serious losses of money, which, having been once improperly paid either to claimants or pensioners, were irrecoverable under any established rule of departmental practice.

A memorable illustration of this fact was given in a large number of applications for *rating* and for *increase* that were filed in the Bureau of Pensions during the years 1887, 1888, and 1889, upon which considerable sums of money were paid improperly to certain pensioners by the authority of the Commissioner, in violation of

both law and practice, but without either the knowledge or the consent of the Secretary—losses for which there should have been a reimbursement of the Treasury, under the same law in pursuance of which the pension itself was granted. The means employed, whether by claimants or by attorneys, to procure these excessive allowances will not be here discussed; but the evil itself confronts the Department, and the need for a legal remedy is emphasized not only by consideration of justice to the great mass of honest pensioners, but by the proper requirements of the pension system. It is equivalent in its effect to a discrimination in favor of unlawful claims and claimants.

In order to supply a remedy, I respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to enact a law that shall expressly authorize the Department to treat all improper, illegal, and *excessive* payments of pension, whether caused by *fraud* or by *mistake*, as *prepayments*, to be charged against the current pension, with a view to readjusting or equalizing current pension payments within the discretion of the Secretary. Such an enactment would afford a prompt and, I believe, an effective remedy for the evil under consideration, at the same time averting all occasion for departmental controversy or for litigation with pensioners. It would confer upon the Department the power to correct its own errors by a just and easy process, thereby preserving the integrity of the law and maintaining the fairness with which it should be enforced.

WIDOWS' DISABILITY PENSION.

The first clause of section 3 in the act of June 27, 1890, provides that—

“If any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, has died or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, or minor children under the age of sixteen years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the application therefor under this act, at the rate of eight dollars per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid two dollars per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under sixteen years of age,” etc.

In the list of applications for widows' pension under this section of the act of June 27, 1890, my attention has been drawn to a number of cases wherein, according to the law, the claimant has been necessarily denied pension because the soldier on whose death the claim was based, although serving “ninety days or more in the Army or Navy,” as shown by the evidence, had not been “honorably discharged” prior to death, but had died while, for instance, on individual furlough and absent from the technical line of duty in the service. It seems that both the spirit and the object of the act of June 27, 1890, would be emphasized and subserved by an amendment of this section that would be applicable to such meritorious cases of dependence and distress, and I respectfully urge that such an amendment be adopted by Congress. In this connection I respectfully renew a suggestion which I had the honor to submit in my report for October 1, 1890, wherein, referring to the proviso in the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, which provides pension for minor children who are “insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless,” I said:

“The clause properly provides that the pension granted to such children shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability; but under the law as it stands, in order that such children shall be pensioned during life, or during the period of such disability, it must appear that the father or the mother died *prior to the expiration* of the limit affixed to the pensionable minority period, viz, *sixteen years of age*; and, therefore, if, when the parent dies, the insane or idiotic or otherwise permanently helpless child is *more than* instead of *under* sixteen years of age a minor's pension can not be allowed. In view of this fact, I respectfully suggest that the act should be so amended as to admit all insane, idiotic, or

otherwise permanently helpless children to minors' pension, regardless of the date of the parent's death or remarriage, at any period *prior to and including the age of twenty-one years.*"

The amendment here suggested would be in keeping with the beneficent purpose of the act of June 27, 1890. It would reach a considerable number of cases for which the pension system has, thus far, made no provision, and would necessitate only a small additional expenditure of money per annum. The experiences of the past year impel me now to further suggest that, in cases of "insane, idiotic, or otherwise helpless children" of deceased pensioners, the pensionable *age limit* be abolished, so as to admit such children at any date to the pension roll. An evil of serious magnitude has resulted from the practice of pensioning a certain class of

INSANE INMATES OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL LOCATED IN THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA.

This class consists of persons who, having been admitted to the hospital for care and treatment at the expense of the Government, but having neither wife nor child nor living parent dependent on them for support, and having no other relative near enough to occupy on their account a pensionable status, are, nevertheless, pensioned for insanity, the pension money being paid quarterly to a guardian. My attention has been called to a number of instances wherein such persons remained in the hospital many years prior to the appointment of a guardian, and then said appointment would appear to have been instigated by either some friend or remote relative of the person with a view to filing an application and obtaining the payment of large arrears of pension on account of the alleged disability. Thus, without either his knowledge or consent, the inmate of the hospital, having no dependent relative legally entitled to pension, is made the unwitting subject or means of a speculative claim, the benefits of which he can never enjoy and the use of which he can never control. The inmate at last dies, leaving in the hands of the guardian a large sum of pension money, constituting a personal estate, which goes, perhaps, to some heir of the decedent for whom the pension system was not intended either directly or indirectly to provide.

The extent to which has been carried this method of obtaining money is an abuse that should not be longer tolerated in the name of pension. You are aware that the Government has made the amplest and the best provision in the aforesaid hospital for the care and treatment of its inmates—the indigent class receiving such care and treatment free of charge, while the charges made against those who are *not* indigent are merely nominal. In view of these facts I respectfully but urgently recommend that the class of inmates to which reference has now been made be declared by Congressional enactment to be nonpensionable for the period during which they receive the care and treatment of the hospital, the only pensionable class being restricted to those who have wives or children or other pensionably dependent relatives, to whom the inmate's guardian shall pay, under the orders of a court having competent jurisdiction, all the current pension in excess of the nominal charges for care and treatment of the pensioner as shall be shown in the accounts rendered by the hospital's superintendent.

A moment's reflection makes it obvious that the pension system was never designed as the means of procuring money for the ultimate maintenance or enjoyment of persons who have no direct, nor immediate, nor legitimate title to its benefactions, but who intentionally pervert the apparent needs of the insane soldier into an opportunity for speculating in pensions. The enactment of such a law as I have here suggested will aid in protecting the Treasury against unworthy claimants and, to that extent, confine the annual appropriation for pensions to those who are fairly entitled to its benefits. The Government can afford to generously care for its indigent insane veterans, but it should not be required to enrich for a mere pretext the nonpensionable "heirs" of the demented soldier.

PURCHASE OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

In compliance with your instructions I have been present each year since 1889 at the opening of bids at the Indian Warehouse, No. 65 Wooster street, New York, for the purchase of Indian supplies, and have been present when the awards were made and several times each year when the goods were delivered. When the present administration came into power it was the rule to purchase cheap goods, and much that was inferior was contracted for and supplied to the Indians. This was true of the clothing, boots and shoes, hats, and hardware. It was impossible the first year to correct this abuse, but the second year the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and myself concurred that better supplies should be purchased, which was done. This was particularly noticeable in the improved quality of the hardware, carpenter and other tools, while the change in the quality of the clothing is one of the most important. Every year the standard has been raised and the clothing has been as good as could be possibly purchased at the limit of price. In the matter of dry goods, especially in gingham and flannels, the improvement is very marked.

In July, 1890, I visited the Pine Ridge Indian Agency and spent ten days there, seeing nearly all the Indians belonging to the reservation. I was present when supplies and rations were issued to the Indians and inspected the goods in the warehouse, and those in use by them, and discovered the unsuitable character of some of the supplies. The clothing was not cut large enough to be of service to a race of men above the average size, as are the Sioux. On my return to the Department I visited the warehouse in New York and found that the clothing for that year had not yet been delivered. The contractors were notified, and without additional cost the clothing was much improved in shape, and cut to fit a larger class of men and boys, since which time there has been no complaint. It used to be the custom to buy a shoe as cheaply as possible. This has been changed, and now the shoes that are purchased are better in quality and are fully as good, if not better, than the average workman can provide for the use of his family. The same remarks can apply to harness, hardware, agricultural implements, flour, and in fact every item which the Department purchases.

For many years the Indian Office purchased and supplied to the Indians a heavy, strong, coarse blanket, with which there has been more or less complaint. It was a serviceable blanket, and worth all it cost. With a view, however, to removing any further cause of complaint it was determined to purchase this year a much better blanket; in fact, the Indian Office has this year bought the best blankets it ever purchased, they being all wool, without a mixture of cotton or shoddy. The inspection for the last three years has been so rigid and faithfully performed by the inspectors that contractors have learned that they must deliver just such goods as are purchased, and in every way equal to the samples upon which the awards were made. The inspection of drugs has been rigidly enforced. Until the last three years it was the custom to simply check off the goods tendered by the contractors and ship them without any close examination. It is now a rule that all drugs and medicine furnished must be fully up to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia, and they are critically examined and analyzed by the chemist who is employed by the Department.

The Indian appropriation bill authorizing the purchase of Indian supplies for the season of 1892-'93 was not approved until July 13. The delivery of the supplies contracted for May 3 commenced July 14, and will not be completed before December 1. The time required to transport the supplies by railroad and wagon trains to the various agencies and schools makes it impossible to complete the delivery of those most needed before January or February.

If the appropriation for Indian supplies could be made one year ahead, and advertisement for the coming year's supplies be made so early that the bids could be opened the 1st of February, delivery and shipment could commence by the 1st of April and all goods could be delivered to the agencies by October at the latest, thus furnishing the goods early enough in the season to supply all the wants of the Indians, and insure their comfort and good conduct, preventing the dissatisfaction

which from time to time arises; in fact, the greater proportion of all the supplies could in this way be delivered during June and July, and so reach the reservation early in August, which would more faithfully comply with agreements made with the Crows, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and others, who are promised their goods in August.

The method now pursued, commencing, as is done, the last week in April or the first week in May, does not give time to make arrangements and commence shipping any earlier than July. To abstract the bids and sort out the large number of samples offered requires from four to six weeks. It takes from two to four weeks to make contracts and have them executed and approved. The bidders coming from all parts of the Union, contracts have to be mailed to them for execution and return for approval, and the Indian Office can not make requisitions until the approval of the contracts. Thus again, frequently after contracts for freight are approved it takes two or three weeks to get the routings from the various contractors, and they have to be tabulated and prepared for printing. This is necessary, that no mistakes may occur, and great care must be taken in examining and comparing routings.

A large proportion of the articles, such as blankets, clothing, wagons, boots and shoes, harness and bed-quilts, have to be manufactured. It is very important that blankets and bedquilts should be shipped before cold weather sets in. Owing to the fact that most of the goods which are purchased are not such as are used in the general trade, no contractor can be found who would be likely to keep on hand any great stock, and thus any additional orders that may be received have to be manufactured expressly for the order. Another advantage in early shipment will be, that during the more comfortable weather of late spring or early summer men can work to better advantage and goods be handled more expeditiously. The supplies such as coffee, sugar, rice, cornmeal, and miscellaneous goods such as agricultural implements, can always be had, and could be safely shipped as early as March.

I am aware that the plan of early shipment I have suggested is contrary to the precedent, but it seems to me if it can be carried out the service would be greatly benefited thereby. Last year and year before last the snow set in so early that supplies for the Western Shoshones were delayed during the month of September and did not get to them until spring. Under the present system agricultural implements are shipped after the time for their use for that season has passed.

The change recommended will avoid the necessity of open market purchases to the extent now authorized and made necessary by late delivery, which would result in a considerable saving on such purchases.

It has been the practice to bid each year for about 500,000 pounds of coffee, under which a large number of samples are offered at various prices. One of these is selected, to which the award is made. Under this method there is no competition for that particular grade, as there may be but one bid out of twenty of the grade selected. In order to improve the method of purchasing coffee, I recommend that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs advertise for Rio coffee, No. 5, grading of the types of the New York Coffee Exchange, and that the bidder to whom the award is made shall be required to furnish a certificate from the New York Coffee Exchange that the coffee delivered grades No. 5 Rio coffee according to the types of said exchange.

Since 1885 the business of the Indian warehouse has steadily increased, as shown by the following figures:

Fiscal year—	Pounds shipped.
1884-'85	2, 801, 272
1885-'86	2, 752, 297
1886-'87	3, 180, 322
1887-'88	3, 007, 231
1888-'89	4, 193, 562
1889-'90	4, 164, 786
1890-'91	4, 320, 729
1891-'92	5, 213, 391

The superintendent of the Indian warehouse, Maj. Louis L. Robbins, deserves commendation for the faithful manner in which he has conducted the affairs of his office. Since he took charge, April 12, 1889, no complaint has reached the Department in any manner reflecting upon the integrity of the management of the public business.

Respectfully,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT C.

SYNOPSIS OF A BILL TO PROVIDE A TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. The territory known as Alaska, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Alaska, with seat of government at Sitka. Privilege of dividing said Territory, changing its boundaries, or attaching it to any State or Territory is reserved to the United States Government.

SEC. 2. Executive power vested in a governor, who shall reside in the Territory; he shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, with power to call out the same when necessary to the execution of the laws; he may grant pardons and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the Territory, and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States committed therein until decision of President is made known; he shall commission all officers appointed by him to office; shall make an annual report of his official acts, condition of the Territory, etc., to the President; he shall inquire concerning operations of the Alaska Seal and Fur Company, and make annual report to Congress of the result of his investigations and of all violations by said company of the agreement between it and the United States.

SEC. 3. There shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein; he shall record all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department. In case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor, the secretary shall perform his duties.

SEC. 4. Alaska shall constitute a judicial district; establishes a district court therefor, with civil and criminal jurisdiction of district courts of United States, and civil and criminal jurisdiction of district courts of United States exercising jurisdiction of circuit courts; a district judge shall be appointed, and so forth.

SEC. 5. A clerk shall be appointed for said court, who shall be ex-officio treasurer of the Territory, a district attorney and a marshal; clerk shall record proceedings of said court, perform duties usually devolving upon clerks of district courts of the United States, receive moneys collected from fines, forfeitures, and so forth, except from violations of customs laws, and shall apply the same to incidental expenses of said court and allowance thereof as directed by the judge, and shall account in detail quarterly to Secretary of Treasury. He shall be ex-officio recorder of deeds, mortgages, certificates of location, register of wills, and shall establish offices for keeping of records in said Territory, and so forth.

SEC. 6. President shall appoint seven commissioners with powers of commissioner of United States circuit courts; they shall exercise powers, civil and criminal, conferred on justices of the peace under the laws of the State of Oregon; powers and jurisdiction held by county judges so far as applicable to said Territory; salary, two thousand dollars each, in lieu of fees. They shall have jurisdiction, subject to the supervision of district judge, in testamentary and probate matters; shall be provided with a seal to authenticate their official acts; shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus; they shall have powers of notaries public and collect fees

for notarial and ministerial services; they shall keep a record of fees, fines, and forfeitures, and pay the same over quarterly to the district clerk. Governor shall establish precincts and commission a justice of peace and constable for each, and so forth.

SEC. 7. The marshal shall have general authority and powers of United States marshals of States and Territories; shall be executive officer of said court, charged with execution of all processes, transportation, and custody of prisoners; shall be ex officio keeper of jail or penitentiary; shall appoint seven deputies, and they shall respectively be ex officio executive officers of the commissioners' courts herein provided, and so forth.

SEC. 8. The laws of the State of Oregon now in force to be the law of said Territory so far as applicable and not in conflict with the provision of this act or the laws of the United States. District court has exclusive jurisdiction in cases in equity, involving titles to land, mining rights, constitutionality of any law, and criminal offenses which are capital; in all civil cases at common law, issue of fact to be determined by jury, and an appeal shall lie in any case, both civil and criminal, from judgment of commissioners to district court where amount involved in civil cases is two hundred dollars or more, and in criminal cases where a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment is imposed, upon filing of sufficient appeal bond, to be approved by court or commissioner. Writs of error in criminal cases shall issue to district court from United States circuit court for district of Oregon. Final judgment or decrees of district courts may be reviewed by appellate courts of the United States.

SEC. 9. Land district created and land office to be located at Sitka; register and receiver and surveyor-general to be appointed and vested with the same authority and entitled to same compensation as prescribed by law for like officers in State of Oregon. Land laws of the United States to be in full force and effect in said Territory, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Interior. Section twenty-three hundred and forty-seven, Revised Statutes, shall not be in force, and lands in actual occupancy of Indians shall not be subject to settlement and entry so long as such occupancy continues; said Indians may homestead lands occupied by them under provisions of existing laws relative to Indian homesteads.

Sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen of the act repealing timber-culture laws are continued in force, except that the applications to enter lands thereunder shall be made to the land officers designated in this act. Any religious society may receive patent for land in said Territory for not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, which patent shall secure the land to such society only so long as it shall be used for missionary work among the Indians.

SEC. 10. The governor, secretary, attorney, judge, marshal, clerk, and commissioners herein provided for shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years; they shall receive the fees of office as established by law for similar offices; fees to be reported to Attorney-General and paid into the Treasury of the United States. Their salaries shall be as follows: Governor, three thousand dollars; secretary, two thousand five hundred dollars; attorney, three thousand dollars; marshal, two thousand five hundred dollars; judge, three thousand dollars; clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars, payable quarterly. District judge, marshal, and district attorney to be paid actual traveling expenses; detailed account shall be rendered, under oath, of such expenses; the judge to approve the account of the marshal and district attorney, the Attorney-General to approve that of the judge. The deputy marshals shall be paid a salary of one thousand dollars in addition to usual fees of constables in Oregon. Each of these officers to take the oath of office as required by law; clerk and marshal to execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars; commissioners in the sum of three thousand dollars.

SEC. 11. Provides for the use of any public buildings in said district, not required by the customs or military service, for court rooms and offices, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to authorize the custodian thereof to make such repairs to the jail in Sitka as will render it suitable for the purposes of civil government, and surrender custody thereof to the marshal.

SEC. 12. Directs the Attorney-General to furnish the officers of the Territory with copies of the general laws of the United States, also the laws of Oregon. The governor is authorized to lease suitable buildings for the use of the commissioners and justices of the peace, in holding their respective courts, also for jails, lockups, etc., subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 13. After this act becomes effective, no person shall manufacture, sell, keep for sale, give away, exchange, barter, or dispense any intoxicating or distilled spirits except as hereinafter provided, namely, the sale of such liquors for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes shall only be made by a druggist, duly authorized to do business as such in said Territory, and who has special permission from the governor to sell intoxicants upon the conditions that before such permit is granted the applicant shall make and subscribe an oath before the authorized officer to administer the same, as follows: Will not sell, give, or furnish liquors to any person otherwise than as provided by law and regulation, and to no person who is not personally known to me; to no minor, intoxicated person, or one who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated; will not allow intoxicants to be drunk about my premises; will make monthly return of certificates of every sale of such liquors, and so forth, and comply with the rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior regarding this matter.

Such applicant shall file a bond with his application to the governor in such penal sum as the latter shall prescribe, and not less than one thousand dollars, which shall be forfeited upon the violation of this law. Upon taking said oath and filing said bond the governor may issue a permit for the sale of intoxicating liquors for a period not to exceed twelve months. The sale of such liquors for medicinal purposes shall be made only upon the prescription of a regularly practicing physician, stating disease and quantity necessary. For mechanical and scientific purposes, upon application duly subscribed and sworn to by applicant in person; the Secretary of the Interior, with approval of the President, shall prescribe rules regulating the manner and limiting the quantity of liquors sold for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes. Any person violating this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than six months. Upon violation by a druggist, permit shall be revoked and not renewed without approval of the Secretary of the Interior. If a physician makes a false statement his future certificates shall be rejected. If a false affidavit is made or liquor obtained under these regulations is used as a beverage, the future applications of such person shall be denied. The governor has power to revoke any permit when the interests of the Territory demand it. Every druggist obtaining such permit must pay to the collector of internal revenue of the district of Oregon a special tax as a liquor dealer and take out the requisite stamp and post it conspicuously in his place of business. The collector shall not issue a stamp to any one not having a valid permit from the governor. Any one paying such tax or the officer receiving the same shall be liable to fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than six months.

SEC. 14. It is made the duty of any peace officer, without warrant, to take into custody any intoxicated person, and detain him until information can be made before a magistrate and a warrant issued in due form, upon which he may be tried, and, if found guilty, fined ten dollars and costs of prosecution or imprisonment in some jail for thirty days. The court convicting such person may remit any portion of such penalty and order the prisoner discharged upon his giving information, under oath, of whom he purchased such liquor, provided he gives bail for his appearance

before the proper tribunal to give testimony against the party furnishing such liquor. If any person has reason to believe intoxicants are unlawfully sold, upon making proper statement the peace officers are directed to search the accused and, if found guilty, to seize and hold all liquors until final action can be had.

SEC. 15. Directs the officer issuing the warrant for the seizure of such liquor to post conspicuous notices at the place of such seizure, summoning the person owning the liquor and those concerned therein to appear before said officer to show cause why the same should not be forfeited; if it is decided that the liquor shall be forfeited, the same shall be destroyed; if not, the officer having the same in custody will return it to the owner, etc.

SEC. 16. Municipal corporations may be formed upon the application of a majority of the male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age, who have resided therein for a period of three months next preceding said application, to a commission consisting of the governor, the secretary, and the marshal, under general regulations to be prescribed by said commission and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; the organization, powers, duties, and procedure of such corporations shall be prescribed by said regulations not in conflict with the general provisions of the laws of Oregon applicable thereto; justice of the peace and constable shall be ex officio, respectively, the recorder and the marshal of any such corporation within the limits of their precinct; the mayor of any such corporation shall be ex-officio commissioner of streets, and the governor, upon the recommendation of said commission, shall appoint a treasurer for such corporation who shall be a householder therein, and who shall give bond in such sum as the governor may prescribe, and shall hold his office for the term of two years and until his successor be duly appointed and qualified. His compensation to be fixed by said commission, which shall have the power to make all necessary and proper police and sanitary regulations for such corporations, and fix the fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc.

SEC. 17. The governor, judge, secretary, and United States district attorney shall constitute a special commission to be known as the "Board of charities," to care for the poor and look after the sanitary condition of villages; it shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 18. The President, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a superintendent of education; term of office four years and until successor is appointed; shall give bond in such sum as Secretary of Interior shall prescribe; salary, \$2,500; shall have supervision of the Territorial schools under direction of Commissioner of Education and shall report to him as may be required. Commissioner of Education, with approval of Secretary of Interior, shall provide for compulsory attendance upon the schools and impose penalties for violation of regulations.

SEC. 19. All persons, including Indians, born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction, residing in Alaska at the date of the passage hereof, are citizens of the United States and of said Territory. Every male citizen, over twenty-one years of age, except idiots and insane persons and those convicted of an infamous offense, residing in said Territory three months prior to any duly authorized election therein, shall be entitled to vote; no officer, soldier, seaman, marine, or other person in the Army and Navy or attached to the service of the United States shall vote and no person belonging to the Army or Navy shall hold civil office in said Territory. A Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, who shall be a qualified elector, may be elected by the qualified voters and shall exercise and enjoy the same privileges as Delegates from other Territories; governor shall appoint and direct election of Delegate.

SEC. 20. Imposes a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both, upon any person exhibiting or disposing of any child under the age of sixteen years for immoral or indecent purposes; justices of the peace and commissioners may try and punish such persons without intervention of jury, but defend-

ants, when convicted, have right of appeal to district court and trial by jury; if any person having charge of a minor child is unfit to care therefor, or is about to sell or give it in marriage against its will, the officer herein referred to shall bind the child over to a suitable training school in Alaska, under regulation to be presented by the board of charities, until of age.

SEC. 21. The pleadings, practice, and mode of procedure in criminal cases in Alaska shall conform to those in like cases in the courts of Oregon, and the crimes of murder and rape shall be tried under the laws of said State.

SEC. 22. Provisions of acts of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," and an act approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," extended to Alaska; Secretary of Interior empowered to receive and disburse, through the Bureau of Education, for the benefit of said Territory, all moneys appropriated under said acts in like manner as for any other Territory. He is also authorized to introduce the reindeer into Alaska for domestic purposes.

SEC. 23. Prohibits the establishment of canneries or fisheries north of Bering Straits, and any person violating this section shall be liable to a fine of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars or imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, and a forfeiture of his cannery, appurtenances, and so forth, to the United States.

SEC. 24. It shall be unlawful for any person, except natives of Alaska, to reside on the coast north of Bering Straits and within the interior north of the Arctic Circle, except upon special permit from Secretary of Treasury, unless under permit of Commissioner of Education to engage in teaching, and so forth. Any person violating this provision shall be liable to the same punishment as prescribed in section twenty-three.

SEC. 25. Secretary of Interior is authorized to contract for the purchase or construction of a steam vessel for special service in Alaskan waters to be used by the Territorial officers in the discharge of their duties, under regulations to be prescribed by Secretary of Interior.

SEC. 26. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to disburse the following appropriations in the same manner that similar appropriations are disbursed in other Territories of the United States, namely:

To pay salaries of officers created by this act, in addition to those provided for by act of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act providing a civil government for Alaska" for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, ten thousand dollars.

For rent of buildings, et cetera, twenty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of reindeer, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a steam vessel, fifty thousand dollars, and ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, to keep said vessel in repair and for current expenses.

For rent of buildings, records, and clerk hire for land officers, two thousand dollars.

For the establishment of a military post, sixty thousand dollars, to be expended under direction of Secretary of War, to be immediately available.

For the survey of agricultural lands, twenty-five thousand dollars; sections sixteen and thirty-six, not mineral, are reserved for the use of public schools; if any tract in said sections shall be occupied by a duly qualified settler, the superintendent of education shall select another of equal amount in lieu thereof.

SEC. 27. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed; officers holding office in Alaska at the time of the passage hereof shall continue to do so, and exercise the duties thereof, except as herein modified, until their offices expire; changes herein shall not affect any act done, right accruing or accrued, any suit or proceeding commenced, but all rights shall continue under said acts and may be enforced, and all penalties and forfeitures under any act shall be prosecuted and punished as if no change had been made.

A BILL to provide a temporary government for Alaska, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the territory ceded to the United States by Russia by the treaty of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, approved by the President of the United States on the twentieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and known as Alaska, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Alaska, and the seat of government, until otherwise provided by law, shall be located at Sitka: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory or changing its boundaries in such manner and at such time as Congress deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion to any other State or Territory of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the executive power of the Territory of Alaska shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside within said Territory and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, with power to call out the same when necessary to the due execution of the laws; he may grant pardons and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the Territory, and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States committed therein until the decision of the President can be made known thereon, who may confirm or annul the same. He shall commission all officers who shall be appointed by him to office in said Territory; he shall make an annual report, on the first day of October in each year to the President, of his official acts, of the condition of said Territory relative to its resources, industries, population and the administration of the government thereof. He shall also inquire concerning the operations of the Alaska Seal and Fur Company, and make an annual report to Congress of the result of his investigations, and of all violations by said company of the agreement existing between the United States and said company.

SEC. 3. That there shall be a secretary of said Territory who shall reside therein, and he shall record all of the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department. And in case of the death, removal, resignation or absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy and absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. That the Territory of Alaska shall constitute a judicial district; that there shall be, and hereby is, established a district court for said district with the civil and criminal jurisdiction of district courts of the United States, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of district courts of the United States exercising the jurisdiction of circuit courts, and such other jurisdiction not inconsistent with this act as may be established by law; that a district judge shall be appointed for said district, who shall reside in said Territory during his term of office, and shall hold at least two terms of said court therein in each year, one at Sitka, beginning on the first Monday in May, and the other at Wrangel, beginning on the first Monday in November, and shall also hold such special terms as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of said court, at such times and places in said district as he may deem expedient, and may adjourn such special term to any other time previous to a regular session. He may also employ interpreters, and make allowances for the necessary expenses of his court.

SEC. 5. That a clerk shall be appointed for said court, who shall be ex officio treasurer of said Territory, a district attorney, and a marshal, all of whom shall reside in said Territory during their terms of office. The clerk shall record all of the proceedings of said court and perform the duties usually devolving upon clerks of the district courts of the United States. He shall receive all moneys collected from fines, forfeitures, or in any other manner, except from violations of the customs laws, and shall apply the same to the incidental expenses of the said district court, and the allowance thereof, as directed by the judge of said court, and shall account for the same in detail, and for any balances on account thereof, quarterly, to and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be ex officio recorder of deeds and mortgages and certificates of location of mining claims and other contracts relating to real estate, and register of wills for said Territory, and shall establish secure offices in the towns of Sitka and Wrangel, in said Territory, for the safe-keeping of all his official records and of records concerning titles to lands in said Territory: *Provided*, That there shall be established separate offices at the settlements of Unalaska, Juneau City, Kadiak, Sand Point, and Saint Michaels, respectively, for the recording of such instruments as may pertain to the several parts of said Territory most convenient to said settlements, the limits of which shall be defined by the governor, and the said offices shall be in charge of the commissioners respectively as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. That the President shall appoint seven commissioners in and for the said Territory, who shall have the jurisdiction and powers of commissioners of the United States circuit courts in any part thereof, but who shall reside, one at Sitka, one at Wrangel, one at Unalaska, one at Juneau City, one at Kadiak, one at Sand Point, and one at Saint Michaels. Such commissioners shall exercise all the duties and powers, civil and criminal, now conferred on justices of the peace under the general laws of the State of Oregon, and they shall also have and exercise all the duties, powers, and jurisdiction vested in, exercised, and held by county judges under said general laws, so far as the same may be applicable in said Territory and may not be in conflict with this act or the laws of the United States. They shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars each, payable out of the Treasury of the United States, which salary shall be in lieu of all fees for services rendered by them. They shall also have jurisdiction, subject to the supervision of the district judge, in all testamentary and probate matters, and for this purpose their courts shall be opened at stated terms and be courts of record, and be provided with a seal for the authentication of their official acts.

They shall also have power to grant writs of habeas corpus for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of restraint of liberty, which writs shall be made returnable before the said district judge for said district; and like proceedings shall be had therein as if the same had been granted by said judge under the general laws of the United States in such cases.

Said commissioners shall also have the power of notaries public, and shall keep a record of all deeds and other instruments of writing acknowledged before them and relating to the title or transfer of property within said district, which record shall be subject to public inspection. They shall collect fees for notarial and ministerial services as are allowed by the laws of Oregon for similar services. Said commissioners shall also keep a record of all fees, fines, and forfeitures received by them, and shall pay over the same quarterly to the clerk of said district court. The governor appointed under the provisions of this act may establish precincts within said Territory, and commission a justice of the peace and constable for and within each precinct, and who shall hold office severally for two years, and be invested, respectively, with the jurisdiction, powers, duties, and emoluments of like officers under the general laws of Oregon: *Provided, however*, That the appeals from the judgments of justices of the peace prescribed by said general laws shall lie in each case arising under this section to the nearest of the seven commissioners created by this act.

SEC. 7. That the marshal for said district shall have the general authority and powers of the United States marshals of the States and Territories. He shall be the executive officer of said court and charged with the execution of all processes of said court and with the transportation and custody of prisoners, and he shall be ex-officio keeper of the jail or penitentiary of said district. He shall appoint seven deputies, who shall reside severally at Sitka, Wrangel, Unalaska, Juneau, Kodiak, Sand Point, and Saint Michaels, and they shall respectively be ex-officio executive officers of the commissioners' courts herein provided, and shall have the powers and discharge the duties of United States deputy marshals and of constables under the general laws of the State of Oregon.

SEC. 8. That the general laws of the State of Oregon now in force are hereby declared to be the law in said Territory, so far as the same may be applicable and not in conflict with the provisions of this act or the laws of the United States, and the sentence or imprisonment in any criminal case shall be executed by confinement in the jail or penitentiary hereinafter provided for. But the said district court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases in equity or those cases involving titles to land, or mining rights, or the constitutionality of any law, and in all criminal offenses which are capital. In all civil cases at common law, any issue of fact shall be determined by a jury, at the instance of either party, and an appeal shall lie in any case, both civil and criminal, from the judgment of said commissioners to the said district court where the amount involved in any civil case is two hundred dollars or more and in any criminal case where a fine of more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment is imposed, upon the filing of a sufficient appeal bond by the appellant, to be approved by the court or commissioners. Writs of error in criminal cases shall issue to the said district court from the United States circuit court for the district of Oregon in the cases provided in chapter one hundred and seventy-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine; and the jurisdiction thereby conferred upon circuit courts is hereby given to the circuit court of Oregon. And the final judgments or decrees of district courts may be reviewed by the appellate courts of the United States as in other cases.

SEC. 9. That the said Territory of Alaska is hereby created a land district, and a United States land office for said district is hereby located at Sitka. That there shall be appointed a register and receiver of said land office and also a surveyor-general for said Territory, who shall reside at Sitka and who shall be invested with the same authority and be entitled to the same compensation as is now prescribed by law for like officers in the State of Oregon. That the general land laws of the United States shall, from and after the passage of this act, be in full force and effect in said Territory, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That section twenty-three hundred and forty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be in force in said Territory: *And provided further*, That lands in the actual occupancy of Indians shall not be subject to settlement and entry so long as such occupancy continues, but said Indians may have the privilege of making homestead entries of the lands occupied by them under the provisions of existing laws relative to Indian homesteads: *And provided further*, That sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen of the act entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, are hereby continued in force, except that applications to enter lands under said sections shall be made to the land officers designated in this act. But any religious society may receive patent, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for land at any station in said Territory, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, with improvements which it has placed thereon, and which it has used for educational and missionary work among the Indians, which patent shall secure to such society the land only so long as it shall be used and occupied for missionary and educational work among said Indians.

SEC. 10. That the governor, secretary, attorney, judge, marshal, clerk, and com-

missioners provided for in this act shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. They shall severally receive the fees of office established by law for the several offices, the duties of which have been hereby conferred upon them, as the same are determined and allowed in respect of similar offices under the laws of the United States, which fees shall be reported to the Attorney-General and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

They shall receive, respectively, the following annual salaries:

The governor the sum of three thousand dollars; the secretary the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; the attorney the sum of three thousand dollars; the marshal the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; the judge the sum of three thousand dollars; and the clerk the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, payable to them quarterly from the Treasury of the United States.

The district judge, marshal, and district attorney shall be paid their actual necessary expenses when traveling in the discharge of their official duties.

A detailed account shall be rendered of such expenses under oath, and as to the marshal and district attorney such account shall be approved by the judge, and as to his expenses by the Attorney-General.

The deputy marshals, in addition to the usual fees of constables in Oregon, shall receive each a salary of one thousand dollars, which salaries shall also be payable quarterly, out of the Treasury of the United States.

Each of said officials shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will faithfully exercise the same, which said oath may be taken before the judge of said district or before either of said commissioners. That all officers appointed for said Territory, before entering upon the duties of their offices, shall take the oaths required by law, and the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable thereto and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby extended over said Territory.

And said clerk and marshal shall execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of their duties, and file the same with the Secretary of the Treasury before entering on the duties of their respective offices; and the commissioners shall each execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the penalty of three thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of their duties, and file the same with the clerk before entering on the duties of their office.

SEC. 11. That any of the public buildings in said district not required for the customs service or military purposes shall be used for court rooms and offices of the civil government; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to instruct and authorize the custodian of said buildings forthwith to make such repairs to the jail in the town of Sitka, in said district, as will render it suitable for a jail and penitentiary for the purposes of the civil government hereby provided, and surrender to the marshal the custody of said jail and the other public buildings, or such parts of said buildings as may be selected for court rooms or official purposes.

SEC. 12. That the Attorney-General shall furnish for the use of the officers of said Territory so many copies of the general laws of the United States pertaining to the duties of the governor, secretary, attorney, judge, clerk, marshals, and commissioners, compiled by him under the provisions of section eleven of the act of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act providing a civil government for Alaska," and also so many of the copies of the laws of Oregon applicable to said Territory as may be necessary. That the governor of said Territory shall be authorized to lease suitable buildings for use of the commissioners and justices of the peace in holding their respective courts, and also for jails or lockups for the detention of prisoners within their respective jurisdictions, which leases shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 13. That after this act shall take effect no person shall manufacture, sell, keep for sale, give away, exchange, barter, or dispense any intoxicating or distilled spirits for any purpose whatever, otherwise than as provided in this act. The sale of distilled spirits or intoxicating liquors for medical, mechanical, and scientific purposes shall be made only by a druggist who has been duly authorized to do business as such in said Territory, and who has obtained a special permit from the governor of the Territory to sell intoxicating liquors therein, upon the following conditions: That before the application for the permit, or renewal thereof shall be granted, the applicant shall make and subscribe an oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths in said Territory as follows: "I [name], do solemnly swear that I will not sell, give, or furnish any intoxicating liquors to any person otherwise than as provided by law and regulation, and especially that I will not sell or furnish any intoxicating liquors to any person who is not known to me personally or duly identified; nor to any minor, intoxicated person, or persons who are in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and that I will not allow any intoxicating liquors to be drunk on or about my premises; and I will make true, full, and accurate returns of all certificates or requests made to or received by me for intoxicating liquors, and said returns shall show every sale or delivery of such liquors made by or for me during the month embraced therein, and the true signature to every request received and granted; and I will, in all respects, comply with the rules duly prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior as to the sale of intoxicating liquors for medical, mechanical, and scientific purposes."

Such applicant shall also file with his said application a bond to the governor of said Territory, in said penal sum as the governor shall prescribe, not less than one thousand dollars, conditioned that for any violation of this law said bond shall be forfeited. Such bond shall be signed by the applicant or applicants, as principal or principals, and by at least two sureties, who shall justify under oath in the sum of one thousand dollars each over and above all indebtedness and exemptions, and shall be approved by the governor. The said bond shall be deposited with the secretary of said Territory, and suit shall be brought thereon at any time by the United States attorney for said Territory, and in case the conditions thereof, or any of them, shall be violated, the principles and sureties therein shall be jointly and severally liable for the penalty of said bond, and the same when collected shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as other fines and penalties are paid. Upon taking said oath and filing said bond the governor of said Territory shall issue to the applicant a permit authorizing him to keep and sell intoxicating liquors as provided by said act and regulations made thereunder, and every permit so granted shall specify the building, giving the location thereof by street or number, in which intoxicating liquors may be sold by virtue of the same, and the length of time the same shall be in force, which in no case shall exceed twelve months. The sale of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes shall be made only upon the prescription of a regularly practicing physician in said Territory, stating the kind and quantity of liquor necessary to be used by the patient in order to cure or alleviate the disease with which he is afflicted. The sale of intoxicating liquors or distilled spirits for mechanical and scientific purposes shall be made by said druggist only upon application duly subscribed and sworn to by the applicant in person, before some person authorized to administer oaths, made by the party desiring to use the same, stating the kind and quantity of liquor required, and that the same is necessary for mechanical or scientific purposes (stating particularly the purpose and exact locality where the same is to be used); that neither the applicant nor the person for whose use requested habitually uses intoxicating liquors as a beverage; that he can not successfully carry on his business without the use thereof; and the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, shall prescribe rules regulating the manner and limiting the quantity of intoxicating liquors sold for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes. Any druggist or other person

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violating the provisions of law or the regulations relative to the sale of distilled spirits or intoxicating liquors in Alaska shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the proper tribunal shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than six months in any jail in said Territory, and upon such violation by any druggist his permit shall be revoked and not renewed without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

In case any physician makes a false certificate as to matters aforesaid, any certificate of his thereafter shall be rejected and no application shall be granted thereon; and in any case when a false affidavit is made, or anyone obtains any liquor under these regulations and uses it for a beverage, or otherwise than strictly for medicinal mechanical, or scientific purposes, all applications by him thereafter shall be rejected. Copartnerships, corporations, and all manner of associations are included within the foregoing provisions.

The governor shall have power to suspend or revoke any permit issued by him to any druggist whenever, in his judgment, it is shown, after due notice, that said druggist has failed to comply with the provisions of law prescribed herein, or that the best interests of the inhabitants of the Territory required such suspension or revocation of the permit.

Every druggist who, under this act, shall have obtained a special permit from the governor of the Territory of Alaska to sell distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes, will also be required to pay to the collector of internal revenue of the district of Oregon (in which collection district the Territory of Alaska is included) a special tax as a liquor dealer, and to take out the requisite stamp and post it up conspicuously in his place of business: *Provided, however,* That said collector shall not issue to any person any stamp or receive from anyone a special tax as liquor dealer who shall not have a valid permit from the governor of said Territory for the sale of intoxicating liquor or distilled spirits therein, as required by this act; and any violation of this provision shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the party paying such tax, or the officer receiving the same, shall, upon being convicted thereof in said district or commissioner's court, pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and in addition may be imprisoned not more than six months, at the discretion of the court trying the case.

SEC. 14. That if any person shall be found in said Territory in a state of intoxication, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and any peace officer may, without warrant, and it is hereby made his duty, to take such person into custody, and to detain him in some suitable place till an information can be made before a magistrate and a warrant issued in due form, upon which he may be arrested and tried, and, if found guilty, he shall pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, or shall be imprisoned in some jail in said Territory for thirty days. But the court before whom such person is tried and convicted may remit any portion of such penalty and order the prisoner to be discharged upon his giving information, under oath, stating when, where, and of whom he purchased or received the liquor which produced the intoxication, and the name and character of the liquor obtained: *Provided,* That the prisoner gives bail for his appearance before the proper magistrate, court, or jury to give testimony in any action or complaint against the party for furnishing such liquor. That if any credible resident of any precinct in said Territory shall make a written information, supported by his oath or affirmation, before any commissioner or justice of the peace therein, that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that any intoxicating liquor, described as particularly as may be in said information, is owned or kept by any person named or described in said information as particularly as may be, and is intended by him to be sold in violation of the provisions of this act, said officer shall, upon finding probable cause for such information, issue his warrant of search, directed to any peace officer in said precinct, describing, as particularly as may be, the liquor and the place described in said information and the

owner or keeper of said liquor, and commanding him to search thoroughly said place, and to seize the said liquor, with the vessels containing it, and to keep the same securely until final action be had thereon; whereupon the said peace officer to whom such warrant shall be delivered shall forthwith obey and execute the same, so far as he shall be able, and make due return of his action to the officer issuing said warrant, and shall securely keep all liquor so seized by him, and the vessels containing it, until final action be had thereon: *Provided, however,* That if the place to be searched be a dwelling house in which any family resides, and in which no tavern, eating house, grocery, or other place of public resort is kept, such warrant shall not be issued unless said complainant shall, on oath or affirmation, declare before said officer that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that within thirty days next before the making of said information, intoxicating liquor has been, in violation of this act, sold in said house by the person accused in said information, or by his consent or permission; nor unless upon the facts and circumstances disclosed to said officer in such complaint he shall believe that said complainant has adequate reason for such belief. That when any liquors shall have been seized under any such warrant, the same shall not be discharged or returned to any person claiming the same, by reason of any alleged insufficiency of description in the warrant of the liquor or place, but the claimant shall only have a right to be heard on the merits of the case.

SEC. 15. That whenever upon such warrant such liquor shall have been seized, the officer who issued such warrant shall, within forty-eight hours after such seizure, cause to be left at the place where said liquor was seized, if said place be a dwelling house, store, or shop, posted in some conspicuous place on or about said building, and also be left with or at the last known and usual place of residence of the person named or described in said information as the owner or keeper of said liquor, if he be a resident of said Territory, a notice summoning such person, and all others whom it may concern, to appear before said officer at a time and place named therein, not less than five nor more than fifteen days after the posting of said notices, and show cause why said liquor and the vessels containing the same should not be forfeited; and said notice shall, with reasonable certainty, describe said liquor and vessels, and shall state where, when, and why the same were seized. If, at the time and place stated in said notice, any person shall appear and claim an interest in said liquor or vessels, or any part thereof, such person shall be made a party defendant in said case. But in case no one appears at the time and place stated in said notice the officer issuing such warrant shall proceed to the trial of said case, and said complainants or either of them may, and upon their default the officer having such liquor in custody shall, appear before the court issuing such warrant and prosecute said information and show cause why such liquor should be adjudged forfeited. The proceedings in the trial of such cases shall be substantially like that in the trials of misdemeanors before said officers, and if upon the evidence submitted at the trial the court shall find that said liquor was, when seized, owned or kept by any person, whether said party defendant or not, for the purpose of being sold in violation of this act, the court shall render judgment that said liquor, or any part thereof, with the vessels in which it is contained, is forfeited.

Whenever it shall be finally decided that liquor seized as aforesaid is forfeited, the court rendering penal judgment of forfeiture shall issue to the officer having said liquors in custody, or to some other peace officer, a written order directing him forthwith to destroy said liquor and vessels containing the same, and immediately thereafter to make return of his action under said order, under oath, to the court issuing the same. Whenever it shall be finally decided that any liquor so seized is not liable to forfeiture, the court by whom such final decision shall be rendered shall issue a written order to the officer having the same in custody, or to some other peace officer, to restore said liquor, with the vessels containing the same, to the place where it was seized, as nearly as may be, or to the person entitled to receive it,

which order the officer, after executing, shall return to the said court with his action indorsed thereon; and the costs of the proceedings in such case attending the restoration, as also the costs attending the destruction of such liquor in case of forfeiture, shall be taxed and paid in the same manner as is provided in case of ordinary criminal prosecution where the prosecution fails: *Provided*, That in any indictment or information arising under this act it shall not be necessary to set out exactly the kind or quantity of intoxicating liquors manufactured or sold or kept for purposes of sale, nor the exact time of the manufacture or sale or keeping with intent to sell, but proof of the violation by the accused of any provision of this act relative to manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, the substance of which violation is briefly set forth, within the time mentioned in said indictment or information, shall be sufficient to convict such person; nor shall it be necessary in any indictment or information to negative any exception contained in this act which may be a proper ground of defense, nor shall it be necessary in every case to prove payment in order to prove a sale within the true meaning of this act; and the person purchasing any intoxicating liquor sold in violation of this act shall, in all cases, be a competent witness to prove such sale: *And provided further*, That whenever the words "intoxicating liquors" occur in this act, the same shall be construed to mean alcohol, ale, wine, beer, spiritous, vinous, and malt liquors and all intoxicating liquors whatever.

SEC. 16. That municipal corporations may be formed in said Territory upon the application of a majority of the male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age, who have resided therein for a period of three months next preceding said application, to a commission consisting of the governor, the secretary, and marshal, under general regulations to be prescribed by said commission and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; the organization, powers, duties, and procedure of such corporations shall be prescribed by said regulations not in conflict with the general provisions of the laws of Oregon applicable thereto: *Provided*, That the justice of the peace and constable appointed under the provisions of this act shall be ex-officio, respectively, the recorder and the marshal of any such corporations within the limits of their precinct; the marshal of any such corporation shall be ex-officio commissioner of streets, and the governor, upon the recommendation of said commission, shall appoint a treasurer for such corporation, who shall be a householder therein, and who shall give bond in such sum as the governor may prescribe, and shall hold his office for the term of two years and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified. He shall receive for his services such compensation as may be fixed by said commission. Said commission shall have power to make all necessary and proper police and sanitary regulations for such corporations, and fix the fines, penalties, and forfeitures for any violation thereof, which may be enforced in any court in said Territory having jurisdiction of minor offenses therein.

SEC. 17. The governor, judge, secretary, and United States district attorney of Alaska shall constitute a special commission to be known as the "Board of Charities," with power to make regulations relative to the government of hospitals, for the relief of the poor, sick, and insane, the shipwrecked sailors, the location of cemeteries, the sanitary condition of villages, and any other matters relating to the public health in said Territory. Said commission shall make an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior of its proceedings and such recommendations as the members of said commission shall consider necessary for the efficient discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 18. That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a superintendent of education for Alaska, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and who shall give bond in such sum as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. He shall receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per year, and shall reside in said Territory during his term of office.

He shall have supervision over all of the schools in said Territory, under the direction of the commissioner of education, and shall make such reports to him as may be required. The commissioner of education, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall make regulations providing for compulsory attendance upon the schools and imposing penalties for a violation thereof, which shall have the same force and effect as though specially prescribed in this act.

SEC. 19. That all persons, including Indians born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction, residing in Alaska at the date of the passage of this act are declared to be citizens of the United States and of said Territory, and every male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, except idiots and insane persons and those convicted of an infamous offense, who shall have resided in said Territory three months prior to any duly authorized election therein, shall be entitled to vote at such election: *Provided*, That no officer, soldier, seaman, marine, or other person in the Army or Navy, or attached to the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote in said Territory by reason of being in service therein; and no person belonging to the Army or Navy shall be elected to or hold any civil office in said Territory.

That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, who shall be a qualified elector of said Territory, may be elected by the qualified voters thereof, to serve during each Congress of the United States, and shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States in the said House of Representatives. The election of said delegate shall, until otherwise provided by law, be held at such time and places and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct; and the person having the greatest number of votes of the qualified electors, as hereinbefore provided, shall be declared by the governor elected, and a certificate thereof shall be accordingly given.

SEC. 20. Every person who shall exhibit, use, employ, apprentice, give away, let out, or otherwise dispose of any child under the age of sixteen years for any obscene, indecent, or immoral purpose, exhibition, or practice whatsoever, or for or in any business, exhibition, or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or who shall cause, procure, or encourage any such child to engage therein, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both; and the justices of the peace and commissioners under this act shall have jurisdiction to try and punish the person charged with said offenses without the intervention of a jury; but the defendants, when convicted of a violation of said provisions, shall have the right of appeal to the district court, with right to trial by jury as in other cases. It shall be the duty of said officers, whenever it shall be made known to them that any person having charge of a minor child, whether parent, relation, or guardian, is unfit from any cause to properly care for such child, or that such parent, relative, or guardian has sold or given, or is about to sell or give, such child in marriage against his or her will, and contrary to law, to cause such child to be brought before them, and upon sufficient proof, after notice to the person having in custody such child, they shall bind the child over to a suitable training school in Alaska, under regulations to be prescribed by the board of charities designated in this act until such child becomes of age.

SEC. 21. That in all criminal trials in Alaska the pleadings, practice, and mode of procedure shall conform to those in criminal cases in the courts of Oregon, and the crimes of murder and rape shall be tried under the laws of Oregon instead of the laws of the United States.

SEC. 22. That the provisions of the acts of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," and

an act approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," are hereby extended to Alaska, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to receive and disburse, through the Bureau of Education, for the benefit of said Territory, all moneys now or hereafter appropriated under said acts, in like manner as for any other Territory. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to introduce reindeer into Alaska for domestic purposes.

SEC. 23. That the establishment of fisheries or canneries of any kind on or near the waters or streams of Alaska north of Bering Straits is declared to be illegal, and any person or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any of the courts of said Territory shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court trying the case; and upon conviction the cannery and its appurtenances, and the nets, boats, and other implements used in catching the fish for such canneries shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 24. That it shall be unlawful for any person except natives of Alaska to reside on the coast thereof north of Bering Straits and within the interior north of the Arctic Circle, except with a special permit from the Secretary of the Treasury, or unless under permit from the Commissioner of Education to engage in teaching or missionary work; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be liable to the same punishment as prescribed in section twenty-two of this act.

SEC. 25. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to contract for the purchase or construction of a steam vessel of from one hundred to two hundred tons capacity, having accommodations for at least twenty-five passengers, with a speed of not less than nine knots per hour, for special service in Alaskan waters, to be used by the officers of the civil government of the Territory in the discharge of their official duties and in the administration of the Government, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 26. That the following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the same manner that similar appropriations are disbursed in other Territories of the United States, namely:

To pay the salaries of the officers created by this act in addition to those provided for by the act of Congress approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act providing a civil government for Alaska," for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, ten thousand dollars.

To pay for the rent of buildings for the courts of commissioners and justices of the peace, also for jails and lock-ups for the detention of prisoners, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase reindeer, as provided in this act, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a steam vessel, as heretofore provided, the sum of fifty thousand dollars; and the further sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to defray the current expenses and repairs upon said vessel, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

To pay for the rent of buildings, records, and clerk-hire necessary for the land officers in Alaska, the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For the establishment of a military post in the interior of Alaska, near the junc-

tion of the Tananah and Yukon rivers, in Alaska, the sum of sixty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, to be immediately available.

For the survey of the agricultural lands in Alaska is hereby appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That sections sixteen and thirty-six, not mineral, be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the use of public schools in Alaska, and if upon the filing of the plat of survey of any township, any tract in said sections shall be occupied by a duly qualified settler, the superintendent of education shall select other tracts of an equal amount in lieu of those so occupied.

SEC. 27. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all officers holding office in Alaska at the time of the passage of this act shall continue to hold office and exercise the duties thereof, except as herein modified, until their respective offices expire: *And provided further*, That the changes herein shall not affect any act done, or any act accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the said repeal; but all rights and liabilities under said acts shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if this act had not passed, and all offenses committed and all penalties or forfeitures incurred under any act which is changed by the provisions of this act shall be prosecuted and punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if said change had not been made.

1. The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health. It is organized under the laws of the State of Illinois and has its principal office in Chicago, Illinois.

2. The Association is composed of members who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners. It is organized into various departments and committees, each of which is responsible for a specific function.

3. The Association's primary purpose is to promote the highest standards of medical practice and to protect the public health. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most authoritative medical journals in the world.

4. The Association also engages in various other activities, such as holding conferences, issuing reports, and advocating for medical reform. It is a powerful force in the medical community and is committed to the service of the public.

5. The Association's membership is open to all qualified medical practitioners, regardless of race, religion, or political affiliation. It is a democratic organization and its members have the right to elect their representatives to the governing body.

6. The Association's financial resources are derived from the contributions of its members and from the sale of the Journal. It is not dependent on government or other external sources of funding.

7. The Association's activities are carried out through a series of committees and departments, each of which is headed by a member of the Association. These committees are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Association and for the implementation of its policies.

8. The Association's Journal is published weekly and is one of the most widely read medical journals in the world. It contains a wealth of information on the latest medical research and practice, and is an essential resource for all medical practitioners.

9. The Association is committed to the highest standards of ethical conduct and to the promotion of the public health. It is a force for good in the medical community and is dedicated to the service of the public.

10. The Association's activities are carried out in accordance with its constitution and bylaws, which are designed to ensure the efficient and effective operation of the organization.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

THOMAS

SON

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the business transacted by the General Land Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, a careful reading of which will demonstrate that the liberal and just policy toward the settlers upon our public domain, adopted by you at the beginning of this administration, has been productive of very satisfactory and beneficent results.

I felt justified in predicting in my annual report of last year, that with the force then at command, the business of this Bureau would be brought up abreast with current work by the end of the fiscal year just closed. It is gratifying to me to now be able to report to you that a literal fulfillment of that prediction has been fully consummated.

In order that the magnitude of the work done during the last fiscal year may be readily comprehended, and the results accomplished fully appreciated, I feel warranted in referring to and discussing briefly the policy that governed and controlled the business of this office under the last administration from 1885 to 1889.

Commissioner Sparks, on page 48 of his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, said:

At the outset of my administration I was confronted with overwhelming evidences that the public domain was being made a prey of unscrupulous speculation and the worst forms of land monopoly through systematic fraud carried on and consummated under the public land laws.

He further stated in the same report, in discussing the subject of commuted homesteads, that the proportion of *fraudulent* entries of this kind could be more nearly estimated at the *whole number* of such entries than in any other manner; that the average proportion of *fraudulent homestead entries*, made for five years settlement, was estimated at about *40 per cent.*; that the proportion of *fraudulent preëmption filings* to the total number of filings made and relinquished should be

estimated in round numbers at exactly *100 per cent.*, and that *90 per cent.* of all timber-culture entries were *fraudulent*.

Having become wrongfully imbued with the idea that nearly all, or, at least, a very large proportion of the entries made upon the public domain were fraudulent and that the great body of well disposed settlers were unscrupulous speculators, it is not surprising that Commissioner Sparks, on April 3, 1885, issued an order suspending action on all entries (except on certain scrip locations and on private cash entries), in the whole of Colorado, except the Ute reservation, and in all of Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Washington, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, and portions of Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota.

The detrimental effect of this and other similar sweeping orders and of the mistaken impression and policy which prompted them, upon the business of this office, can best be understood by referring to my report to you last year wherein it was stated—

While this order was modified at a later date the spirit which prompted it controlled the administration of the land laws for many years. The great body of honest settlers were erroneously tainted with suspicion created by the acts of a very small percentage of evil-disposed persons.

On vague and indefinite charges large numbers of public land entries were suspended pending investigations conducted at the expense of the Government to discover supposed frauds. Suspected settlers were required to travel to local land offices in every public land State and Territory to furnish proof of the good faith on their part, which the law presumes in every man's favor until the want of it is in some way affirmatively shown.

The energies of the working force of the Bureau were diverted from customary duty and employed in an apparent effort to discover how to avoid transacting public business. In consequence of this policy thousands of well-meaning settlers were burdened with heavy expense they were ill able to bear, and all business in the public land States and in the Territories was very injuriously affected. Titles became unsettled, and the pioneer, engaged in clearing the way for advancing civilization, for the first time in a quarter of a century was made to feel that the power of the Government was arrayed against him. Efforts made to establish the wholesale charge preferred against settlers practically failed, as the records of the Bureau show. Nevertheless, land patents were very slowly and reluctantly issued between the close of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1885, and June 30, 1889.

As a consequence, this administration on assuming the reins of government in 1889, was "confronted" by a land system greatly demoralized in all its ramifications. Injustice, or a denial of justice, under the machinery of the law was its dominant feature. The settler, who had honestly and laboriously, and at much hazard and heavy expense complied in good faith with all the requirements of the laws, outraged and indignant at the multiplied injuries inflicted on him by maladministration, demanded a patent, *a title*, to the land he had by settlement, cultivation, and compliance with the law fully earned.

Thus, by reason of this erroneous and mistaken policy, the legitimate channels of business in this office had become clogged; and by reason of wrongful delays a vast amount of work had accumulated, there being at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, 350,953 entries of

all kinds pending or awaiting consideration. Under these circumstances a change of policy was deemed necessary. Hence, shortly after March 4, 1889, a new administrative policy, based on a liberal and enlightened interpretation of the public land laws, was adopted by you, and has been continued during the intervening fiscal years. Under this new policy settlers are presumed to be honest and well disposed towards the Government and the laws, and public land business has been expedited with marked beneficent results.

On March 3, 1891, a law was passed entitled "An act to repeal the timber-culture law, and for other purposes," in which Congress manifested its approval of the new policy. Under and by virtue of section 7 of that law, large numbers of cases, long suspended on the merest suspicion of fraud or under harsh technical rulings, have been and are being passed to patent in a manner which, while greatly facilitating business, also supplies ample safeguards against all possible fraud.

In virtue of this marked and beneficial change of policy, and under the favorable legislation mentioned, the large number of accumulated entries above stated, together with an addition of 318,036 entries received since the present policy was inaugurated, had, on June 30, 1892, been carefully considered and proper action taken thereon.

Inasmuch as the accomplishment of this vast amount of work is attributed largely to a change of policy adopted by the present administration, comparative tables covering the respective periods mentioned are herewith submitted, and a careful inspection thereof invited.

Agricultural patents issued.

During fiscal year ending June 30—	No.	Area.	During fiscal year ending June 30—	No.	Area.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>
1885.....	71,131	11,380,960	1889.....	70,141	11,222,560
1886.....	19,885	3,181,600	1890.....	117,247	18,759,520
1887.....	24,558	3,929,280	1891.....	114,360	18,297,600
1888.....	47,180	7,548,800	1892.....	96,380	15,420,800
Total	162,754	26,040,640	Total	398,128	63,700,480

RECAPITULATION.

	No.	Acreage.
Total agricultural patents issued from—		
1885 to 1888.....	162,754	26,040,640
1888 to 1892.....	398,128	63,700,480
Excess.....	235,374	37,659,840

Or an excess, during the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, over the four years ending June 30, 1888, in the number and acreage of agricultural patents issued, of nearly 145 per cent., substantially clearing the docket and leaving the office on July 1, 1892, virtually free to attend to current business as it arises.

Mineral and coal patents issued.

During fiscal year ending June 30—	Mineral.	Coal.	During fiscal year ending June 30—	Mineral.	Coal.
1885	510	29	1889	913	155
1886	675	15	1890	1,407	224
1887	1,489	53	1891	1,792	226
1888	1,034	114	1892	3,242	80
Total	3,708	211	Total	7,354	685

RECAPITULATION.

	Mineral.	Coal.
Total patents issued from—		
1885 to 1888	3,708	211
1888 to 1892	7,354	685
Excess in 1892	3,646	474

Or an excess, during the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, over the four years ending June 30, 1888, in the number of mineral patents issued, of 98 per cent., and in the number of coal patents issued of 224 per cent., clearing the mineral and coal dockets, and passing to the people and the States and nation millions of permanent wealth.

Educational and internal improvement selections.

During fiscal year ending June 30—	Acres.	During fiscal year ending June 30—	Acres.
1885	140,023.59	1889	132,350.61
1886	69,365.89	1890	539,779.84
1887	25,992.36	1891	756,172.91
1888	99,205.42	1892	598,660.33
Total	334,587.26	Total	2,026,963.69

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.
Total selections made from—	
1885 to 1888	334,587.26
1889 to 1892	2,026,963.69
Excess in 1892	1,692,376.43

Or an excess of educational and internal improvement selections made during the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, over the four years ending June 30, 1888, of over 500 per cent.

SURVEYS AND RESURVEYS.

In the matter of surveys and resurveys during the same periods, like beneficent results were maintained. In the first period the average area annually surveyed was 2,715,302.08 acres, and in the last period, 8,425,396.15 acres, or an area nearly four times greater surveyed in the last period ending June 30, 1892, than in the first ending June 30, 1888.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is a statement of the acreage of public lands disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

CASH SALES.

	Acres.
Private entries.....	15, 071. 65
Public auction, sales at	3, 211. 26
Preëmption entries	913, 782. 94
Timber and stone land entries.....	137, 539. 90
Mineral-land entries	36, 540. 92
Desert-land entries	441, 473. 46
Excesses on homestead and other.....	13, 591. 23
Coal-land entries.....	5, 935. 43
Lassen County desert-land entries.....	2, 079. 75
Town-site entries	1, 637. 56
Supplemental payments.....	293. 73
Substitute for warrant.....	160. 00
Abandoned military reservation (Fort Jessup).....	160. 28
Total	1, 571, 478. 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Homestead entries (original).....	7, 716, 062. 33
Timber-culture entries (original).....	41, 374. 96
Entries with—	
Military bounty land warrants	13, 253. 90
Agricultural college scrip	29, 653. 44
Private land scrip	3, 397. 95
Valentine scrip	617. 88
Sioux half-breed scrip	160. 00
Railroad selections	2, 765, 443. 14
State selections, school, swamp, etc	1, 262, 339. 82
Wagon-road selections	8, 159. 71
Indian allotments.....	122, 776. 39
Donation claims	480. 00
Original swamp selections	29, 954. 92
Arrelanos scrip locations.....	1, 400. 00
	11, 995, 074. 44
Total area of public land entries and selections.....	13, 566, 552. 55

INDIAN LANDS.

Umatilla.....	
Cherokee school lands	360. 89
Ute.....	81, 893. 21
Sioux	5, 009. 64
Osage trust and diminished reserve.....	4, 640. 20
New York	2, 830. 61
Absentee Shawnee	80. 00
Flathead	1, 666. 45
Omaha	680. 00
Ponca	305. 88
	97, 466. 88
Grand total.....	13, 664, 019. 43

RECAPITULATION.

Area sold for cash.....	1,571,478.11
Miscellaneous entries.....	11,995,074.44
Indian lands	97,466.88
Aggregate	13,664,019.43

The foregoing does not include the following entries, the areas of which have been previously reported in the "original entries" of the respective classes:

Commuted homesteads (sec. 2301, R. S.)	383,699.82
Commuted homesteads (act June 15, 1880).....	1,001.22
Commuted timber-culture entries (act March 3, 1891).....	379,344.51
Final homestead entries.....	3,259,897.07
Final timber-culture entries.....	567,715.26
Final desert-land entries	202,022.53

Total area previously reported..... 4,793,680.41

The filings made and the fees therefrom are stated in the annexed table:

Kind of filings.	Number of filings.	Fees.
Preëmption.....	1,883	\$5,300
Homestead.....	2,688	5,455
Coal.....	1,040	3,104
Indian	28	56
Valentine scrip	3	3
Lassen County desert.....	203	609
Town site.....	7	14
Mineral applications.....	1,378	13,780
Timber and stone applications	1,001	10,010
Mineral adverse claims.....	8,231	38,331
	218	2,180
Total.....	8,449	40,511

CASH RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

Sales of land subject to private entry	\$18,779.61
Sales of land at public auction.....	7,535.08
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	1,238,551.63
Sales of timber and stone lands	343,826.40
Sales of mineral lands	144,181.76
Sales of desert lands (original).....	116,287.05
Sales of desert lands (final).....	210,929.93
Commuted homesteads under section 2301, Revised Statutes	535,333.72
Commuted homesteads under act June 15, 1880	1,311.50
Commuted timber-culture entries (act March 3, 1891)	474,917.85
Excesses on homestead and other entries	19,449.63
Sales of coal lands.....	114,708.60
Sales of town lots	85,320.00
Sales of town sites.....	3,996.40
Supplemental payments	4,325.82

Competitive bids	\$10.00	
Substitute for warrant	200.00	
Cash substitution	400.00	
Sales of Lassen County desert lands	2,599.68	
Sales of abandoned military reservation (Fort Jessup)	200.35	
Total cash sales	3,322,865.01	
Homestead fees and commissions	\$887,299.90	
Timber-culture fees and commissions	19,212.65	
Fees on military bounty land warrant locations	451.00	
Fees on scrip locations	24.00	
Fees on donation claims	15.00	
Fees on State selections	15,431.71	
Fees on railroad selections	34,643.37	
Fees on wagon-road selections	102.00	
Fees on preëmption and other filings	40,511.00	
Fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc.	67,114.63	
	1,064,805.26	
Total receipts from disposal of public lands	4,387,670.27	
Receipts from timber depredations	15,757.58	
Receipts from disposal of Indian lands	456,681.84	
Total cash receipts	4,860,109.69	

*Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the year ending
pared with the year*

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash receipts.	
			Sales.	Fees and commis- sions.
FINAL ENTRIES.				
Private entries	233	15,071.65	\$18,779.61	.....
Public auction	54	3,211.26	7,535.08	.....
Preëemption	6,603	913,782.94	1,238,551.63	.....
Timber and stone	1,006	137,539.90	343,826.40	.....
Mineral	1,312	36,540.92	144,181.76	.....
Desert lands	688	202,022.53	210,929.93	.....
Commuted homesteads under sec. 2301, R. S.	2,914	383,699.82	535,333.72	.....
Commuted homesteads under act June 15, 1880	11	1,001.22	1,311.50	.....
Commuted timber-culture entries, act March 3, 1891	2,615	379,344.51	474,917.85	.....
Coal lands	46	5,935.43	114,708.60	.....
Townsites	12	1,637.56	3,996.40	.....
Town lots	117	.....	85,320.00	.....
Homesteads	22,822	3,259,897.07	.....	\$115,656.06
Timber culture	3,878	567,715.26	.....	15,530.65
Military bounty land warrants	135	13,253.90	.....	451.00
Scrip locations under the several acts	252	34,611.39	.....	4.00
Indian allotments	808	122,776.39	.....	.....
Donation claims	21	1,880.00	.....	15.00
Indian lands	43,527	6,079,921.75	3,179,392.48	131,656.71
	3,208	97,466.88	456,681.84	.....
	46,735	6,177,388.63	3,636,074.32	131,656.71
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.				
Desert land	2,219	441,473.46	116,287.05	.....
Homesteads	55,113	7,716,062.33	.....	771,643.84
Timber culture	268	41,374.96	.....	3,682.00
	57,600	8,198,910.75	116,287.05	775,325.84
RAILROAD AND STATE SELECTIONS.				
Railroad	17,334	2,765,443.14	.....	34,643.37
State—Swamp indemnity, educational, etc.	8,024	1,292,294.74	.....	15,431.71
	25,358	4,057,737.88	.....	50,075.08
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.				
Final entries	46,735	6,177,388.63	3,636,074.32	131,656.71
Original entries	57,600	8,198,910.75	116,287.05	775,325.84
Railroad and State selections	25,358	4,057,737.88	.....	50,075.08
Total	129,693	18,434,037.26	3,752,361.37	957,057.63
Deduct totals of increase and decrease				
Net total of increase and decrease				

*June 30, 1892; also the amount of cash receipts for same, and increase or decrease as com-
ending June 30, 1891.*

Increase as compared with 1891.				Decrease as compared with 1891.			
Num- ber of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commis- sions.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.
				91	15,883.85	\$30,935.15	
4	2,906.27					819.15	
				3,200	477,630.37	760,330.26	
				843	122,373.65	305,949.58	
95	2,849.57	\$13,475.12					
31	3,751.72	8,510.18					
				1,002	162,602.52	210,671.88	
				18	1,926.45	2,114.24	
2,155	311,455.25	390,046.74					
				15	2,131.90	18,690.75	
				4	104.29	1,750.02	
94		84,940.00					
				4,864	694,690.70		\$22,534.26
				196	24,670.30		689.72
				103	8,432.94		292.00
125	24,387.65						19.00
348	5,290.40						
20	1,720.24		\$10.00				
2,872	352,361.10	496,972.04	10.00	10,336	1,510,446.97	1,331,261.03	23,534.98
2,870		138,348.42			23,001.73		
5,152	352,361.10	635,320.46	10.00	10,336	1,533,448.70	9,331,261.03	23,534.98
454	41,040.97	6,878.64					
17,511	2,675,668.61		254,798.63				
				62.10	927,631.42		83,946.00
17,965	2,716,709.58	6,878.64	254,798.63	62.10	927,631.42		83,946.00
6,722	907,870.45		11,434.36				
6,918	1,094,722.93		13,212.45				
13,640	2,002,593.38		24,646.81				
5,152	352,361.10	635,320.46	10.00	10,336	1,533,448.70	1,331,261.03	23,534.98
17,965	2,716,709.58	6,878.64	254,798.63	6,210	927,631.42		83,946.00
13,640	2,002,593.38		24,646.81				
36,757	5,071,664.06	642,199.10	279,455.44	16,546	2,461,080.12	1,331,261.03	107,480.98
16,546	2,461,080.12		107,480.98			642,199.10	
20,211	2,610,583.94		171,974.46			689,061.93	

Net decrease in final entries 5,184; in acres, 1,181,087.60. Net increase in original entries, 11,755; in acres, 1,789,078.16.

ISSUE OF PATENTS FOR LANDS DISPOSED OF.

AGRICULTURAL PATENTS ISSUED.

The class of patents embraced under this subhead includes all patents issued on final and commuted homestead entries; on prëemption, timber-culture, desert, private cash, town-site, and other entries embracing land of an agricultural, nonmineral character. The number of such agricultural patents issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was 96,380, which, allowing 160 acres to each patent, would embrace an aggregate of 15,420,800 acres as against 114,360 patents and 18,297,600 acres during the previous fiscal year, showing a decrease of 17,980 in number of patents, and of 2,876,800 in estimated aggregate acreage, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

MINERAL PATENTS.

Of mineral and mill-site patents, 3,242 were issued, as against 1,792 during the previous fiscal year, an increase of 1,450 patents. Of coal patents, 80 were issued, as against 226 patents during the previous year, a decrease of 146, and including an area of 10,976.74 acres, as against an area during the previous year of 31,728.65 acres, or a decrease in area of 20,751.91 acres.

In the following exhibit are shown the States and Territories in which mineral and mill-site and coal-land patents were issued:

States and Territories.	Coal land.		Mineral and mill-site.
	No.	Area.	
		<i>Acres.</i>	
Alaska.....			10
Arkansas.....			4
Arizona.....			70
California.....	1	40.00	314
Colorado.....	25	3,948.6775	1,341
Idaho.....	1	80.00	126
Montana.....	9	1,240.00	611
Nevada.....			107
New Mexico.....	2	160.00	103
Oregon.....			24
South Dakota.....			158
Utah.....	11	1,478.18	309
Washington.....	16	2,325.65	32
Wyoming.....	15	1,704.24	33
Total.....	80	10,976.74	3,242

RAILROAD LANDS PATENTED.

There were patented (or certified with the effect of patenting) for the benefit of railroad companies under Congressional grants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, 2,018,553.64 acres, as shown in the following table:

Union Pacific Railway Company:	Acres.
Colorado.....	53,017.82
Kansas.....	543,346.21
	596,364.03

	Acres.
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, Arizona.....	373, 099. 38
Southern Pacific, California.....	804, 401. 16
Northern Pacific, North Dakota.....	214, 626. 12
Hastings and Dakota Railroad Company, Minnesota.....	28, 252. 09
Southern Minnesota Railway Company, Minnesota.....	1, 810. 86
Total.....	2, 018, 553. 64

As against an area patented to railroads during the last fiscal year of 3,088,679.23 acres, showing a decrease of 1,070,125.59 acres.

SWAMP LAND PATENTS.

The following statement shows the acreage, by States, of swamp lands patented during the year, also the acreage selected by the States and approved by this office, and the aggregate area of such lands patented to the States since the date of the grant:

Swamp lands selected, approved, and patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

States.	Selected.	Approved.	Patented.	Total patented since date of grants.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....				411, 189. 26
Arkansas.....			831. 00	7, 666, 649. 31
California.....		7, 075. 51	7, 143. 16	1, 529, 285. 47
Florida.....	1, 639. 67	62, 683. 20	119, 256. 72	16, 421, 253. 30
Illinois.....				1, 453, 641. 45
Indiana.....				1, 257, 863. 05
Iowa.....		267. 16	307. 16	1, 184, 587. 49
Louisiana:				
Act of 1849.....		1, 629. 26	1, 629. 26	8, 711, 376. 90
Act of 1850.....				244, 916. 76
Michigan.....		307. 64		5, 668, 224. 01
Minnesota.....	28, 315. 25	57, 450. 51	44, 462. 47	2, 986, 278. 17
Mississippi.....				3, 259, 153. 20
Missouri.....			1, 160. 00	3, 423, 236. 06
Ohio.....				25, 640. 71
Oregon.....		18, 033. 24	1, 308. 21	200, 426. 63
Wisconsin.....				3, 347, 828. 16
Total.....	29, 954. 92	147, 446. 52	176, 097. 98	57, 793, 549. 93

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, an area of 408,127.55 acres was patented to the several States under the swamp-land grants; but during the period covered by this report only 176,097.98 acres were patented, making a decrease of 232,029.57 in the last fiscal year over the previous fiscal year. The principal cause of the decrease is explained by the fact that during the last fiscal year more labor was devoted to the adjustment of conflicts between homestead, preëmption, and cash entries and warrant locations and the claims of the States—as required by the regulations of September 19, 1891—than on claims for swamp lands in place.

SELECTIONS APPROVED FOR EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER PURPOSES.

The approvals during the year under the grants to the several States for educational and other purposes embraced an area of 598,660.33 acres.

The following exhibit gives the detail by States:

State.	Grant.	Approved.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	University	122. 23
California	School indemnity	18, 043. 13
Do	Internal improvement	40. 00
Colorado	School indemnity	289, 084. 72
Florida	do	692. 49
Louisiana	do	4, 229. 00
Montana	State Reform School	642. 32
Do	State normal schools	2, 564. 84
Do	School of Mines	1, 277. 26
Do	Militia camp ground	640. 00
Do	Public buildings	4, 486. 92
Do	Deaf and Dumb Asylum	640. 00
Nevada	School indemnity	276, 037. 42
Washington	University	160. 00
Total		598, 660. 33

With the exceptions below mentioned the above approvals have the effect of a patent. The selections for university purposes in Alabama under the act of April 23, 1884, aggregating 46,070.68 acres, inclusive of the selection in the above statement, were patented during the year, the act requiring issue of patents; and all of those for Montana approved during the year, except for a militia camp ground, being for land in the Fort Ellis military reservation, have been patented as required by the act of February 13, 1891.

The above-stated acreage of 598,660.33 acres, against an area during the previous fiscal year of 756,172.91 acres, shows a decrease of 157,512.58 acres. However, the actual work performed was fully equal to that of the previous year, because the proportion of school indemnity selections approved during the last year, requiring examinations of losses and deficiencies as well as of the selected tracts, was much greater than in the previous year.

INDIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS PATENTS.

The exhibit following shows the area of the land patented, and the States and Territories where located, during the year, on private land claims, donations, and Indian allotments, or selections in severalty, and scrip locations finally approved:

Indian and miscellaneous patents issued during year ending June 30, 1892.

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Alabama	7, 864. 92	Ohio	80. 00
Arizona	41, 608. 33	Oregon	1, 732. 11
California	30, 005. 58	Oklahoma Territory	849, 613. 11
Florida	5, 304. 43	Washington	639. 76
Indian Territory	37, 680. 03	Wisconsin	65, 402. 13
Louisiana	696. 06		
Michigan	5, 360. 00	Total	1, 046, 466. 46
Nebraska	480. 00		

Or an increase in area, as compared with the previous fiscal year, of 801,865.72 acres, the area patented during that year having been 244,600.74 acres.

Recapitulation of patents issued as stated in the foregoing.

Patents.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Agricultural.....	18, 297, 600. 00	15, 420, 800. 00	.....	2, 876, 800. 00
Mineral.....	31, 728. 65	10, 976. 74	.....	20, 751. 91
Swamp lands.....	408, 127. 55	176, 097. 98	.....	232, 029. 57
Railroad lands.....	3, 088, 679. 22	2, 018, 553. 64	.....	1, 070, 125. 59
Indian and miscellaneous.....	244, 600. 74	1, 046, 466. 46	801, 865. 72	.....
Selections.....	756, 172. 91	598, 660. 33	.....	157, 512. 58
Total	22, 826, 909. 08	19, 271, 555. 15	801, 865. 72	4, 357, 219. 65

Total net decrease, 3,555,353.15.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, surveys have been accepted, after an examination in the field and careful comparison with the examiners' reports and inspection of the plats and field notes in this office, as follows:

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Arizona	189, 854	Nevada.....	346, 760
California	192, 732	New Mexico.....	64, 402
Colorado.....	511, 576	Oregon	209, 313
South Dakota	3, 732, 328	Utah	1, 002, 227
North Dakota*	572, 819	Washington.....	166, 032
Idaho	683, 949	Wyoming	1, 319, 557
Louisiana	33, 796	Oklahoma	1, 434, 884
Minnesota.....	1, 096, 049		
Montana.....	1, 161, 215	Total	12, 717, 493

* 572,775 acres of this aggregate were contracted for before Dakota Territory was admitted as two States, and were reported by the United States surveyor-general of South Dakota, although lying in North Dakota. This return as given shows the proper amount surveyed in each State.

The appropriation by act approved March 3, 1891, for the survey and resurvey of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was \$400,000, of which sum \$40,000 was authorized to be applied to the examination of surveys, etc.

The said act provided also as follows, viz:

That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied, in whole or in part, by actual settlers, and of lands granted to the States by the act approved February 22, 1889, and the acts approved July 3 and July 10, 1890, and other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations.

With reference to rates of mileage, the act repeated the enactment of the previous year authorizing the allowance—

For the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding \$13 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$11 for township, and \$7 for section lines, or if, in cases of exceptional difficulties in

the surveys, the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be made by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$15 for township, and \$12 for section lines: *Provided further*, That in the States of Washington and Oregon there may be allowed, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding \$25 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$23 for township, and \$20 for section lines; and said rates in contracts hereafter made shall apply to the unexpended balances assigned to said States of the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

After deducting \$40,000 for examination of surveys in the field, the amount of the appropriation actually available for public surveys and resurveys and applicable to all surveying districts was \$360,000, which was apportioned as follows:

Districts.	Amount.	Districts.	Amount.
Arizona.....	\$5,000	Oregon.....	\$20,000
California.....	10,000	Utah.....	5,000
Colorado.....	12,000	Washington.....	64,000
South Dakota.....	25,000	Wyoming.....	30,000
North Dakota.....	25,000	Public land strip.....	35,000
Idaho.....	35,000	Boundary Yellowstone Park.....	8,000
Minnesota.....	10,000	Reserve fund for contingencies.....	20,000
Montana.....	50,000		
New Mexico.....	6,000	Total.....	360,000

The annual surveying instructions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, read as follows:

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes, there was appropriated:

“For surveys and resurveys of public lands, four hundred thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines: *Provided*, That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied, in whole or in part, by actual settlers, and of lands granted to the States by the act approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the acts approved July third and July tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety; and other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow, for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding thirteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, eleven dollars for township, and seven dollars for section lines, and if in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, the work cannot be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be made by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines: *Provided further*, That in the States of Washington and Oregon there may be allowed, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding twenty-five dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, twenty-three dollars for township, and twenty dollars for section lines; and said rates, in contracts hereafter made, shall apply to the unexpended balances assigned to said States of the appropriation for the current fiscal

year. And of the sum hereby appropriated, not exceeding forty thousand dollars may be expended for the examination of public surveys in the several surveying districts in order to test the accuracy of work in the field, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors and for examinations of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent; and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States; and out of the sum herein appropriated for surveying the public lands the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may assign a sum sufficient to complete the survey of the public land strip, otherwise known as No Man's Land."

From the \$360,000 available for apportionment among the several surveying districts there is hereby apportioned to the district of ——— the sum of \$——.

The fund provided for examinations will be retained under the direct control of this office, and expended in the main for the maintenance of a corps of competent examiners, who will be detailed according to the exigencies of the service in the several surveying districts. A few cases may arise when it will be found more convenient and less expensive to have examinations made under the immediate supervision of the surveyor-general, and in such cases the question of the assignment of sums sufficient to enable the surveyor-general to have the examination made, will be considered.

The law requires that in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied in whole, or in part, by actual settlers, and of lands granted to the States by the act approved February 22, 1889, and the acts approved July 3 and July 10, 1890; hence, in taking measures for the letting of contracts it will be your first duty to ascertain the localities in which there are bona fide settlers, and the funds should be so applied as to benefit the greatest possible number of settlers.

All contracts for subdivisional surveys, when transmitted to the office, should be accompanied by *evidences of settlement* on the lands in the townships embraced in said contract. Said evidences are usually applications or petitions for survey signed by the *actual settlers on the lands*, together with the affidavits of the settlers, setting forth length of residence on their claims, and the nature, extent, and value of the improvements made thereon.

It has been brought to my attention that in certain surveying districts great difficulty has been, and is, experienced by surveyors-general in obtaining from the *settlers on the lands* the requisite papers to comply with existing surveying instructions, they being unable or unwilling, from various causes, to respond to repeated requests therefor from the surveyor-general.

In view of existing law, stated requirements, and said difficulties, and to the end that the manifest intent of Congress to have surveys extended over the agricultural portions of the public domain with promptness may be carried out, you are instructed, in cases where the known actual settlers in a township neglect to forward applications or petitions for surveys, together with their affidavits, to obtain from other reliable sources information relative to said settlements and the class and character of the lands, and to submit the same to this office for examination and further instructions.

It is further suggested that townships, contiguous to those for which evidences of settlement have been submitted to your office, should also receive attention in the manner stated, more particularly when said townships are situate within the range and progress of settlement, embrace agricultural lands, and therefore liable to be occupied by *actual settlers* in the near future.

Where applications are made to you *in writing by the proper State authorities* for surveys of described localities or counties, for the purpose of enabling the respective

States to select after survey lands granted thereto for educational and other purposes, under the provisions of the enabling acts approved February 22, 1889, and July 3 and 10, 1890, you will not in such cases require any *evidences of settlement on the lands*, the stated applications being deemed sufficient compliance with existing law and surveying instructions.

The annual instructions issued for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, stated that for several years prior it had been the policy of this office to prohibit the survey of forests or heavily timbered lands, and that it became necessary, under the requirements of the annual appropriation act, to make some modification of said restriction.

The instructions issued last year are embodied herein, as follows: There are in some localities fine agricultural lands, which although heavily timbered are occupied in part by bona fide settlers, who, at great labor and expense, have improved the lands and made for themselves permanent homes to which they desire to obtain title. Whenever such cases arise, all the facts as to the character of the lands, the kinds and qualities of the timber, the number of settlers, and the character and approximate value of their improvements, should be presented for the consideration of this office before contracting for the survey. Contracts will be allowed for the survey of timber lands only when their value for agricultural purposes is well established and satisfactory proof given of their occupation by bona fide settlers who have made permanent improvements.

By the terms of the appropriation act the surveys (except of such lands as may be selected by the State under act of February 22, 1889) must be confined to lands *adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations*. With regard to the survey of public lands this restriction is construed as pertaining to *subdivisional surveys*, and it will be necessary in some instances to extend standard and township lines over inarable lands in order to reach lands which are adapted to agriculture and occupied by actual settlers. In order, however, that the greatest possible benefit may be derived from the appropriation for surveys, the apportionment for your district should be applied, as far as practicable, to the survey of such townships containing arable lands and embracing settlements as are contiguous to existing lines, thus avoiding the expenditure of an undue portion of the available funds for the survey of standard lines.

Instructions heretofore issued require that where a contract embraces the subdivision of a township, the survey of such township must be completed in its entirety, unless natural obstacles render such completion absolutely impossible. The object of this requirement (embraced in the annual instructions of April 6, 1886) was to prevent the practice of surveying the easier portions of a township and omitting the more difficult portions.

The carrying out of this requirement might in many cases necessitate the survey of portions of townships unfit for agricultural purposes, and such lands are not surveyable under the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Cases may arise, especially in mountainous regions, where a considerable portion of the lands are not adapted to agricultural purposes, while the arable portion is occupied by actual settlers, and as preference to be given, under the law, to occupied lands, the regulations as heretofore modified and issued, which permitted the survey of the cultivable portions of townships in which settlements have been made, leaving the uncultivable portions unsurveyed, are reissued and herein embodied. In contracting for surveys in mountainous regions or in a tract of country where you know, or have reason to believe, that a portion of the lands are unfit for agricultural purposes, you will specially instruct your deputies as to the legal requirement to confine the surveys to lands adapted to agriculture, and direct them, in surveying townships containing both classes of land, to extend the subdivisional lines over *all* the lands in the township that can *properly be classed as agricultural*.

Contracts must state specific rates. Whenever practicable, contracts will be let under existing regulations at not exceeding the minimum rates (\$9, \$7, \$5), but you may, when necessary, allow a compensation not exceeding the intermediate rates

(\$13, \$11, \$7) named in the appropriation act for the survey of the class of lands for which said rates are provided, and in letters transmitting contracts you will state fully, for the information of this office, your reasons for allowing such rates.

In case of a demand for surveys for which, owing to exceptional difficulties to be encountered by the surveyor, a compensation exceeding the intermediate rates must be paid, you will, before taking any steps towards letting a contract, forward a statement showing the reason why the survey is required, and specifically why augmented rates should be allowed, setting forth the lowest rates at which you can obtain the service of a competent surveyor, character of the land, and all particulars necessary to the formation of a judgment (by the Department), upon the question of authorizing such a contract.

You may proceed with the letting of contracts without the formality of advertising for proposals, but will use your best endeavors to secure the services of competent and reliable surveyors, at as much less than the rates allowed by law, as possible. Select as your deputies, as far as practicable, men of known skill and integrity, and when not heretofore known to the United States surveying service, you will require satisfactory evidence of their competency, honesty, and ability to carry their contracts to completion. In letters transmitting contracts with persons not heretofore employed, you will present a statement of the evidence of qualification furnished by them.

No contracts for resurveys will be entered into until express authority therefor shall have been granted by this office.

It is believed that the pursuance of a liberal policy in reference to surveys of public lands in all the States and Territories where such lands remain unsurveyed, is dictated, not only by a due respect for the interests of the United States, but by the unwritten obligation which rests upon the Government towards those who have been induced by the terms of the homestead and preëmption laws to become pioneer settlers upon the public domain. The evils which attached to the system of surveys in former years, by which the Government suffered greatly from the fraud and deception practiced by contractors, have been mainly eliminated from the service, and with the checks and guards now established, especially the examination in the field of all important surveys, the work is required to be done honestly and well, and the chance for fraud is reduced to a minimum.

This office is in constant receipt of letters from settlers who complain bitterly of the burden they are forced to bear because of the nonsurvey of their lands and the consequent uncertainty of their locations, to say nothing of various other difficulties and annoyances which necessarily follow.

In addition to these complaints of settlers the surveyors-general of many of the States call attention to the same matter. The following brief extracts from the annual reports of several surveyors-general will be sufficient to show the deep interest in the subject which exists:

Arizona.—In my report last year I gave several reasons why the surveys in Arizona should be made where settlers have homes and desired titles to them. * * * When the amount of unsurveyed land in Arizona is taken into consideration, in connection with the apportionment to States and Territories with less land to survey than we have here, \$20,000 would seem little enough.

Florida.—The great attention attracted to the mineral lands of this State, and the

increasing value of lands in the southern portion for agricultural purposes, as well as for horticultural, would seem to point to the desirability of early surveys of quite a number of townships still unsurveyed.

Nevada.—There is a constant call for surveys from different parts of the State, and I would respectfully ask a liberal apportionment for surveys. There has been very little money expended for public surveys in this State for a number of years, and there is an urgent call for their extension.

New Mexico.—The throwing open of large areas heretofore included in private land claims, notably the Las Vegas grant, lying in thirty-two townships, and the Scully grant in nine townships, every township of which contains settlers who wish to get title, makes the appropriation asked for the survey of public lands absolutely necessary.

North Dakota.—I desire to call your attention to the growing necessity for surveys in this district. North Dakota has at the present time more strictly agricultural land now unsurveyed than any other State, and the settlement of those lands is retarded for want of surveys.

Washington.—In justice to the State itself, and to the settlers upon the public lands within the State, all the public lands should be surveyed as rapidly as possible.
* * * I would recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the advisability of excepting the State of Washington from the proviso that has been placed in the law, restricting the survey of the public domain to lands agricultural in character. Confining the surveys in this manner limits the enterprise, progress, and development of the State, and fosters coal and lumber monopolies.

Wyoming.—The surveys made in this district during the last three fiscal years have been of great benefit to settlers occupying unsurveyed land and to others seeking homes. There still remain many localities in which there are large numbers of people living upon unsurveyed land. A liberal appropriation for surveys will be necessary in this district for several years, and will prove mutually profitable to both the Government and the people.

TRANSACTIONS IN THE SURVEYING DISTRICTS.

ARIZONA.

Of the fund appropriated for survey of public lands the sum of \$5,000 was apportioned to Arizona, and contracts were awarded to that amount during the last fiscal year.

The surveyor-general reiterates and emphasizes the recommendations made in his annual report for 1891, and states the following:

I want to vigorously protest against the insertion of the word "agricultural" in the act appropriating money for surveys in Arizona. In my report last year I gave several reasons why the surveys in Arizona should be made where settlers have homes and desire titles to them, irrespective of whether they are agricultural in the Eastern sense of the word, where constant rainfalls are counted on to raise agricultural crops. It is difficult to define agricultural land under the conditions of water and soil in this Territory. What may be termed desert land to-day, or grazing and, becomes agricultural land the moment water is brought upon it for the purposes of cultivation, as the soil is preëminently "agricultural" and as well adapted to crops as the soil of New York, Ohio, or Illinois. Still, as long as it is desert it is not agricultural, and no effort will be made to redeem it by damming canyons or diverting water from streams, if the parties willing to invest their money are told right in the outset that the land can not be surveyed, so that settlers can go in under the land laws and be protected in their titles before the land becomes agricultural and productive. By pursuing such a policy all the school lands in the neighborhood

of canals in course of construction will be lost, as far as the intent of the law goes, by being squatted on by people willing to speculate on the outcome of the canal and the value of the adjacent lands.

Many people occupy the high mesa lands as homes, such lands as can not be reached by water in the way of artificial irrigation, and the lands can not be made "agricultural" even if the soil would permit. Still on this land homes are erected, the owners thereof engaging in mining in mountains adjacent or in stock-raising, and the occupants of these homes want surveys that will enable them to get patents. I think the persons occupying the last referred to places ought to have the privilege of buying the land they occupy, as it is certainly to the interest of the Government to sell this undesirable land at the same prices the best class of land brings the Government. By so doing the country will be more rapidly settled and the raids of the hostile Apaches stopped. The homes on the arid land often present a very inviting appearance through the medium of windmills and deep wells, which will furnish enough water to beautify a small yard, but not sufficient to make any considerable part of the 80 or 160 acres "agricultural" land. In letting surveys in Arizona, I have interpreted the word agricultural as liberally as possible. There are millions of acres of land to-day in Arizona where the soil is beyond question as fine as any soil in the world, but which would not raise a cornstalk without artificial irrigation. All this land may be redeemed soon by water from canals taken from rivers, or from dams in mountain canyons, or from wells by strong pumps. And I regard this land as "agricultural," that is, where its locus makes irrigation reasonably certain in the near future, though to-day it is as dry as the Sahara Desert. We will take as an example the land lying north, south, and west from Gila Bend Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. To-day a more barren, parched-up body of land can not be imagined, but by February, 1893, the immense dam and 40 miles of canal of the Gila River Reservoir and Irrigation Company will be distributing water on tens of thousands of acres of this land, which I know to be the equal of any land on this continent for semitropical fruits and cereal crops, such land, in fact, as is selling at Riverside from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre.

Oranges have already been successfully grown at Gila Bend, irrigated by water secured from the railroad pump. Still, to-day, this land has to be denominated "desert." The same may be said of the land adjacent to the proposed Verde canals, the Santa Cruz Canal, and other places in the Territory where vines and cereals and small fruits can be raised. I trust the act appropriating for surveys in Arizona may be an exception from the general rule if the word "agricultural" is to be inserted as a limitation of surveys. We have a country with peculiar features and we should not be classified with other sections where a reasonable rainfall occurs, neither should our people who desire to get titles to their homes be compelled to take up those homes on farming lands if they don't want to. I have endeavored faithfully, since 1883, to represent matters as they existed here in order that our case might be individualized if necessary, but that we might get relief from a general classification by some means. Thus far my success has not been flattering as far as Congressional action is concerned. The present law operates very disastrously in Arizona.

Another point I want to make is, that desirable lands should be surveyed whether settled or not, as the possibility of getting an early title is an incentive to settlement and the redeeming of the lands from their present sterility. If surveys are laid over land along water courses or where dams are practicable, they will be settled upon, and experiments for irrigation will commence soon thereafter.

Surveys should be extended over the abandoned military reservations. Some of the most desirable land in Arizona is at present kept away from the people on account of these reservations. When the military posts were established careful steps were taken to secure the best land in the Territory, and in every instance many times the actual number of acres required were taken for these reservations, to the detriment of our people. Now that several of the reservations have been turned over to the Department of the Interior, Congressional action ought to be had to restore them

to the public domain, and early surveys ordered, as they would be taken up to a very considerable extent immediately. Since they were abandoned most of the beautiful trees have died, the irrigating ditches having gone dry for want of care. Fort Lowell particularly has suffered, and the people of the city of Tucson would like to see the land restored to the public domain.

CALIFORNIA.

The sum of \$10,000 was apportioned to California from the amount appropriated for the survey of public lands.

The surveyor-general reports as follows:

In my report for the last fiscal year, I related in detail the difficulties under which this office labored in giving directions for the adjustment of present lines of surveys to those of a comparatively remote period, as also my views regarding a preliminary examination of the country under contemplation for survey as affording a basis in the preparation of estimates. To my views, as then expressed, I have nothing to add or take away.

Such examination would not only exhibit the present condition of monuments of former surveys, but would show conclusively the adaptability of the land for agricultural or other purposes, thus relieving the Government of needless expenditures in explorations amid "impassable cañons, rocky peaks, and rough, mountain land, unfit for cultivation."

The problem involving resurveys and retracements seems difficult of elucidation. It is, I believe, generally thought that no engineer or surveyor of practical experience would undertake to retrace or resurvey a line, replacing former corner monuments with the expectation of deriving any pecuniary advantage at less prices than are allowed for new original surveys. The experience of this office has shown to its satisfaction that in many instances little or no reliance can be placed upon sworn statements regarding some former official surveys to the effect that monuments were duly placed at the required points. Half the time and labor required in hunting up old lines, detecting errors in closings, etc., would suffice to run and mark properly a new line of the same length. For this single reason as an example, I am fully of the opinion that whenever the surveyor brings forward reliable evidence that little or nothing remains of old surveys with which he is required to connect, he should be paid for such resurveys or retracements the same rates as those mentioned in his contract for new surveys. By a preliminary examination, as before suggested, the verification of the returns of the deputy holding the contract would be complete, and give this office assurance that its estimate for further work could be based upon something tangible. Certainly, in the ordinary, business of life, one does not enter upon the completion of a half-finished undertaking without a careful inspection of what has already been done.

* * * * *

Swamp and overflowed land.—At date of my last annual report there were 50 cases remaining upon the records of this office for hearing, since which time there have been 14 additional suspensions made by request of the honorable State surveyor-general, making a total of 64 cases, of which 8 cases have been heard and decided, involving 3,500 acres, and 1 case heard, but not yet decided, involving about 4,460 acres. This case is one of great importance, having been before this office in various forms for the past eight years. The testimony is very voluminous, the taking of which has already consumed two weeks, and will require many days more before all the evidence essential to a proper decision will be in. At the request of this office, there were 9 cases dismissed by consent of the honorable State surveyor-general for want of prosecution on the part of State claimants, involving about 41,247 acres; 7 cases abandoned by the State and claimants thereunder, involving about 3,846 acres, leaving 39 cases on record to be tried, covering about 18,500 acres of land. On account

of long standing all of the remaining cases, covering about 3,600 acres, will be dismissed, if some action is not taken by the State or claimants to cause a hearing to be held within a reasonable time; official notice to this effect has been given to the parties in interest.

COLORADO.

An apportionment of \$12,000 from the fund appropriated for public surveys for the fiscal year was made to the district of Colorado.

During the year 2,304 miles of lines and 382,418 acres of land have been surveyed.

FLORIDA.

In addition to the ordinary work conducted under the surveyor-general of this district, his annual report states:

The mound marking the initial point from which the surveys of Florida were originally made was found to have been obliterated. This initial point has been re-established and a substantial stone has been placed upon the spot. The work of reestablishing this point was considerable, as original markings of corners and lines were in many instances lost which would have been of assistance in the work. The point has been satisfactorily settled, and the setting and marking of the stone having been carefully executed, the whole work is at once creditable and advantageous.

* * * * *

The great attention attracted to the mineral lands of this State and the increasing value of lands in the southern portion for agricultural purposes as well as for horticultural, would seem to point to the desirability of early surveys of quite a number of townships still unsurveyed.

IDAHO.

An apportionment of \$35,000 from the annual appropriation for surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was made for the district of Idaho, to which was added \$4,050 from the reserve fund, making a total of \$39,050 apportioned to the district, contracts for all of which have been awarded.

LOUISIANA.

The work of the surveyor-general's office for the district of Louisiana is largely the bringing up of transcripts of the records, referring principally to private claims. Upwards of 5,000 private claims which should pass to patent are practically suspended for the present because of insufficient force in the office to prepare the plats of survey and at the same time keep up the current business of the office.

MINNESOTA.

The amount apportioned to this district for surveys of public lands for the fiscal year was \$10,000, which was increased later by adding \$2,500, and still later by adding \$1,420 from the reserve fund, making a total amount apportioned to the district of Minnesota from the general surveying fund of \$13,920.

Contracts were also entered into by the surveyor-general during the year for surveys in the Indian reservations and payable from the appropriation for the survey of the Chippewa Indian reservations, amounting to \$44,962.50 estimated liability.

The surveyor-general states:

It will be seen from this report that there has been a very large increase in the amount of surveying done in this district during the year over that of the previous year and a corresponding increase in the office work required to be done.

Besides the surveys of Indian reservations there has been a large increase in the amount of public-land surveys. There have been returned to this office the field notes of eight townships of public lands the plats and field notes of which have not been prepared. Contracts are now let for seventeen townships, the surveys of which are now being made and the field notes will soon be returned.

Nine other townships are now authorized to be surveyed and settlers are known to be located in at least twelve other townships, who are intending soon to make application for surveys.

MONTANA.

An apportionment of \$50,000 was made from the appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year for the district of Montana, to which was added the sum of \$4,000 from the reserve fund, making a total of \$54,000, and contracts covering the entire amount were awarded.

During the year 5,107 miles of lines have been surveyed and reported to this surveyor-general, and returns have been received of the surveys of ninety-one townships. This, however, will be increased, as much of the work done during the spring months has not yet been returned.

NEVADA.

No apportionment of the general surveying fund was made to the district of Nevada for the fiscal year. The duties of the surveyor-general's office have been confined to bringing the arrears of work of former years up to date, and keeping up with the current business in relation to mineral surveys. Referring to the public-land surveys, the surveyor-general reports:

The policy of keeping the surveys behind settlement and requiring the settler to go upon unsurveyed land and make his improvements before the surveys will be made entails upon him great inconvenience and often great loss. He must make his improvements, such as fences, ditches, etc., without knowing where the lines of public survey will run, and when the survey is made he must enter his land by legal subdivisions which he can not enter, and the labor and money he has expended upon them is a loss to him which he can ill afford. In justice to the pioneer the surveys should be made in advance of settlement, so that the settler may know what land he settles, place his fences upon his own lines, and make his irrigating ditches so as to cover his own land.

The conditions of the appropriation for surveys, confining it to agricultural lands; and especially lands already settled upon, the instructions of the General Land Office, narrowly defining the term "agricultural," and requiring a certain number of settlers in each township to join at the same time in an application for survey and the low rates

allowed for surveys, render it almost impossible to extend the surveys in this State. However well these conditions and instructions may apply to other parts of the country, they do not fit the natural conditions here. If the surveys are to be confined to fractions of townships here and there, the rates allowed for surveys ought to be largely increased. The rates allowed are so low as to leave little, if any, margin for profit even in contracts embracing several contiguous townships. Where the survey is confined to a portion of one township or portions of townships widely scattered, the rates are simply prohibitive. If the work is done at all it is done with no expectation of even decent wages to the deputy surveyor, but simply on the urgent appeal of the settlers and to accommodate them.

Meanwhile there are numerous settlers all over the State, who have been upon their land ten, fifteen, or twenty years, who want surveys and can not get them. Even when they can find a deputy surveyor who without hope of profit will agree to make the survey if it is authorized, and they send their applications for survey, with affidavits of improvements, etc., as required by the instructions of the General Land Office, they are required to get affidavits from outside parties that they are not swearing falsely. The Department seems to consider that any man who has the hardihood to go out into the mountains of Nevada and try to make a home for himself and his family by cultivating the soil is a just object of suspicion, and that there must necessarily be something wrong about him.

The Government invites settlement upon the public lands, and in behalf of the settlers of this State, I would urge that where there are even only one or two settlers in a township who have been living on their lands for several years, they are in justice entitled to have it surveyed, so that they may perfect their titles. Contracts for survey should be authorized embracing sufficient contiguous territory to make the survey practicable under existing rates, or the rates should be increased so as to enable the smaller and scattered tracts to be surveyed.

NEW MEXICO.

The district of New Mexico was allotted \$6,000 from the appropriation for survey of public lands for the fiscal year.

Referring to the operation of the law establishing the land court, the surveyor-general reports as follows:

New Mexico contains over 90 per cent of the Spanish and Mexican grants in regard to which the law of March 3, 1891, was enacted. A multitude of small holders, with whom this office has to do particularly under the provisions of sections 16, 17, and 18, seemed likely, through ignorance, to lose their rights at the expiration of two years from the date of that law. To give them a chance 3,000 circulars in Spanish, giving a correct translation of the law and calling attention to it, as many in English, and a great number of letters in Spanish were sent out, early in the year, throughout the Territory. A great many letters in Spanish and as many in English have been received in return, to which I have replied explaining the application of the law to particular cases. Forty filings under section 18 have been received which have been recorded in a book prepared for that purpose, and they are coming in daily. A blank which I have sent out facilitates their preparation.

Spanish title papers in my charge are being constantly called for for examination by attorneys and others. Attending the land court to testify to the genuineness of documents on file in my office has taken much of my time, and holding hearings in grant boundary cases promises to absorb more, but this labor on the grant business is cheerfully undertaken in view of the fair prospect that New Mexico will soon be in a great measure freed from that which has been the greatest obstacle to her progress, the uncertainty of her land titles. Among the benefits in this regard that have been secured by the rulings of the present Secretary of the Department, I may mention that the owners of the Scolly grant will soon report to me their selection

of 5 leagues of land out of the 25 leagues that have been held for thirty-two years for them to select from, thus releasing to the public domain 87,900 acres of land.

NORTH DAKOTA.

To the district of North Dakota, an apportionment of \$25,000 was made from the appropriation for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year, and contracts amounting to \$24,979.34 were entered into.

A contract involving \$2,313 (estimated cost) was entered into for the survey of the outboundaries of the diminished Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, payable from the fund provided for in the agreement of December 14, 1886, with the Indians.

Returns have been received of 3,838 miles of surveys executed.

The surveyor-general states:

North Dakota has at the present time more strictly agricultural land now unsurveyed than any other State, and settlements of those lands are retarded for the want of surveys. During the past season an unusually large amount of grain was raised in this State, and at the present time the prospect is that the crop this season will equal and perhaps exceed that of last season; and this fact has so increased immigration that settlers are moving in this direction in larger numbers than for several years.

The enabling act of February 22, 1889, admitting North Dakota as a State, donates some 700,000 acres of land to the State for the benefit of its public institutions, and in order to make good selections the State authorities are compelled to seek the western and northwestern parts of the State to find unoccupied land.

The sales of State lands the past year have averaged about \$30 per acre, and as a consequence the poorer class of settlers are compelled to locate in the western part of the State and largely on unsurveyed land, being unable to pay the high prices asked for land in older settled portions of the State.

OREGON.

The total amount apportioned to the district of Oregon for surveys for the fiscal year was \$24,700.

Returns of surveys aggregating 1,438 miles have been received.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The apportionment to the district of South Dakota for the fiscal year for public-land surveys was \$25,000.

The surveyor-general's office completed the office work on 13,504 miles of survey during the year.

The report states:

The experience of the year now closed, as also of former years, reveals the propriety of inviting attention of yourself and, through yourself, of Congress to the necessity for legislative provision, where none already exists, for certain matters requisite for a sufficient and convenient administration in regard to mineral surveys; these matters are as follows:

(1) *Field examination of surveys.*—As the field notes of mineral surveys furnish descriptions for patents, their accuracy should be well assured. The competition among deputy mineral surveyors, the so-called errors of prior surveys reported, the discrepancies between recent deputies, each and all of these call for a scrutiny far

more searching than a mere critical examination of field notes can accord. In addition may be mentioned the increase of office work and increased difficulty of maintaining proper official control of the conduct of deputies when inspection is omitted. In fact, whatever argument exists for inspection of agricultural surveys in which comparatively liberal limits for closing are allowed, the same argument applies with added force to inspection of mineral surveys in which "closed" surveys only are accepted.

UTAH.

The amount apportioned for public surveys to the district of Utah during the fiscal year was \$5,000, and contracts covering this sum were awarded.

The surveys of public lands returned and approved aggregated for the year 1,142 miles of line, and included 282,310 acres of land.

WASHINGTON.

The sum of \$64,000 was apportioned to the district of Washington for public land surveys for the fiscal year.

The surveyor-general makes the following recommendations:

I would respectfully suggest, for reasons that have been heretofore presented, that the survey of the public lands in this State may be greatly and advantageously expedited by authorizing the surveyor-general to forward with each approved petition an application for survey, a contract made with a competent deputy for the survey of the same. That an application filed by the State for the survey of any lands from which it is proposed to make selections under the several grants, be accepted without any of the conditions and circumlocution that are required in applications of settlers upon the public lands.

I would further recommend, in view of the unusual difficulties of the survey of the public lands in this State, the small compensation, measured by the character and difficulties of the work and the very high value of money, that examiners of surveys be assigned to this district, or an adequate apportionment of funds for the examination of surveys be made to this district, to the end that examinations may be made as soon as practicable after the completion of the surveys in the field. The capital used by the deputies is not secured by them for a less interest than 10 per cent., and in many instances 18 per cent. is paid. The deputies have been in some instances compelled to wait one, two, and three years for the payment of moneys due them. This, it seems, must be a very great hardship to hard-working, deserving men.

I would, in closing this report, recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the advisability of excepting the State of Washington from the proviso that has been placed in the law restricting the survey of the public domain to lands agricultural in character. Confining the surveys in this manner limits the enterprise, progress, and development of the State and fosters coal and lumber monopolies.

The timber and coal lands should be surveyed under necessary restrictions as to their sale and disposal. The opening up of these lands to the enterprise of private capital would aid in the development, growth, and prosperity of the State, and would not in any way injure the general public or the Government.

WYOMING.

The district of Wyoming was allotted \$30,000 from the appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year.

The number of miles surveyed under contracts approved during the year was 4,725, of which 4,289 were upon public land surveys and 436 miles of Indian surveys. The total area of land embraced in surveys approved during the year was 1,421,090 acres.

The surveyor-general reports:

The surveys made in this district during the last three fiscal years have been of great benefit to many settlers occupying unsurveyed land and to others seeking homes. The filing of the triplicate plats with the local land offices has been followed in every instance by a large increase in the business of the offices. There still remain many localities in which there are large numbers of people living upon unsurveyed land. A liberal appropriation for surveys will be necessary in this district for several years, and will prove mutually profitable to both the Government and the people. So many suggestions, statements, and estimates in regard to the insufficiency of appropriations for clerk hire have been made by the different surveyors-general, only to be entirely ignored by Congress, that it seems like a waste of time to allude to the subject again.

EXAMINATIONS OF SURVEYS IN THE FIELD.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, there was appropriated for surveys and resurveys of public lands the sum of \$400,000. Of this amount there was made available the sum of \$40,000 for field examinations in order to test the accuracy of surveys executed by the United States deputy surveyors, and for the examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent.

Under this appropriation there have been employed throughout the year three special agents for the examination of surveys, and during a portion of the year four special agents were in the service. These special agents were assigned to duty in the several surveying districts according to the exigencies of the service. They also inspected the public land surveys in that part of the Territory of Oklahoma, heretofore known as the "Public Land Strip," executed under contracts let by this office.

The force of examiners acting under the immediate direction of this office, was not sufficient to inspect the extensive surveys made under contracts chargeable to the surveying appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and not returned during that year, as well as those under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, as rapidly as the returns were made by the deputy surveyors, hence a considerable number of surveys were inspected by examiners appointed by surveyors-general under instructions from this office. The cost of such special instructions was defrayed from assignments made to the surveyors-general out of the examination fund of \$40,000, mentioned above.

During the fiscal year surveys executed under contracts were accepted after examination in the field either by the special agents of this

office or by special examiners whose appointment by the surveyors-general was authorized by this office, as follows:

Surveying districts.	Contracts.	Surveying districts.	Contracts.
Arizona	1	New Mexico	3
California	11	North Dakota	1
Colorado	9	Oregon	9
Idaho	4	South Dakota	21
Louisiana	1	Utah	2
Minnesota	8	Washington	8
Montana	12	Wyoming	8
Nevada	2		

Surveys executed under contracts let or special instructions issued by surveyors-general were accepted without examination in the field, as follows:

Surveying districts.	Con- tracts.	Special instruc- tions.	Surveying districts.	Con- tracts.	Special instruc- tions.
Arizona	1	1	Montana	5	2
California		6	Nevada		1
Colorado	2	3	North Dakota		1
Florida		2	Oregon	2	2
Idaho		1	South Dakota	1	
Minnesota	1		Utah	1	

In those cases where surveys were accepted without field examinations, the liabilities were so small that the cost of examinations would have been disproportionate to the amounts involved, or the surveys were executed by deputy surveyors who were known to be competent and trustworthy, and whose work the surveyors-general recommended for acceptance without inspection in the field.

Included in the accepted surveys above mentioned are those of the subdivision of the abandoned military reservations of Fort Crawford and Fort Lyon in Colorado, and of Fort Laramie and Fort Bridger in Wyoming, also the following Indian reservation surveys, viz:

Standard, exterior, and subdivision lines within the Moqui Indian Reservation in Arizona; subdivisions within the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in California; survey of the fractional east boundary and south boundary of the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, and the west boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana; the south and west boundaries of the Yakima Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, and the subdivision of a portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation in Wyoming.

REJECTED SURVEYS.

Upon examination in the field of the survey of township 15 south, range 97 west, and townships 14 and 15 south, range 98 west of the sixth principal meridian, Colorado, made under contract No. 769, the special agent of this office reported that the work was not done in ac-

cordance with law and instructions so far as pertained to the establishment of corners and marking of bearing trees, the blazing of lines through timber; and further, that the claim of the deputy surveyor for augmented rates upon a portion of the work on account of *dense sagebrush* was unfounded and should not be allowed. The report of the special agent was corroborated by the affidavits of parties who assisted the deputy surveyor in the execution of the surveys. As the deputy surveyor failed in many important particulars to comply with the terms of his contract and instructions, the said surveys were rejected by this office.

The surveys executed in New Mexico under contract No. 256 were found upon examination in the field to be defective, in that the deputy surveyor had failed to mark bearing trees for the corners established by him where such trees were within the limits prescribed in the Manual of Surveying Instructions. He failed wholly to blaze the lines where they ran through timber. The positions in which the corners were found on east and west lines indicated that he did not find his closings on random lines as stated in his field notes, and that he did not correct the location of his temporary quarter-section corners. The examiner stated that all lines examined by him were found to be defective, and that he had no reason to believe that the remainder of the work was in any better condition. The surveys were rejected by this office.

The surveys in Utah executed under contracts Nos. 164 and 165 were inspected in the field by a special examiner appointed by the surveyor-general under authority from this office. Upon the lines examined a considerable proportion of the corners alleged to have been established could not be found; the markings upon corner stones, as a rule, were found to differ from the requirements of the Manual of Surveying Instructions, and the topography noted by the deputy along the lines run was found to be erroneous. It was evident from the report submitted by the examiner that the deputy had not executed his work in a satisfactory manner, nor in compliance with the terms of his contract, the manual and special instructions of the surveyor-general, and the surveys under said contracts Nos. 164 and 165 were therefore rejected.

SUSPENDED SURVEYS.

The examination of the surveys in California executed under contract No. 64 developed certain discrepancies in measurement, and acceptance was withheld until the apparent errors were either satisfactorily explained or corrected in the field. The explanations submitted by the deputy surveyor were not satisfactory to this office, there being a direct issue between the deputy and the examiner. In view of the differences between the deputy and the examiner, and in order to determine the exact condition of the surveys under said contract No. 64, the surveyor-general was directed to send a thoroughly competent surveyor to make a reëxamination of the work.

Action upon the surveys in Minnesota, executed under contract No. 22, was suspended on account of a number of important errors in measurements and in the bearing of lines far beyond the limit permitted by the Manual of Surveying Instructions, reported by a special examiner appointed by the surveyor-general. The deputy surveyor was accorded the privilege of going into the field and correcting his work, the same to be subject to another examination in the field.

In the examination of surveys under Minnesota contract No. 24, made by a special examiner, so many discrepancies were found that the surveyor-general did not feel justified in approving the work; but the deputy having long been known as a reliable surveyor, the surveyor-general suggested that he be allowed to return to the field and correct the reported errors. The suggestion was approved by this office, and the work will be reëxamined when the corrections shall have been made.

The surveys of township 23 north, range 5 west, and township 11 north, range 9 west (Willamette meridian), in the State of Washington, were inspected by special examiners, and such a material difference found between the chaining reported by the examiners and that of the deputy surveyor that the surveyor-general could not approve the surveys, but he recommended that the deputy be allowed to resurvey the townships, remeasure the lines and establish the necessary corners in their proper places. The surveyor-general was authorized to direct the deputy to make a resurvey of all his work in said townships.

The survey of township 32 north, range 12 west, in Washington, executed under contract No. 351, were found upon inspection by a special examiner, to show short measurements upon several of the lines, corners were not marked in accordance with the Manual of Surveying Instructions, and the corners and distances of bearing trees were not as stated in the field notes. It was also reported that the deputy employed a compassman in contravention of existing instructions. In accordance with the recommendation of the surveyor-general the deputy was allowed to return to the field to make a resurvey of the township, in his own proper person, and in strict accordance with the terms of his contract and the special instructions issued thereunder.

The returns of the survey of township 13 north, range 3 east, Willamette meridian, Washington, were forwarded to this office by the surveyor general, *unapproved*, a field examination by a special examiner having shown several discrepancies in the work that should be corrected. The surveyor-general recommended that the deputy surveyor be permitted to correct his work in such a manner as to meet the requirements of the manual and special instructions, and the recommendation was approved by this office.

SURVEYS EXECUTED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED OR CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

During the past year surveys under contracts entered into or instructions issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office have been accepted as follows:

OKLAHOMA.

As stated in my last annual report, contracts were let for the completion of the survey of that part of the Territory of Oklahoma heretofore known as the "Public Land Strip."

The surveys under three of these contracts have been duly accepted after a thorough examination in the field. The accepted surveys consist of the exterior township lines of a portion of the "strip," and the subdivision of the following townships, viz: Townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 east; townships 3 and 4 north, ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 east; township 5 and fractional township 6 north, ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, and 27 east, all of the Cimarron base and meridian.

The returns under one contract embracing 18 full townships and 4 fractional townships were received during the year, but final action thereon was not taken owing to certain corrections which were necessary before the returns could be accepted.

The surveys executed under one of the Oklahoma contracts were found, upon examination in the field, to fall so far short of the requirements of contract and instructions as to be unacceptable, but the surveyor was accorded the privilege of returning to the field for the purpose of making such corrections as would render his work finally acceptable.

WISCONSIN.

In October, 1890, a contract was let for the survey and subdivision into 40-acre tracts of townships 28 and 29 north, range 15 east, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin, within the Menominee Indian Reservation. These surveys were found, upon examination in the field, to have been properly executed, and they were duly accepted.

ISLAND SURVEYS.

During the year three surveys of islands were made upon application from individuals desirous of obtaining title to the same. In each case the instructions for the survey were issued by authority of the Department. There was one survey each in the States of Illinois, Kansas, and Michigan.

The surveys above referred to were embraced in 194 separate sets of returns, and the office work thereon involved the critical examination of 700 plats of exterior and subdivisional surveys and the comparison

of the same with the corresponding field notes and with the reports on the examinations in the field.

DAKOTA BOUNDARY.

Mr. Charles H. Bates, United States surveyor, has made return of the survey of that portion of the boundary between the States of North and South Dakota, extending from the eastern end of the line to the Missouri River, but the same had not been inspected in the field up to the close of the fiscal year. The survey of the remainder of the line, extending from the Missouri River to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington, is now in progress, and will probably be completed by the close of this surveying season. This boundary line is being marked in the most conspicuous and substantial manner by monuments of quartzite 7 feet long and 10 inches square, set one-half their length in the ground and at half-mile intervals.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN NEBRASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

Senate bill No. 695, introduced January 14, 1891, provides for the survey of that portion of the boundary line between the States of Nebraska and South Dakota which lies west of the Missouri River.

Said bill was submitted to this office, through the Department, for a report upon the subject-matter thereof, and in my report thereon the passage of the bill was recommended. It is deemed proper, however, in this place, to invite special attention to the importance of having said boundary marked in a conspicuous and permanent manner. The boundary forms not only the line of demarkation between the States of Nebraska and South Dakota, but through a portion of its extent marks the southern limit of the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Indian Reservations, which, it is essential, should be clearly defined.

That portion of the boundary lying between the Missouri and Keya Paha rivers has never been surveyed, and on this account this office has been unable to complete the survey of that portion of the Sioux ceded lands in Nebraska. From the Keya Paha to its western terminus (longitude 27° west from Washington), the boundary was surveyed in 1874, and while the eastern and western termini were marked by stone monuments, the intervening mile monuments were wooden posts 7 feet long and 6 inches square. These posts were of cedar, willow, pine, cottonwood, and ash, and although the same were extant upon the eastern part of the line three or four years subsequent to the survey, it was found, a few years later, when attempting to close the public land surveys upon the boundary that many of the posts had been burned, the mounds partially destroyed, and pits filled up; and toward the western end of the line many of the boundary corners having been obliterated, the United States deputy surveyors found it necessary to reestablish the same before their work could be closed upon the State line.

It is more than probable that many of the boundary corners, which were found intact a few years after their establishment, have since been obliterated by time, accident, or design. The appropriation (\$20,000) proposed by Senate bill No. 695 would enable the Department to have the said boundary established in the same conspicuous and durable manner in which the boundary line between the States of North and South Dakota is now being marked, and I would again earnestly recommend the passage of the bill.

BOUNTY LAND BUSINESS.

The following is a statement of the number of acres represented by military bounty land-warrants located in the several land States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1892, or not heretofore reported, which warrants were issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855. The aggregate number of acres is computed at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. It does not show the exact area of the lands located with the warrants:

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Alabama.....	40	Nebraska.....	162
Arizona.....	160	North Dakota.....	280
California.....	7,520	Oregon.....	320
Colorado.....	880	South Dakota.....	80
Florida.....	400	Utah.....	160
Kansas.....	880	Washington.....	800
Michigan.....	4,240	Wisconsin.....	160
Minnesota.....	840		
Missouri.....	960	Total.....	18,200
Montana.....	320		

SUMMARY.

Denomination of warrants.	40 acres.	80 acres.	120 acres.	160 acres.	Total.
Act of 1847.....	1			6	1,000
Act of 1850.....	6	6			720
Act of 1852.....				1	160
Act of 1855.....		16	20	79	16,320
Total.....					18,200

MAPS FOR PUBLICATION.

The original drawing of the map of the United States was revised and corrected up to date, and an edition of 13,149 copies printed for publication by Messrs. J. Bien & Co., of New York, of which the following disposition was made:

	Copies.
United States Senate.....	4,100
House of Representatives.....	8,200
Retained in the General Land Office.....	849

Editions of the maps of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Kansas, Missouri, California, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Montana, and Ari-

zona were published from the compilations and tracings prepared the year previous. Maps of North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and Minnesota have been compiled or revised for reproduction, and tracings for publication forwarded to Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company, of Boston. The map of Florida is in process of compilation.

In the preparation and publication of the land State and Territorial maps during the year a great departure was taken from former methods, resulting in the production of finer and better maps. One feature, the most noticeable, consists in the representation of the mountain ranges, peaks, and spurs in a distinctive color, printed from a stone on which the topography had been delineated with crayon, producing an agreeable and desirable effect, and at the same time a more accurate representation of this feature of the map.

MINERAL LANDS.

Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries examined during the year	3, 428
Mineral and mill-site applications (final proof not made) examined during the year (estimated)	60
Mineral and mill-site patents issued during the year	3, 242
Coal patents issued during the year	80
Contests considered during the year	119
Quasi-contests and agricultural cases considered during the year	381

It is gratifying to be able to report all work in the mineral division up to date. The contest cases, which are reported as being two months in arrears, are in fact taken up for examination as soon as is practicable, owing to the time required by resident attorneys for examination and the filing of briefs after the record is received.

In bringing up the work no preference has been given any locality or any claim or class of claims.

The cases, both *ex parte* and contest, were taken up for examination in the order in which they were received.

More has been accomplished by the division during the past year than in any other year since the division was organized. More mineral patents were issued than ever before in any one year. The number of mining claims patented during the year, 4,670, is about one-fourth of the total number patented since the first mining act in 1866.

During the year a revision of circular, "United States Mining Laws and Regulations Thereunder," was prepared in the division, approved by the honorable Secretary, and issued under date of December 10, 1891. While no radical changes were made in the revision, some modifications were made in the regulations, tending to simplify the requirements made by the Department, and all in the interest of the claimant. Under these new regulations and a proper liberal construction of the former existing rules there has been an impartial examination in every case, but divested of the technical rulings which have heretofore filled the suspended files. The result has been that the great increase in the

number of current cases examined has been without the usual corresponding increase of suspended cases.

The work in the division is steadily increasing, both in the number of entries received and in contests docketed.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the principal work performed in the division was as follows:

Oregon and Washington donation patents	40
Alabama, California, Florida, and Louisiana private land claims patented....	12
Indian claims patented.....	8, 297
Entries with certificates of location finally approved.....	326
Claims in Louisiana satisfied with scrip, act of June 2, 1858	18

The indemnity scrip issued in lieu of the above eighteen Louisiana private land claims amounted to 8,788.99 acres.

The total number of letters received in this division of the office during the fiscal year was 1,677, and the total number written was 1,549.

Of cases examined some have been passed for patenting, while others have been suspended and are now subjects of correspondence.

Of the cases decided, some are now on appeal, or awaiting the expiration of the time within which appeal may be taken or motion for review made.

The following statement will show the condition of the work in this division, generally, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

California cases docketed and not finally adjudicated	13
Confirmed New Mexico and Arizona private land claims not finally adjudicated	27
Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona donations reported and not finally adjudicated.....	103
Scrip cases, act of June 2, 1858, reported and awaiting action	63
Imperfect claims reported under act of June 22, 1860, and supplemental legislation to be reported to Congress by this office.....	2
Florida, Louisiana, Illinois, Michigan, etc., cases awaiting action.....	3, 003
Claims within limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado in which awards were made by the register and receiver at Pueblo under act of February 25, 1869, not adjudicated.....	1
Claims within limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado rejected by the register and receiver under act of February 25, 1869, on file, exclusive of one disposed of in 1874 and one withdrawn	24
Scrip locations pending	856
Indian allotments not patented	1, 777
Docketed Indian allotment contests	156

There is also a considerable amount of correspondence and unclassified cases referred from other divisions of the office for examination, etc., awaiting appropriate action.

CONTEST DIVISION.

This division was organized June 1, 1887, and is the outgrowth of the "Board of Contests" formed April 1, 1887, for the purpose of disposing of all contest cases pending at that date in this office, together with

those cases thereafter to be instituted before the several local offices, except in railroad, mineral, surveying, and private land cases, which are governed by special rules and regulations and disposed of in the several divisions having charge of matters of that kind. Thus it will be seen that this division was organized expressly to take charge of all cases relating to contests involving claims set up between individuals to portions of the public domain under the various laws in force in reference to agricultural lands.

This state of affairs existed until November 28, 1891, when a slight change was made in the work of the division by the removal of all cases which were affected in any manner by a preëmption claim to Division G (preëmption division), and, all told, this division was relieved by such transfer of 325 undecided docket appeal cases.

The work performed in this division ever since its organization has been of the highest character, involving the settlement of the titles to millions of acres of the public domain, and dealing in many instances with the entire accumulations of the settler's lifetime, and in other cases with money values reaching far into the thousands. As a result of these contests the attention of this division is chiefly occupied in taking appropriate action in the following class of cases: (1) Cases on appeal from the decision of the local officers in docket cases; (2) cases involving miscellaneous appeals from the decision of the local officers in other than docket cases; (3) cases without appeal from the decision of the local officers; besides passing on motions to review, etc., applications for hearings, answering numerous correspondence relative to pending cases, calling for reports, etc., keeping the necessary records and files, and performing other material labor incident to the care and preservation of the same, forwarding appeals from the decisions of this office affecting cases in the division to the Department, and promulgating departmental decisions.

Of this class of work, the most intricate, as well as the most important, are the docket appeal cases, otherwise known in this office as docket cases. In the trial of these cases before the local officers the practice adopted is similar to that which obtains in the trial of litigated cases before courts of justice without juries, and, as a rule, when the record reaches this division it is voluminous and contains much conflicting testimony, demanding a decision both as to the law and facts, and therefore requires, on the part of the examiner, a clear and certain knowledge, not only of the rules and regulations of the Department, but also of law and evidence. That these requirements are possessed by the examiners is shown by the fact that 95 per cent of the cases decided in this division are affirmed by the honorable Secretary on appeal.

Next in importance to the docket cases come the miscellaneous appeals. This work likewise requires clerks of legal training, as the questions involved are purely questions of law and practice, and arise in many instances upon contests which have been regularly initiated,

but generally for some good reason have either been dismissed prior to the trial or rejected by the local officers immediately upon filing the same.

The third class of cases, namely, those wherein a trial has been had and no appeal taken from the decision of the local officers, contain but a small record, and, being more or less stereotyped in character and involving generally no intricate questions, can very readily, and without much effort, be disposed of on blank forms printed for that purpose, inasmuch as the decisions of the local officers in these cases are considered final as to the facts and will be disturbed, under rule 48 of practice, by the Commissioner only as follows:

- (1) Where fraud or gross irregularity is suggested on the face of the papers.
- (2) Where the decision is contrary to existing laws or regulations.
- (3) In event of disagreeing decisions by local officers.
- (4) Where it is not shown that the party against whom the decision was rendered was duly notified of the decision and of his right of appeal.

There is considerable other important business transacted in this division besides that already mentioned, being of a routine nature, however, and in some respects similar to that performed in the office of the clerk of an appellate court.

For the purpose of showing the volume of work performed in this division since its organization in disposing of the docket appeal cases, and for comparison, the following carefully prepared statement, made from the several annual reports of this office, is herewith submitted:

Number of docket cases received and decided since the organization of the division, June 1, 1887, which includes all cases received and disposed of since the formation of the Board of Contests, April 1, 1887:

Cases transferred from other divisions to Board of Contests April 1, 1887	813
Cases received between April 1 and June 30, 1887.....	1, 104
Cases received during last three months of year ending June 30, 1887	1, 917
Cases received during fiscal year ending June 30—	
1888	1, 668
1889	1, 197
1890	1, 032
1891	1, 083
1892	959
Total number of cases received.....	7, 856
Cases examined and decided between April 1 and June 30, 1887	0
Cases examined and decided during fiscal year ending June 30—	
1888	754
1889	1, 531
1890	1, 375
1891	1, 199
1892	2, 302
Total number of cases decided	7, 161

Cases pending at end of fiscal year ending June 30—

1887	1, 917
1888	2, 745
1889	3, 224
1890	3, 160
1891	2, 839
1892	184

RECAPITULATION.

Cases received since April 1, 1887, to June 30, 1892.....	7, 856
Cases decided since April 1, 1887, to June 30, 1892.....	7, 161

695

Referred to other divisions	511
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Total number on hand undecided on June 30, 1892 184

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the number of docket cases decided since the formation of the "Board of Contests," which was merged into this division, to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1889 (two years and three months), was 2,285, or 17 less than was decided during the present year, and for the two years following, ending June 30, 1891, the total number of docket cases examined and decided was 2,574, or only 272 more than was decided during the present fiscal year.

ADJUSTMENT OF RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

The adjustments of the grants for the following railroad companies have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, viz:

Name of road.	Submitted.	Name of road.	Submitted.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.	Aug. 8, 1888	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific.	Feb. 26, 1890
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River ..	Nov. 13, 1888	St. Paul and Duluth	do
Dubuque and Pacific	Sept. 23, 1889	Southern Minnesota Extension....	do
Little Rock and Fort Smith	Nov. 12, 1889	Chicago and Northwestern (Wisconsin).	do
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	Dec. 20, 1889	Wills Valley Railroad and Northeast and Southwest, known as Alabama and Chattanooga.	Feb. 27, 1890
Main line St. Paul and Pacific and St. Vincent Extension, known as St. Paul, Minnesota, and Manitoba.	Jan. 25, 1890	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Iowa).	May 19, 1890
Alabama and Florida.....	Feb. 26, 1890	Hastings and Dakota	July 22, 1890
Florida and Alabama.....	do	Gulf and Ship Island	Feb. 11, 1892

An adjustment of the grant to the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road Company was submitted January 13, 1888. On February 1, 1892, the Secretary of the Interior returned the papers in the case, and directed that a demand be made upon the company for the reconveyance to the United States of 10,359.20 acres of land which appeared, from the adjustment, to have been erroneously patented to it. The demand was duly made, and no response has been received, but the time allowed for answer did not expire until July 2, 1892. The case will be reported to the Department, for such action as may be deemed proper by the Secretary.

The adjustment of the grant to the Mobile and Girard Railroad Company, of Alabama, was completed prior to July 1, 1892, but was not submitted until subsequent to that date, and was not, therefore, included in the above list.

* The submission of the adjustment of the grant to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company has been delayed by the failure of the beneficiaries to respond to a call for a designation of losses for indemnity lands heretofore conveyed thereunder, and for a statement of lands sold.

All railroad companies, which have received indemnity lands for which no loss as a basis therefor has been designated, have been called upon to designate the losses, tract by tract, for all indemnity heretofore received, with the understanding that no further indemnity lands will be approved or patented until the requirement shall have been complied with.

The adjustments of the following grants have been approved, viz:

Name of road.	Approved	Name of road.	Approved.
Sionx City and St. Paul.....	June 22, 1887	Grand Rapids and Indiana.....	July 20, 1890
Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota and Omaha.	Feb. 12, 1890	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Aug. 2, 1890
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	May 29, 1890	Coos Bay Military Wagon Road ...	Feb. 1, 1892

In a number of cases, particularly the Pacific roads, the grants can not be adjusted, for the reasons that large quantities of the lands within their limits have not been surveyed and the acreage can not be determined. A bill has, however, been introduced in Congress, and has been favorably reported on by this office, to appropriate \$500,000 for the survey of these lands. If this bill should become a law the adjustments of the grants will be greatly facilitated.

On September 29, 1890, Congress declared forfeited to the United States all lands theretofore granted to aid in the construction of any railroad, which were opposite to and coterminous with the portion of such road not then constructed and in operation, but made an exception of that portion of the Gulf and Ship Island road south of Hattiesburg for one year. The Gulf and Ship Island Company did not build any road during the year allowed, and as no other road could have been built under the grants to aid in their construction—the same having been declared forfeited—the number of miles of railroad actually constructed under land grants remains as given in the last annual report, 18,070.71.

The number of acres of land embraced in lists of selections under railroad grants awaiting examination at the close of the year is 28,846,961.60; the pending selection for wagon roads aggregate 313,406.37 acres, making 29,160,367.97 acres embraced in pending selections under railroad and wagon-road grants.

RIGHT OF WAY TO RAILROADS, CANALS, DITCHES, AND RESERVOIRS.

There are 392 railroad companies claiming the right of way over the public lands under the general right of way act of March 3, 1875, or special acts, the articles of incorporation of 18 of which were approved during the past year.

Under the act of March 3, 1891 (sections 18 to 21, which granted the right of way over the public lands for the construction of canals, ditches, and reservoirs), 133 applications have been received, 60 of which were made by individuals and firms and 73 by corporations. They cover 152 reservoir sites and 1,555.10 miles of canals.

Twelve of these applications have been approved during the past year.

Statement of work performed.

Maps pending July 1, 1891.....	43	
Maps received during year	709	
		752
Maps approved during year	386	
Maps returned for correction	345	
		731
Maps pending July 1, 1892		21

While the above shows a considerable increase in this branch of the work of this division and of the work performed, the actual increase of business and work is not shown, for the reason that a large number of maps showing the location of railroads, canals, etc., over unsurveyed lands have not been accepted and have not been reported in the above statement, although their examination and the correspondence made necessary consumed considerable time and involved considerable work.

The refusal to accept these maps was in pursuance of the ruling of the Department in the case of the Santa Cruz Water Storage Company (13 L. D., 669), wherein the previous ruling, which allowed the filing of such maps, was changed.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

There has been no new legislation during the year affecting land-grant railroads.

Numerous bills have been introduced in Congress containing provisions relating to railroad grants, most of them providing for the forfeiture of grants for roads not constructed within the time prescribed by law, some of which have passed the House of Representatives, but none have become laws.

On September 29, 1890, the general land-grant forfeiture bill was passed, and pursuant to the provisions thereof the forfeited lands were restored to entry during the fiscal year last past, with a few exceptions, wherein questions were pending affecting the quantity of land to be restored.

The questions involved in the case of the Southern Pacific grant

have been determined and the forfeited lands restored to entry. A suit has been introduced in the courts for the recovery of title to lands certified under the grant to the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company and is still pending.

Prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company *vs.* Phelps (137 U. S., 528), it was held by this office and Department that the grant to the company did not extend beyond the boundaries of the State of Minnesota, but said decision declared that the grant was not confined to said State, but extended into the Dakotas, and upon the extension of the limits thereof it was found that large quantities of lands falling therein, both upon the main line and St. Vincent extension, had been disposed of to settlers, and in numerous cases patents had been issued.

Under a resolution of the Senate, dated February 28, 1891, a negotiation with the company, with a view to secure the release of the lands settled upon within the limits as extended, has been conducted, and has resulted in a bill now before Congress which has been favorably reported on by this office, wherein provisions for a conveyance of the lands to the United States and the selection of other lands in lieu thereof by the company, are made; and it is understood that the company is cognizant of the provisions of the bill and is willing to accept them.

By the seventh section of the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890, the portion of the grant for the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, lying south of Hattiesburg, which had not been constructed, was saved from the forfeiture for one year from the date thereof; but no additional road was built by the company during the year allowed, and a report has been submitted to the Department in the matter, with a recommendation that the lands opposite to and coterminous with such unconstructed portion of the road be restored to entry.

An investigation has been made of the records of certain counties in Florida within the limits of the grant to the company, known as the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, with a view to determine what lands are claimed under the acts known as the "armed occupation acts," and numerous claims were discovered. The parties have been notified of the adverse claim of the railroad company, and called upon to advise this office of the facts connected with their claims. A number of responses have been made, but the cases have not yet been considered, because of the pressure of other and more urgent business. The investigation has enabled the office to prepare clear lists of the company's lands, and such lists, aggregating some 280,000 acres of land, have been prepared and submitted to the Department for approval.

The restoration in the Ashland land district, Wisconsin, of the excess lands reserved under the grant to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company, which, pursuant to the adjustment of

said grant, was ordered for April 17, 1891, but suspended for reasons stated on page 38 of the last annual report, was carried into effect on November 2, 1891.

During the past year lands have been patented and certified under the several railroad grants, aggregating 2,018,553.64 acres, and clear lists have been prepared for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and are awaiting his action, containing 1,117,591.88 acres.

Certain persons having been erroneously permitted, between August 15, 1887, and January 1, 1889, to make entry for lands within the second indemnity limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Minnesota, etc., Congress, on October 1, 1890, passed an act allowing them to transfer their claims to other public lands subject to settlement and entry. Proper notice thereof was given, and it is believed that all, or nearly all of those who had made entries, about two hundred, and some who had made filings, have availed themselves of the privilege.

In making the restoration of the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Oregon, declared forfeited by the act of September 29, 1890, this office held, and the Department concurred in the action, that the lands lying within the overlapping limits of the Northern Pacific and Oregon and California grants were included within the forfeiture, for the reason that the Northern Pacific being the earlier grant, said lands were not affected by that to the Oregon and California Company.

The Oregon and California Company, however, having definitely located its road opposite the lands, and the Northern Pacific Company not having done so, the Department had ruled that the former, by reason of its prior location, acquired a superior right, and, under that decision 102,944.20 acres of said lands were patented to it.

A demand was made for the reconveyance of these lands to the United States, and the company having declined to do so, the matter was reported to the Department, and the Attorney-General has been requested to institute suit for the recovery of the title, and furnished with all necessary data from the files and records of this office to enable him to prepare his case.

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS.

In compliance with the directions of this office the officials of each local land office have furnished information relative to the public lands remaining vacant at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. On the basis of this information a tabulated statement has been prepared, which is so arranged as to show the estimated acreage remaining vacant in each county as well as in each land district and each State and Territory, and to show through recapitulation an approximation to the number of acres of public land, both surveyed and unsurveyed, now vacant and unclaimed.

In one or two instances it has been found impracticable to furnish the area by counties, and in a few other instances where the unsurveyed public domain lies within the limits of grants to railroads it has been impossible to obtain more than an estimate of the number of acres not covered by entries or filings, but while not presented as an accurate statement the result is as nearly correct as is possible to make it in view of all the circumstances.

The records of this office are kept in accordance with the rectangular system of survey, by section, township, and range, without regard to county lines, and for this reason the location of the land by counties has been a laborious undertaking. It is a matter of no small moment that this office is now prepared, in answer to numerous inquiries relative thereto, to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much, little, or any vacant public land in the several public-land States and Territories, and the land districts therein, and even in particular counties or localities.

Recapitulation of vacant lands in the public land States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	807,947	.....	807,947
Arizona	11,925,460	42,683,071	54,608,531
Arkansas	5,091,313	.....	5,091,313
California	34,970,286	15,161,955	50,132,241
Colorado	36,858,798	5,139,579	41,998,377
Florida	2,007,157	799,430	2,806,587
Idaho	4,422,571	29,802,578	34,225,149
Iowa* .....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	734,080	.....	734,080
Louisiana	1,071,129	101,389	1,172,518
Michigan	724,232	.....	724,232
Minnesota	2,767,971	3,742,640	6,510,611
Mississippi	978,418	.....	978,418
Missouri	808,799	.....	808,799
Montana	11,842,217	62,715,926	74,558,143
Nebraska	10,674,332	125,000	10,799,332
Nevada	29,958,237	12,427,497	42,385,734
New Mexico	39,333,082	15,387,781	54,720,863
North Dakota	6,425,985	13,074,570	19,500,555
Oklahoma	6,324,863	.....	6,324,863
Oregon	24,166,334	14,269,539	38,435,873
South Dakota	6,182,216	6,824,180	13,006,396
Utah	7,024,133	28,207,333	35,231,466
Washington	5,079,567	14,018,853	19,098,420
Wisconsin	871,087	.....	871,087
Wyoming	38,641,739	13,413,509	52,055,248
Total	289,691,953	277,894,830	567,586,783

* No vacant land.

This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts. It is exclusive of Alaska, containing 577,390 square miles or 369,529,600 acres. It is also exclusive of military and Indian reservations and lands subject to sale for the benefit of certain Indian tribes, and exclusive of reservoir sites, and timber reservations and tracts covered by selections, filings, railroad grants and claims as yet unadjudicated, a part of which may in future be added to the public domain.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the year 95 agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent land entries and otherwise protecting public lands from illegal appropriation, unlawful inclosures, timber trespass, applications for permits to cut timber on public lands under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), and forest reserves under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095-1103), the aggregate length of service being 854 months and 25 days, equivalent to the employment of 71 agents for the entire year and one agent for 2 months and 25 days.

The number of reports received from special agents and acted upon during the year is as follows:

Pending June 30, 1891.....	455
Received during the year.....	2, 188
Total.....	2, 643
Acted upon during the year.....	2, 191
Pending June 30, 1892.....	452

Two thousand two hundred and nineteen cases were referred to the special agents for investigation, hearings were ordered in 207 cases, 611 cases were held for cancellation, 687 canceled, and 2,571 examined and passed.

Final action was taken in 4,429 cases, and there are now pending in the division (June 30, 1892) 4,015 cases.

There are 195 records of hearings pending action and 286 registers' and receivers' reports and miscellaneous letters awaiting answer.

No reports of unlawful inclosures of public land were received during the year, the practice of this office now being to advise parties to make their complaints direct to the United States attorneys, whose duty it is, under the act of February 25, 1885, to take proper steps, upon such complaints, tending to the removal of unlawful fences.

The following table shows the cases pending in the special service division (P) June 30, 1892:

Cases pending in Division P, June 30, 1892.

Kinds of cases.	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Idaho.	Kansas.	Louisiana.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.
Homestead entries.....	41	4	10	170	16	5	.....	23	1	39	26	3
Final homestead entries.....	5	2	.....	77	2	.....	4	1	10	7	.....	.....
Commutation cash entries.....	17	.....	.....	13	2	1	.....	2	.....	68	2	.....
Preëmption cash entries.....	9	23	.....	76	12	4	22	.....	4	209	.....	.....
Preëmption filings.....	2	4	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Timber-culture entries.....	.....	1	.....	41	64	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Final timber-culture entries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Timber-land entries.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Desert-land entries.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Final desert land entries.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private cash entries.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral entries.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal entries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal filings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	74	44	39	1, 535	139	25	26	26	15	329	28	3

Cases pending in Division P, June 30, 1892—Continued.

Kinds of cases.	Montana.	Nebraska.	New Mexico.	North Dakota.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	South Dakota.	Utah.	Washington.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Total.
Homestead entries.....	1	5	9	.....	.....	3	.....	2	35	26	54	473
Final homestead entries.....	.....	30	62	7	.....	2	4	.....	5	3	1	222
Commutation cash entries.....	.....	1	5	.....	2	24	.....	.....	43	5	6	191
Preëmption cash entries.....	7	28	36	5	.....	107	18	6	148	1	3	718
Preëmption filings.....	1	1	21	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	49
Timber-culture entries.....	.....	5	4	2	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	42	176
Final timber-culture entries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Timber-land entries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	.....	.....	531	.....	.....	1,992
Desert-land entries.....	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	9	50
Final desert-land entries.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20
Private cash entries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Mineral entries.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	41
Coal entries.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	8	34
Coal filings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Total.....	17	70	157	14	2	476	23	25	785	35	128	4,015

TIMBER TRESPASS.

Three hundred and twenty-nine timber-trespass cases have been reported by special agents during the year, involving public timber and the products therefrom, to the value of \$471,610.24 recoverable to the Government.

The amount accepted under propositions of settlement is \$4,539.48; the amount paid in during the year on propositions of settlement accepted during previous years is \$22,585.18; and the amount recovered through legal proceedings so far of record (the United States attorneys' reports for the majority of the districts not having been received up to the date of preparing this report) is \$35,010.93, making a total amount recovered during the year on account of depredations upon the public timber of \$107,135.59, being \$7,135.59 in excess of the appropriation for this branch of the public service.

On the 1st of July, 1892, so far as reported by the United States attorneys, there were pending in the United States courts 132 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$1,401,578.74 for the value of timber alleged to have been unlawfully cut from public lands, and 282 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

THE PUBLIC FORESTS.

The work in connection with administering the laws relating to the timber on the public domain has undergone a material change during the past year owing to recent legislation on the subject.

Heretofore the force of special timber agents has been mainly engaged in investigating and reporting upon cases of unlawful appropriation of public timber. While efforts in this direction have been continued during the past twelve months, the work of this branch of the service has been largely directed toward taking action under section

24 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), providing for the creation of forest reservations, and in putting into practical operation the amendatory act passed March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), in which provision is made for the issuing by the Department of permits to cut timber on nonmineral public lands in certain portions of the country.

The work under these recent enactments has resulted as follows:

Six forest reservations have been created by Presidential proclamation, embracing an estimated area of 3,252,260 acres.

These reservations are as follows: White River timber land reserve, lying in Routt, Rio Blanco, Garfield, and Eagle counties, Colo., embracing 1,198,080 acres; Pike's Peak timber land reserve, situated in El Paso County, Colo., embracing 184,320 acres; Plum Creek timber land reserve, lying in Douglas County, Colo., embracing 177,700 acres; Pecos River forest reserve, situated in Santa Fe, San Miguel, Rio Arriba, and Taos counties, N. Mex., embracing 311,040 acres; Bull Run timber land reserve, lying in Multnomah, Wasco, and Clackamas counties, Oregon, embracing 142,080 acres; and Yellowstone National Park timber land reserve, lying on the north and east of the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, embracing 1,239,040 acres.

Prior to the 30th of June, 1892, 425 applications for permits to cut timber on public lands were received. Twenty-five of these applications were subsequently withdrawn, and 143 have been rejected. Many of the applications were rejected as not coming within the purview of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), in consequence of the lands embraced therein being reported to be mineral in character, which fact would bring them within the scope of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88).

Thirty-four permits to cut public timber have been issued under the approval of the Department, embracing an estimated area of 77,024 acres. In issuing the same the condition has been attached that no permit shall exist longer than a year, and that not to exceed 50 per cent of the merchantable timber on the area embraced therein shall be cut within the year.

To determine the scope of permits under this act, in shaping the same to meet the needs of those engaged in developing the resources of the country, while at the same time endeavoring to effectually close the door against all speculative use of public timber, has involved the consideration of numerous questions arising in connection with the matter in various localities. In consequence of this fact and for the added reason that the majority of the applications submitted have been found so irregular as to necessitate considerable correspondence in connection with amending the same, comparatively few permits have, as yet, been submitted to the Department for approval.

I am of the opinion, however, that the practical operation, thus far,

of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1093), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the cutting of timber from nonmineral public lands in certain States and the Territory of Utah and district of Alaska, for use within the State, Territory, or district where cut, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, justifies the conclusion that a law of this nature is in a line with the needs of the public and must result in great benefit when put into full operation. As stated in my last annual report, however, it requires to be amended to apply to all the public land States and Territories. And I am further of the opinion that there should be no distinction made therein between mineral and nonmineral public lands.

The rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, May 5, 1891, under the act in question, are not as yet thoroughly understood and appreciated by the people and those engaged in the lumbering interests; and therefore the effects thereof have not been felt to an extent which will enable them to realize the full benefits therefrom. This is owing in some measure to the difficulties encountered in arriving at and establishing a definite line of policy in the issuance of permits, which would apply with equal force to all applicants, provide for the judicious and economic use of such timber as may be required to supply public necessities, and at the same time protect the timber from unnecessary waste, and preserve such as may be essential for the conservation of the water supply and the necessities of the future.

The greatest drawback, however, to the early and full operation of the law, and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder, has resulted from the lack of machinery to carry it into effect. Congress has, in fact, enacted a law which should, and doubtless will be, eventually, of great public benefit, but it has made no provision whatever for carrying said law into effect; and the strenuous efforts made by this office, through the limited force of special agents at its command, who, prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1891, had already more work on hand than they could properly attend to, has had rather a depressing effect than otherwise. The law is a new departure altogether from anything that has been attempted heretofore, and its intents and purposes are greatly misunderstood. This office has been deluged with letters on the subject from all quarters, showing how great and widespread is the misconception of the extent and purposes of the act.

To attempt to educate the people in the matter through correspondence is a laborious and tedious mode of proceeding, and at the best will give but little satisfaction. What is imperatively needed is a permanent force of not less than twenty special agents to devote their entire time and attention to the work, to the exclusion of all other business; first, in promulgating and explaining the intents and effects of the law and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder, and advising the people as to the necessary steps to be taken to secure permits; and next, in examining and reporting upon the applications for permits filed in

this office. After permits are granted, the services of the agents will be required to visit the lands covered thereby, from time to time, and ascertain whether or not the conditions, restrictions and limitations prescribed in the permits are strictly complied with; as upon this, the results of the granted privileges, whether for good or evil, will largely depend.

The settlement, growth, and prosperity of the great Western States depends in a large measure upon the question as to whether or not the people who are now there, and whose number is daily, I may say hourly, being augmented by the arrival of home-seekers from the overcrowded Eastern States, can procure the requisite timber and timber products for the erection of houses to live in, barns and other buildings for their stock and farm products, fences for their fields, fuel for their firesides, and such other timber products as are essential to enable them to perfect their homes and live upon and develop the resources of the public lands selected by them for settlement purposes. Timber, lumber, and other timber products are an absolute necessity for these purposes, and for the development of the mineral and other natural resources of the Western States, and to deny the people in any locality such use of the public timber, simply means to dwarf and retard the growth of that section until such necessities can be obtained.

The issuance of permits to cut such timber under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1093), and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder May 5, 1891, by the Secretary of the Interior, must of necessity greatly encourage and promote healthy settlements in the States and Territory named in the act; and the conditions, restrictions, and limitations prescribed in the form of permit issued, should provide ample safeguards against wanton waste, or the use of the public timber for any other purpose than to supply the actual necessities of the people, and also against any encroachment by parties holding permits, upon the rights and privileges of bona fide settlers.

An unfortunate circumstance connected with the permit system, in so far as the States of Idaho and Montana are concerned, is the fact that the greater portion of the available public timber land in said States is unsurveyed, and within the granted limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which company has filed protests against the issuance of permits by the Government to cut timber from any of said lands until the same are surveyed and the odd sections set apart to the railroad. After full consideration, the Department decided that the protests are well taken, and the Government can not lawfully authorize the removal of any timber from said lands. By this action of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the decision of the supreme court of Montana, in case of *United States vs. Northern Pacific Railroad*, the Government is virtually prohibited from exercising any jurisdiction or control over about two-thirds of the public timber lands in said States (unsurveyed public lands within the limits of grant to the Northern

Pacific Railroad), as it can neither issue permits to cut timber therefrom, nor can it prevent the railroad company from cutting timber on said lands, or maintain a suit for trespass against any person or corporation for cutting such timber. The Government and the people, so far as concerns any rights and privileges or jurisdiction over the lands referred to, are absolutely at the mercy of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and there appears to be no redress therefor, or relief therefrom, unless Congress will appropriate sufficient money and provide for the official survey of said lands.

In conclusion I desire to draw attention to the fact that the operation as a whole of all the laws at present in force respecting timber on public lands is far from satisfactory.

As shown, the present and pressing necessities of those engaged in developing the resources of the country, make it a matter of unquestioned necessity to place an immediate and adequate supply of public timber within proper reach; while, on the other hand, a provisional care for the wants of future generations renders equally obligatory effective measures towards the reservation of great portions of the public forests in the interest of proper conservation of the water supply and for other climatic and economic reasons. Neither of these leading interests is fully met by existing legislation, which is apparent when it is borne in mind that the statutes which have been for years in force are many of them, as shown in my last annual report, objectionable, if not practically inoperative; while, as regards more recent legislation, the benefits conferred by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1093), are, as indicated above, not sufficiently general and far reaching in their operation, and the enactment in the interest of forest reservations falls short of providing for the administration of such specific reserves as may be from time to time created thereunder.

A general law on the subject of public forests is unquestionably demanded which shall make adequate provision in respect to both forest reservation and the cutting and removal of timber to supply the public necessities, and shall also repeal all existing acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof.

As regards the leading features of such an act, I am of the opinion that the same should be in a line with the following general suggestions:

Provision should be made for the immediate reservation of all public lands bearing forests or timber, except for entry under the homestead and mining laws.

Individual settlers, farmers, locators of mines, etc., should be authorized to procure from the public timber lands such timber as may be imperatively needed to supply their actual personal necessities for fuel, buildings, fences, and the improvements of their claims.

The cutting or removing of public timber should be prohibited for purposes of transportation or exportation, or for sale or disposal, or for any other use or purpose whatever, except as above stated, or under

laws enacted and rules and regulations prescribed by the local legislature of the State or Territory in which the timber is located, or unless a permit to cut timber has first been procured from the Secretary of the Interior.

A penalty should be provided for wasting or destroying timber growing or being on public lands, whether by fire, felling, or otherwise, with the provision attached that, of all sums collected as fines, penalties, or damages under the act, one-half shall be paid to the informer, if any, and the other half to the school fund of the county or counties in which the offense was committed.

In my opinion, the passage of a general act of this nature will effectually dispose of all material questions relating to forest reservations and the cutting and removing of timber from public lands, and render further legislation on the subject unnecessary.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL GRANTS.

I. SWAMP LANDS.

In the adjustment of claims for swamp lands in place and swamp-land indemnity twelve special agents were employed in the field during a portion of the year, examining lands and holding hearings to determine the true character of the tracts alleged to be swamp lands.

During the past year claims for land in place were reported to this office under the acts of September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, to the amount of 29,954.92 acres, which increases the aggregate selections since the passage of the swamp-land grants to 80,271,541.13 acres.

Lists of swamp lands embracing 147,446.52 acres have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, to the several States, during the year. Of this amount 1,629.26 acres were approved and certified under the act of March 2, 1849, which grant applies only to the State of Louisiana, and which approval and certification have the force and effect of a patent. The total quantity approved since the dates of the grants is 59,520,313.49 acres.

Patents embracing 176,097.98 acres were issued, making the total acreage of swamp lands patented under the acts of September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, and approved and certified under the act of March 2, 1849, 57,168,362.36 acres.

Claims of the States to swamp lands in place have been rejected during the year to the extent of 280,799.37 acres, the largest quantity in any one year since the dates of the grants.

Owing to the lapse of time since the passage of the grant, and the disposal of the greater portion of the claims, as well as of the numerous conflicting entries and resulting contests the work of adjusting the swamp-land claims has been more difficult and laborious and a smaller showing must be expected from year to year. The only States in which large claims are now pending are Arkansas, California, Florida, and

Minnesota, and special efforts are being made with a view to their speedy adjustment.

During the year claims for swamp-land indemnity under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, were acted upon in a large number of cases, but only \$17,513.16 were allowed on 19,895.02 acres, as cash indemnity, making a total of \$1,599,365.26 paid to the several States since the passage of the indemnity acts. There was also patented to two States, 1,220 acres as land indemnity for swamp lands located with warrants or scrip. Claims for swamp-land indemnity were held for rejection during the year on about 250,000 acres; of this quantity the rejections had become final at the close of the year as to 63,249.60 acres.

Under the regulations of September 19, 1891 (13 L. D. 301), certificates and waivers evidencing the fact that the claims of the following-named counties have been completed, have been received and accepted, viz: *Illinois*, counties of Menard, McLean, Champaign. *Iowa*, counties of Webster, Grundy, Dallas, Marshall, Bremer, Howard, and Linn.

The adjustment of the claims of the above-named counties is progressing with all possible dispatch.

II.—SCHOOL AND EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

The selections pending on June 30, 1892, aggregate 1,093,168.52 acres. This indicates an increase of selections in the quantity of 190,310.79 acres over those pending a year previous, but it does not indicate that the work is farther in arrears. On the contrary, much progress has been made in the disposal of selections of old standing by approval or cancellation. The work pending is mostly of current character, and its increase in volume is attributable to the recent admission of six new States having grants to adjust, and the consequent increase of new selections.

SCHOOL LANDS IN OKLAHOMA.

Congress, by the thirty-sixth section of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 U. S. Stat., 1053), provided:

That the school lands reserved in the Territory of Oklahoma by this and former acts of Congress may be leased for a period not exceeding three years for the benefit of the school fund of said Territory by the governor thereof, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Agreeably with your instructions of March 13, 1891, this office, on March 19, 1891, submitted regulations for carrying the above-quoted statute into effect, which were adopted by the Department and communicated to the governor of Oklahoma on March 20, 1891. These regulations provided that the leasing should be restricted to 160 acres in any one lease, and limited as to time to periods not exceeding three years; and it was prescribed that—

Any moneys received by the governor on account of rents of such lands shall be accounted for and deposited as public moneys according to law. (Title XL, Revised Statutes.)

In submitting these regulations attention was called to the lack of an appropriation for necessary clerk hire and other expenses, exclusive of the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Territory, no part of which, perhaps, could be spared. However, the governor proceeded with the leasing of the school lands in the country opened to entry in 1889, and on advertising for bids, gave notice to the county clerks generally in transmitting his advertisements for publication that the advertisements would have to be published as "news"—that there was no fund out of which such advertisement could be paid.

Up to May 5, 1891, correspondence with the governor relative to the leasing was conducted with the head of the Department. On that date a large amount of correspondence, requiring action, having accumulated, and nearly five hundred leases being on file for approval by you in accordance with the regulations above-mentioned, you placed the leasing under the charge of this office in the following language:

It will be necessary for you to take these Oklahoma lands within your jurisdiction, and among the rest these school lands; and hereafter correspondence in regard thereto will be referred to you directly.

The correspondence theretofore had with the governor developed the fact that the regulation requiring that the moneys derived from the leasing be deposited as public moneys in the Treasury of the United States did not, upon reflection, meet with your views as to the true intent of the law, and on June 9, 1891, upon giving further instructions to the governor I directed that the moneys be placed to the credit of the school fund in the custody of the Territorial treasurer, who, if necessary, should give additional bond to protect the fund.

In accordance with the instructions of the Assistant Secretary, dated July 17, 1891, based on a recommendation from this office, additional instructions to the governor were given under date of August 3, 1891, approved by the Acting Secretary on August 21, 1891, the principal regulations embodied therein being that—

(1) The money, after deduction of the necessary expenses incurred in the leasing, must be treated as a part of the Territorial school fund, and be placed to the credit of said fund in the custody of the Territorial treasurer to be appropriated as the legislature may enact.

(2) All necessary expenses of purchasing records and stationery, and for clerk hire and advertising, will be paid out of the fund obtained from the leasing. After deposits shall have been made with the treasurer, they must be allowed to remain with him as indicated under the first head hereof.

As a result of these regulations, the leasing has been put upon a working basis. An office room has been rented by the governor, a clerk employed, and a suitable record of the leases obtained, and the purchase of necessary stationery, blanks, and office furniture, including a typewriter, has been authorized. The regulations required that a full report of all moneys received, expended, and deposited, be made at the end of each calendar year, and I am unadvised at the present time of the total amount of money received from the lessees, but on January

29, 1892, the acting governor reported that (omitting the figures as to a few items of expense to be paid, not involving large amounts) out of \$12,482.31 received, \$11,093.90 had been deposited with the treasurer, and \$738.66 remained on hand. Since then the school lands in the former Sac and Fox, Iowa, and Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Reservations, have been exposed to leasing, and a large portion of them have been leased at rentals ranging from \$25 to over \$100 per year.

Some deferred payments of the yearly rental became due July 18th 1892; other notes will come due in December of this year, and on January 1, 1893, and so on. Besides, on May 28, 1892, the governor, agreeably with his earnest recommendation that the school lands in the Arapaho and Cheyenne country, opened to settlement in April last, be leased at an early day, was authorized to proceed in accordance with his recommendation. Thus it will be seen that a large increase of the Territorial school fund from cash payments, and payments of notes by the lessees, may be expected in the near future, and when the Cherokee Strip shall have been opened to settlement the work, which is now continuous in character, will be of great magnitude. This leads me to the recommendation I am about to make:

Upon careful consideration of the whole subject of the leasing of these lands, I have come to the conclusion that the Land Department of the General Government should not be charged with the supervision of the work. As the statute of 1891, above quoted, has been construed, it has become the duty of this office, not only to supervise the leasing in a general way under your instructions, but to pass upon the correctness and completeness of each lease preparatory to approval by you, conduct a large amount of correspondence with the governor and individuals respecting the leasing, and pass upon estimates of expenses.

The duty is a new one, and the work is not of the same character as that imposed upon this office by general law, to wit, the exercise of the duties pertaining to the survey and disposal of the public lands and the adjudication of private land claims. Heretofore, the officers under the direction of this office, besides inspectors and special agents, were the surveyors-general and registers and receivers of district land offices, who exercise functions exclusively national in character; but by this law and the regulations adopted thereunder, an officer clothed with gubernatorial powers is placed under my direction as to certain of his duties, and notwithstanding my endeavors to place the work on a proper footing and conduct it with due liberality, I have found that, unacquainted, as such officers usually are, with the business methods of such a bureau as this and embarrassed by a vast increase of business as the result of the legislation in question, the executive officers of the Territory have not always understood necessary regulations, and in some instances have seemed disposed to regard the decisions of this office as unwarranted and oppressive. The situation is an anomaly in the history of the land administration of the Government, and should not, in my opinion, continue.

Other considerations, also, have convinced me that it would be better that the leasing of these lands be taken from the jurisdiction of this office and placed exclusively under Territorial control; and to illustrate my position, I will mention certain questions which have arisen. On the 21st of last February, the governor presented for consideration the difficulties in the way of obtaining possession of the premises in cases of forfeiture of such leases under their terms, and of making available the clause in the leases providing for sale, by the party of the first part, of the improvements and growing crops on the lands, in the event of such forfeiture. It appears that the sureties in the leases first granted authorized the attorney-general of the Territory to confess judgment in case of such forfeiture, but failed to file a certain affidavit required in such cases by general section 4617 of the compiled laws of Oklahoma, but recently such affidavits have been required of the sureties. In my letter of April 29, 1892, in reply, it was stated, relative to the leases granted in 1891, that there being no Congressional or Territorial legislation to meet the difficulty, the Territory would appear to be without adequate authority for regular legal procedure, and in conclusion, I said—

This is a matter that directly involves the interests of the Territory, into the treasury of which the funds derived from the leasing are deposited to be expended as its legislature may direct, and it is for the legislature to see that ample statutory authority is conferred to enforce the terms of the contracts with the lessees.

So far as the new leases are concerned, it is apprehended that judgment may be confessed by the attorney-general, as the makers of the notes are now required not only to authorize him so to do, but to file the affidavit referred to above; but the legislature, in its discretion, might provide a more simple and direct method of procedure, and certainly the whole subject, including the matter of defraying necessary expenses, would as above stated, appear to be one calling for the action of that body.

Cases have arisen where the lessees, having bid a large yearly rental to save their homes already established on the lands, have found it impossible to make payment when due. Some of these cases present equities and involve great hardship, yet under the law as it exists, I have concluded that I am without legal authority to authorize the governor to release the lessees in part from their obligations; that the notes are the property of the Territory and not of the General Government, and that lessees seeking relief must apply to the Territorial legislature.

In view of the foregoing, I most earnestly recommend the enactment by Congress of supplemental or amendatory legislation placing the leasing and the office property acquired out of the funds derived therefrom exclusively under the control of the Territorial legislature, with a proviso that for a reasonable time, for said legislature to provide by law for the leasing, it shall remain under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior; and should you concur in this recommendation I would request that it be brought to the attention of Congress in such manner as you may deem proper.

PERSONNEL OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

In connection with existing conditions as affecting the General Land Office, it may be interesting to note the various changes that have taken place in the personnel of the office from its creation in 1812 down to the present time. From 1812 to March 3, 1849, the General Land Office was under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the latter date it was transferred, by act of Congress creating a "Home Department," to the control of the Secretary of the Interior. By an act approved April 25, 1812, the sum of \$2,250 was appropriated as compensation to the Commissioner for the current year, and the further sum of \$7,000 was appropriated for compensation of such clerks as were deemed necessary—a total appropriation of \$9,250 for the Department for the year 1812.

Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, was the first Commissioner, his commission bearing date of May 7, 1812. In 1814, under the administration of Hon. Josiah Meigs, of Georgia, we find the number of employés of the Department to be 13, and the total appropriation for this year to be \$12,410. September 11, 1822, the Hon. John McLean, of Ohio, was appointed to succeed Mr. Meigs, who had served as Commissioner eight years, the longest term any one Commissioner has as yet served. During Mr. McLean's administration there were employed 25 clerks in the office, with an appropriation for the year 1822 of \$26,250. The Hon. George Graham, of the District of Columbia, succeeded Mr. McLean June 26, 1823, and continued in office till September 30, 1830, when the Hon. Elijah Hayward, of Ohio, was appointed, when we find the office force to consist of 20 clerks and the appropriation for this year to be \$23,500. July 24, 1835, the Hon. Ethan A. Brown, of Ohio, succeeded Mr. Hayward, and was in turn succeeded by the Hon. James Whitcomb, of Indiana, on the 21st of October, 1836. July 3, 1841, the Hon. Elisha M. Huntington, of Indiana, entered upon the duties of Commissioner and was succeeded in regular order by the Hon. Thomas H. Blake, of Indiana, May 19, 1842; the Hon. James Shields, of Illinois, April 16, 1845; the Hon. Richard M. Young, of Illinois, January 6, 1847, and the Hon. Justin Butterfield, of Illinois, July 1, 1849. It was during Mr. Butterfield's term of office that the change was effected transferring the General Land Office from the Secretary of the Treasury to the "Home Department," or the Department of the Interior, at which time there were employed in the office 77 clerks, and the appropriation of this year amounted to \$100,115.75.

It was in this year, 1849, that Abraham Lincoln became an applicant, for the first and only time in his life, for an appointment to office. Having closed his term in Congress and declining a reëlection, he was urged by a large number of his friends in the West, particularly in Illinois, to apply to President Taylor for the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office, it being thought that this position should

be filled by one acquainted with the land law of the West, and who was alive to the growing needs of that section. Mr. Lincoln accordingly applied for the office, but was unsuccessful, Mr. Justin Butterfield, a prominent member of the Chicago bar, being the candidate selected and appointed. Mr. Butterfield was succeeded September 16, 1852, by the Hon. John Wilson, of the District of Columbia, who was succeeded by the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, August 8, 1855, who, thirty years later, was elected Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Hendricks was succeeded, October 13, 1859, by the Hon. Samuel A. Smith, of Tennessee, who in turn was succeeded by the Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, of the District of Columbia, February 23, 1860. This Mr. Wilson was a brother of the Hon. John Wilson, who was Commissioner in 1852, and who entered public life as a messenger to the Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1816. He was also chief clerk of the office under the Hon. Samuel A. Smith in 1859, and upon his retirement from the Commissionership in 1861 he was again appointed chief clerk, a position he held till 1866, when he was reappointed Commissioner. March 19, 1861, the Hon. James M. Edmunds, of Michigan, was appointed Commissioner, and he was succeeded September 1, 1866, by the Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, as recited above. Mr. J. S. Wilson remained in office till February 4, 1871, when the Hon. Willis Drummond, of Iowa, was appointed. Mr. Drummond was succeeded by the Hon. Samuel S. Burdett, of Missouri, July 1, 1874, who in turn was succeeded by the Hon. James A. Williamson, of Iowa, June 24, 1876; by the Hon. N. C. McFarland, of Kansas, June 17, 1881; by the Hon. W. A. J. Sparks, of Illinois, March 26, 1885; by the Hon. S. M. Stockslager, of Indiana, March 27, 1888; by the Hon. Lewis A. Groff, of Nebraska, September 16, 1889, and on the 31st of March, 1891, the present Commissioner took charge of the office, which employed on above date 418 clerks, and for which was appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1892, the sum of \$546,250.

The personnel of the General Land Office so far as regards the large number of subordinates is now within the classified service under existing laws.

PROMOTIONS BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

On the 4th of December, 1891, the President directed that your Department devise and put in operation a plan for keeping an efficiency record of all persons within the classified service with a view to placing promotions wholly upon the basis of merit.

Under said direction you caused to be prepared a book for the respective bureaus of your Department, in which a form was prescribed for keeping a daily journal of all those elements that are covered by the terms "faithfulness and efficiency" of the employés thereof, and assigning to each element a relative weight according to its value.

Each of the divisions of this Bureau was furnished with one of these books, and, considering the unavoidable complications arising from the

intricacies of the system, its wide departure from long established usages, and the varying and often conflicting judgments of the several heads of divisions as to their duties and obligations in the premises, I am fully convinced that honest and intelligent care and discretion have been exercised in rewarding the clerks who have faithfully and properly performed their duties, and thereby contrasting the record of those who have endeavored to shirk them, or who from lack of endeavor or ability have been unable to successfully compete.

On the 2d of February, 1892, you appointed a general board of promotions for the Department, with an auxiliary member from each of the bureaus thereof. This board proceeded to formulate a system of rules and regulations governing the promotions of employés in the classified service of the Department, which were approved by you February 18, 1892.

The system provided for voluntary competitive written examinations to be held by the Board of Promotions, based upon the efficiency of such clerks as might apply for examination as shown by the record aforesaid, and also to a limited extent on their length of service and experience in the Department, in military, or naval service. It was wisely provided that the examinations for promotions should be practical in character and relate principally to the work assigned by law and custom and performed in the bureau of the Department in which the competitor might be employed, or in which a vacancy might exist.

An examination of such applicants for promotion as were upon the eligible list of this office was held in May last, and I take great pleasure in reporting that the results thereof were such as to commend the general scope of the system as adopted, and to secure its continuance in the future, with such amendments as experience and actual contact with its practical operations may suggest.

I am persuaded that the tendency of the system is towards a higher development of self-reliance and self-esteem among the clerks. It effectually debars them from dependence upon outside influence for promotion, and places it, as aptly suggested by the President, "wholly upon the basis of merit."

Moreover, as the examinations under the the present system are necessarily general in their nature, comprehending important features of work assignable to the different divisions and subdivisions, of a given bureau, the tendency will be towards a more general knowledge by the clerks of the work of the entire Bureau, and thus avoid the annoyances and delays which have hitherto attended the transfer of employes, under the exigencies of the service, to other and equally important duties.

THE INADEQUATE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

I desire in this report again to call attention to the inadequacy of the accommodations now afforded to the General Land Office for its great and extending business, and for the care and preservation of its important records.

This matter was fully treated of in my annual report of September 23, 1891, page 61 *et seq.*

I respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be called to this subject, and that the views therein given with regard to the need of a suitable building to be erected for the accommodation of this office and its records in a safe and suitable manner may be presented in the proper quarter in such way as to bring about, if practicable, a speedy realization of the object sought.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE

BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

BY DIVISIONS AND IN SURVEYING DISTRICTS,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

IN THE OFFICE OF THE DEAN

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DETAILED STATEMENT.

A detailed statement of the work performed in the General Land Office and surveying districts during the year is given under the following heads:

1. B. Recorder's division.
2. C. Public lands division.
3. D. Private land claims division.
4. E. Surveying division.
5. F. Railroad division.
6. G. Preëemption division.
7. H. Contest division.
8. K. Swamp-land division.
9. L. Drafting division.
10. M. Accounts division.
11. N. Mineral division.
12. P. Special service division.
13. Report of surveyor-general of Arizona.
14. Report of surveyor-general of California.
15. Report of surveyor-general of Colorado.
16. Report of surveyor-general of Florida.
17. Report of surveyor-general of Idaho.
18. Report of surveyor-general of Louisiana.
19. Report of surveyor-general of Minnesota.
20. Report of surveyor-general of Montana.
21. Report of surveyor-general of North Dakota.
22. Report of surveyor-general of Nevada.
23. Report of surveyor-general of New Mexico.
24. Report of surveyor-general of Oregon.
25. Report of surveyor-general of South Dakota.
26. Report of surveyor-general of Utah.
27. Report of surveyor-general of Washington.
28. Report of surveyor-general of Wyoming.

DETAILED STATEMENT

A detailed statement of the work performed in the District of Columbia during the year 1907 is given under the following headings:

1. General Administration
2. Public Health
3. Police Department
4. Fire Department
5. Department of Public Works
6. Department of Public Safety
7. Department of Public Education
8. Department of Public Welfare
9. Department of Public Finance
10. Department of Public Lands
11. Department of Public Buildings
12. Department of Public Utilities
13. Department of Public Transportation
14. Department of Public Parks and Recreation
15. Department of Public Art and Monuments
16. Department of Public History and Archaeology
17. Department of Public Library and Museum
18. Department of Public Printing and Stationery
19. Department of Public Information
20. Department of Public Relations
21. Department of Public Affairs
22. Department of Public Opinion
23. Department of Public Policy
24. Department of Public Legislation
25. Department of Public Administration
26. Department of Public Management
27. Department of Public Finance
28. Department of Public Lands
29. Department of Public Buildings
30. Department of Public Utilities
31. Department of Public Transportation
32. Department of Public Parks and Recreation
33. Department of Public Art and Monuments
34. Department of Public History and Archaeology
35. Department of Public Library and Museum
36. Department of Public Printing and Stationery
37. Department of Public Information
38. Department of Public Relations
39. Department of Public Affairs
40. Department of Public Opinion
41. Department of Public Policy
42. Department of Public Legislation
43. Department of Public Administration
44. Department of Public Management
45. Department of Public Finance
46. Department of Public Lands
47. Department of Public Buildings
48. Department of Public Utilities
49. Department of Public Transportation
50. Department of Public Parks and Recreation
51. Department of Public Art and Monuments
52. Department of Public History and Archaeology
53. Department of Public Library and Museum
54. Department of Public Printing and Stationery
55. Department of Public Information
56. Department of Public Relations
57. Department of Public Affairs
58. Department of Public Opinion
59. Department of Public Policy
60. Department of Public Legislation
61. Department of Public Administration
62. Department of Public Management
63. Department of Public Finance
64. Department of Public Lands
65. Department of Public Buildings
66. Department of Public Utilities
67. Department of Public Transportation
68. Department of Public Parks and Recreation
69. Department of Public Art and Monuments
70. Department of Public History and Archaeology
71. Department of Public Library and Museum
72. Department of Public Printing and Stationery
73. Department of Public Information
74. Department of Public Relations
75. Department of Public Affairs
76. Department of Public Opinion
77. Department of Public Policy
78. Department of Public Legislation
79. Department of Public Administration
80. Department of Public Management
81. Department of Public Finance
82. Department of Public Lands
83. Department of Public Buildings
84. Department of Public Utilities
85. Department of Public Transportation
86. Department of Public Parks and Recreation
87. Department of Public Art and Monuments
88. Department of Public History and Archaeology
89. Department of Public Library and Museum
90. Department of Public Printing and Stationery
91. Department of Public Information
92. Department of Public Relations
93. Department of Public Affairs
94. Department of Public Opinion
95. Department of Public Policy
96. Department of Public Legislation
97. Department of Public Administration
98. Department of Public Management
99. Department of Public Finance
100. Department of Public Lands

B.—RECORDER.

Work performed in Division B during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Letters pending July 1, 1891.....	167	
Letters received during the year.....	20,180	
		20,347
Letters answered.....	10,018	
Letters examined and requiring no answer.....	9,431	
Letters referred to other divisions.....	756	
		20,205
Letters pending June 30, 1892.....		142
Letters written.....		19,040
Pages of record covered by letters written.....		7,967
Circulars sent out.....		968
Attorneys' cards received and answered.....		12,421
Certified copies furnished from patent records.....		3,113
Fees for same.....		\$6,577.65

Agricultural patents.

Cases pending July 1, 1891.....	8,271	
Cases received for patenting	88,723	
		96,944
Cases patented as follows:		
Cash patents.....	52,039	
Homestead patents.....	39,907	
Timber-culture patents	3,462	
Military patents	475	
Agricultural college scrip	18	
Supreme Court scrip.....	17	
Surveyor-general's scrip	397	
Sioux half-breed scrip	9	
Valentine scrip.....	18	
Dodge scrip.....	1	
Cherokee scrip.....	2	
Special act of Congress, 1890	30	
Red Lake and Pembina scrip.....	5	
		96,380
Approximating 15,420,800 acres of lands patented. Cases approved and awaiting patent June 30, 1892 (approximating 98,240 acres).....		614
Patents transmitted.....		104,749
Indian patents written.....		172
Indian patents recorded and examined for Division D.....		2,318
Also miscellaneous work (copying and typewriting) for other divisions..		
Number of clerks for the year ending June 30, 1891.....		63
Number of clerks for the year ending June 30, 1892.....		49

Condition of bounty-land business, under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1892.

Grade of warrants.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
Act of 1847:						
160 acres.....	80,681	12,908,960	79,123	12,659,680	1,558	249,280
40 acres.....	7,583	303,320	7,086	283,440	497	19,880
Total	88,264	13,212,280	86,209	12,943,120	2,055	269,160
Act of 1850:						
160 acres.....	27,443	4,390,880	26,876	4,300,160	567	90,720
80 acres.....	57,714	4,617,120	56,367	4,509,360	1,347	108,760
40 acres.....	103,976	4,159,040	100,796	4,031,840	3,180	127,200
Total	189,133	13,167,040	184,039	12,841,360	5,094	326,680
Act of 1852:						
160 acres.....	1,222	195,520	1,195	191,200	27	4,320
80 acres.....	1,699	135,920	1,666	133,280	33	2,640
40 acres.....	9,070	362,800	8,884	355,360	186	7,440
Total	11,991	694,240	11,745	679,840	246	14,400
Act of 1855:						
160 acres.....	115,286	18,445,760	110,148	17,623,680	5,138	822,080
120 acres.....	97,037	11,644,440	90,938	10,912,560	6,099	731,880
100 acres.....	6	600	5	500	1	100
80 acres.....	49,466	3,957,280	48,219	3,857,520	1,247	99,760
60 acres.....	359	21,540	315	18,900	44	2,640
40 acres.....	541	21,640	466	18,640	75	3,000
10 acres.....	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total	262,700	34,091,310	250,094	32,431,830	12,606	1,659,480

SUMMARY.

Act 1847.....	88,264	13,212,280	86,209	12,943,120	2,055	269,160
" 1850.....	189,133	13,167,040	184,039	12,841,360	5,094	326,680
" 1852.....	11,991	694,240	11,745	679,840	246	14,400
" 1855.....	262,700	34,091,310	250,094	32,431,830	12,606	1,659,480
Total	552,088	61,164,870	532,087	58,896,150	20,001	2,269,720

C.—PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION.

In this division are posted in tract books, wherein space is allowed for each smallest surveyed legal subdivision which has heretofore been or is now a part of the public domain, notations showing descriptions of all the entries, filings, selections, grants, reservations, and restorations of public lands, as well as cancellations thereof, either by relinquishment or by the action of this office. This division has, therefore, charge of the permanent tract-book record of all claims to the public lands and must needs note on tract books all contests and conflicts or anything pertaining to or affecting the status of any described tracts to the end that the status of all lands patented, pending, or undisposed of may appear.

It devolves also upon this division to examine the greater portion of the entries made with regard to the regularity of the application papers and qualifications of applicants and to furnish the status, showing any apparent conflicts, at the date of posting of all entries, selections, filings, and applications that are referred to other divisions for final action. All homestead entries on which final proof is made, or such as are commuted to cash under the different laws, private cash, soldiers' additional, and various other classes of entries are finally adjudicated and passed to patent by this division.

And in all cases where any question of right to land is to be adjudicated by other divisions, the status of tracts involved must be obtained from the tract-book records. Such information is furnished by this division on status cards, showing any unexpired filings, entries, or claims that appear of record as against, or claims to tracts in question, which requires the most careful examination of tract books in each case. Some 46,000 status cards have thus been prepared during the fiscal year by this division as an aid for the completion of work of other divisions.

In addition there is a great deal of miscellaneous and important work done by this division which has recently been greatly augmented by the opening up to homestead entry of vast areas of ceded Indian lands, and lands restored to the public domain from a state of reservation imposed by railroad grants, reservoir sites, and military reservations, etc., causing various questions to arise as to legal rights accruing under the special laws governing the disposal of lands under the different acts, and instructions relative to such restorations, and involves decisions in the complicated questions arising under them covering the nicest points of law in cases where new rulings are requisite.

The following table shows the entries, locations, selections, and filings by classes received in this division during each of the three years preceding June 30, 1892.

Entries, locations, selections, and filings, by classes, received in the Division of Public Lands for posting and examination during the three years subsequent to June 30, 1889.

ENTRIES AND SELECTIONS.

Year ending June 30, 1890.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.
FINAL ENTRIES.		
Final homesteads.....	33,475	4,017,000
Coal, cash.....	287	45,760
Commuted, cash.....	9,826	1,179,120
Soldiers' additional homesteads.....	386	30,880
Timber culture.....	2,689	430,240
Desert land.....	1,669	534,080
Indian homesteads.....	64	10,240
Timber and stone.....	4,056	648,960
Warrant and scrip locations.....	344	55,040
Private, cash.....	1,041	166,560
Graduation, cash.....		
June 15, 1880.....	141	22,560
Indian, cash.....	1,909	305,440
Preëmption, cash.....	18,426	2,211,120
Town sites.....	2	320
Mineral entries.....	742	14,840
Miscellaneous.....	5,196	623,520
Total.....	80,253	10,295,680
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.		
Homesteads.....	53,236	6,388,320
Desert land.....	4,197	1,343,040
Timber culture.....	17,723	2,835,680
Total.....	75,156	10,567,040
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.		
Final entries.....	80,253	10,295,680
Original entries.....	75,156	10,567,040
Aggregate.....	155,409	20,862,720

Year ending June 30, 1891.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.
FINAL ENTRIES.		
Final homesteads.....	30,451	3,654,120
Coal, cash.....	98	15,680
Commuted, cash.....	5,667	680,040
Soldiers' additional homesteads.....	115	9,200
Timber culture.....	3,865	618,400
Desert land.....	2,741	877,120
Indian homesteads.....	11	1,760
Timber and stone.....	1,734	277,440
Warrant and scrip locations.....	573	91,680
Private, cash.....	694	111,040
Graduation, cash.....	3	480
June 15, 1880.....	40	6,400
Indian, cash.....	1,482	237,120
Preëmption, cash.....	9,914	1,189,680
Town sites.....	5	800
Mineral entries.....	567	11,340
Miscellaneous.....	1,964	235,680
Total.....	59,924	8,017,980
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.		
Homesteads.....	36,398	4,367,760
Desert land.....	4,426	1,062,240
Timber culture.....	9,202	1,472,320
Total.....	50,026	6,902,320
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.		
Final entries.....	59,924	8,017,980
Original entries.....	50,026	6,902,320
Aggregate.....	109,950	14,920,300

Year ending June 30, 1892.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.
FINAL ENTRIES.		
Final homesteads	25, 289	3, 559, 898
Coal, cash	50	6, 326
Commuted, cash	5, 138	767, 398
Soldiers' additional homesteads	197	5, 910
Final timber culture	4, 315	667, 715
Final desert	1, 190	402, 023
Commuted timber culture	2, 615	379, 345
Indian allotments	6, 540	66, 936
Final Indian homesteads	122	13, 000
Timber and stone	1, 724	197, 540
Warrant and scrip locations	252	34, 611
Private, cash	450	15, 072
Graduation, cash	16	18, 020
Act June 15, 1880	17	2, 040
Indian, cash	3, 258	97, 467
Preëemption, cash	6, 603	913, 783
Town site	12	1, 637
Mineral entries	1, 330	36, 770
Miscellaneous	1, 748	192, 200
Total	60, 866	7, 377, 691
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.		
Homesteads	55, 113	6, 613, 560
Desert land	2, 219	510, 120
Timber culture	640	76, 800
Total	57, 972	7, 200, 480
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.		
Final entries	60, 866	7, 377, 691
Original entries	57, 972	7, 200, 480
Aggregate	118, 838	14, 578, 171

FINAL RECAPITULATION.**GRAND TOTAL FOR THREE YEARS SUBSEQUENT TO JUNE 30, 1889.**

	Number of entries.	Number of acres.
Final entries	201, 043	25, 691, 351
Original entries	183, 154	24, 669, 840
Total	384, 197	50, 361, 191

Total number of final entries pending, received, and disposed of by this division since June 30, 1889.

Final entries.	On hand and received.	Unexamined at close of year.	Examined and disposed of in 3 years.
Pending June 30, 1889	92, 973	92, 973	.....
Received to June 30, 1890	80, 253	.....	.....
Pending June 30, 1890 .....	.....	64, 184	.....
Received to June 30, 1891	59, 924	.....	.....
Pending June 30, 1891 .....	.....	40, 922	.....
Received to June 30, 1892	60, 866	.....	.....
Pending June 30, 1892 .....	.....	10, 783	.....
Total	294, 016	10, 783	283, 233

WORK PERFORMED IN THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC LANDS. DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.

Letters pending June 30, 1891	2, 945
Letters received during the year	41, 990
Total	44, 935

Letters disposed of:

Letters answered	17,480
Letters filed (inclosures with entry papers)	18,582
Letters referred to other divisions	7,202
Total	43,266
Balance pending June 30, 1892	1,671
Letters and decisions written	31,505
Appeals transmitted to Secretary	682
Secretary's decisions promulgated	334
Report on Indian homesteads to Secretary, pages	340
Report on Indian homesteads for Indian Bureau, pages	130
Certified copies made	164
Fees for same	\$198.31
Pages of typewriting	8,271
Pages of copying	3,596
Pages of letters and decisions, press copied	48,092
Pages of recording	1,881
Repayments noted	568
Cancellations and relinquishments noted	18,337
Entries and filings posted	154,995
Final homesteads examined and approved for patenting	40,273
Final homesteads examined and suspended	8,723
Of which there have been amended and approved	4,633
Final entries, all classes, approved and sent to patent	54,551
Finals disposed of to other divisions (posted and conflicts noted)	41,563
Total finals posted and disposed of	96,114
New tract books opened for Indian lands	42
Status of tracts furnished other divisions, cards	46,072
Cases drawn for other divisions	13,300
Cases submitted to Board of Equitable Adjudication	3,850

STATUS OF POSTING.

On June 30, 1889, there were in this division 59,524 original and final entries, filings, excess receipts, and selections unposted, and since that date 487,102 have been received for posting, making in the aggregate 546,626 entries and filings of all classes. Of this entire number there remained unposted on June 30, 1892, but 9,711, of which only 1,964 were final entries. The total number of entries, filings, and selections posted since June 30, 1889, was 537,015, of which 154,995 were posted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

In addition to the foregoing, filings and selections of different kinds have been received to the number of 23,530, with an aggregate area of 2,882,400 acres.

FINAL ENTRIES PENDING.

The following table shows the number of final entries pending by classes at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

Final homestead	5,075
Coal, cash	8
Commuted cash	1,515
Soldiers' additional homesteads	176
Timber culture	363
Commuted timber culture	152
Desert land	109

Indian homesteads	27
Timber and stone	360
Warrant and scrip locations.....	327
Private, cash	957
Public sale	12
Under act of March 3, 1887.....	9
Under act of June 15, 1880.....	99
Indian, cash	511
Indian allotments.....	141
Preëmption, cash.....	402
Under act of September 29, 1890.....	477
Town sites.....	1
Under act of October 1, 1890.....	7
Mineral entries.....	16
Miscellaneous.....	39
Total	10,783

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, there were pending in this division 4,107 letters; there were received during the year 1890 49,014 letters, during the year 1891 44,013, and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, 41,990, a total of 139,124 letters, of which there remained undisposed of June 30, 1892, but 1,671, or a number representing the current receipts of two weeks.

Since June 30, 1889, 97,311 letters and decisions have been written by this division, exclusive of various reports for the honorable Secretary, which would increase the number to 98,000, which comprise in the aggregate 190,622 pages of official information, instructions, and decisions, as is shown by letterpress copy books in this division.

RULINGS.

The following are among the important rulings made during the past year:

[Commissioner Carter to register and receiver, Huron, S. Dak., August 22, 1891.]

In the case of commuted cash (proof having been rejected, and pending compliance with further requirements of this office), and although several years have elapsed and no protest nor contest appears of record,

It is held that: The encumbrance of such "title as entryman may thereby have through a sale of said land to meet taxes prior to March 1, 1888," is not thought to be such an encumbrance as is contemplated in the act of March 3, 1891. That act appears to afford relief only to those cases in which the entryman has voluntarily allowed his title to be encumbered for a valuable consideration.

Until patent for a tract of Government land has been issued, or the right to a patent has been fully acquired, the title to the same rests in the United States; it is not subject to local taxation and can not be encumbered by the local authorities by a tax sale. The purchaser of the tax certificate acquires no right except such as he may acquire through the entryman's title to the land, and if that fails he has no redress.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Rapid City, S. Dak., June 13, 1891.]

The register has no authority to designate any other officer to take a claimant's proof than the one selected by him.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Huron, S. Dak., May 22, 1891.]

A claimant can not purchase a portion of the tract entered as a timber culture under act of March 3, 1891, and make ordinary final proof on the remainder of the tract. Proof and payment must be made for the entry as an entirety.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Bismarck, N. Dak., December 5, 1890.]

Relinquishment of a tract upon which excess has been paid reinvests the United States with full and exclusive possession of the tract; and if the party should re-enter the land, he must again pay the excess. Decision affirmed by Secretary May 26, 1892.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Pierre, S. Dak., November 20, 1891.]

Sioux Indian lands, ceded. The three years mentioned in the first proviso to the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), will expire on February 10, 1893.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receive, Los Angeles, Cal., April 13, 1892.]

In case of the death of a homestead claimant, leaving a widow who never became a citizen of the United States, the devisees, if citizens of the United States, may perfect the entry and receive the title. The widow is disqualified to perfect the same, being an alien.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, La Grande, Oregon, March 9, 1892.]

Publication of notice of intention to purchase, by claimants, under act of September 29, 1890, is not required.

The right of a trustee to perfect an entry for the benefit of the devisees of a deceased claimant is recognized, said devisees being infants.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, San Francisco, Cal., September 16, 1891.]

An additional homestead entry under the act of March 2, 1889, may be allowed, although the combined area of the original and additional entries is largely in excess of 160 acres, the two entries together embracing a technical quarter section.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Alliance, Nebr., April 27, 1892.]

Soldier's minor heir can not make entry under R. S., 2307, except by guardian, where said minor is over 18 years of age and under 21, although the laws of the State recognize party 18 years of age as having attained legal majority.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, North Platte, Nebr., June 11, 1892.]

In a case where a native of the United States went to Canada and took out citizenship papers there, it is held that upon his return to the United States to live he was qualified to make homestead entry.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Oberlin, Kans., July 31, 1891.]

There is no statute that requires the claimant in timber-culture cases (proof by guardian of insane claimant) to personally participate in making the proof, although official regulations require that he should do so. I think that the requirements thereof have reference to ordinary cases, and in a case of this kind, especially in view of the act of June 8, 1880 (21 Stats., 106), governing analogous cases under the preemption and homestead laws, they should not be insisted upon.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Beaver, Okla., April, 27, 1892.]

A widow may be permitted to make a homestead entry in the "Public Land Strip," O. T., as widow of a deceased settler, and another in her own name as head of a family, on the same day.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Garden City, Kans., September 16, 1892.]

An application to make an entry under timber-culture laws is approved, although the timber-culture affidavit was made before a notary public.

It is held that an affidavit executed before any officer named in either the act of June 14, 1878, or May 26, 1890, so far as the character of the officer is concerned, is good and sufficient in law.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Oberlin, Kans., September 15, 1891.]

Final homestead proof by the guardian of an insane preemption claimant, may be accepted should the guardian change said filing into a homestead, in name of insane party, under act of June 14, 1878 (20 Stats., 113).

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Wakeeney, Kans., November 18, 1891.]

Inasmuch as one of the heirs of the deceased timber-culture entryman (the one making proof) is an actual bona fide resident of the State in which the land is located, commuted proof, on appeal, is sustained; and the purchase under the law (act of March 3, 1891) is not considered a personal privilege.

[Commissioner Carter to register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., March 8, 1892.]

You are advised that it is held by this office that a party having a right to a soldier's additional entry, under prior legislation, is not curtailed in that right by the act of August 30, 1890, but should be permitted to perfect the same without being required to make the affidavit referred to, as required of homestead applicants since that date. Therefore your rejection of the application is reversed. The affidavits heretofore required in soldier's additional entries are furnished with this application, but the affidavit which in homestead entries is required by the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095), is not furnished in this case, and in my judgment the requirement of this affidavit is not authorized by the law in cases of soldiers' additional homestead entries.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Lamar, Colo., July 14, 1891.]

Final certificate having issued and no adverse action having been taken in the case within two years thereafter—a soldier's additional entry—the same is approved under section 7, act March 3, 1891, although the original entry was abandoned, and residence and cultivation on the additional entry are not shown.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Lewiston, Idaho, July 31, 1891.]

A soldier's additional entry made by a party not entitled under section 2306, R. S., is allowed to stand, upon filing of proper affidavit, as having been made under act of March 2, 1889.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Kirwin, Kans., July 13, 1891.]

In case of an incumbrance placed upon an entry, where the mortgagee applies to be permitted to make final proof in the name of the entryman, the application is denied.

The party in interest is at liberty to attack the entry, on the ground of fraud or illegality, by pursuing the method prescribed by the rules of practice for the prosecution of contests.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Wakeeney, Kans., December 11, 1891.]

Application to transmute his filing to a homestead rejected for the reason that applicant has heretofore exhausted his right under the homestead law. He having on April 3, 1886, made homestead entry, which was commuted to cash February 27, 1888, and as his preemption claim was not initiated until October 15, 1889, he is not entitled to transmute said filing under act March 2, 1889.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Oberlin, Kans., September 21, 1891.]

An entry of record may become subject to forfeiture for failure of compliance with legal requirements, but until such forfeiture is formally declared and the entry canceled from the records, it is an appropriation of the land, and is consequently a bar to another entry.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Pierre, S. Dak., September 1, 1891.]

In cases of entries suspended by this office, but in which confirmation is claimed under the proviso to the seventh section, act of March 3, 1891, in order to defeat the claim it must appear affirmatively that notice of the suspension was served on claimant within two years from date of final receipt. Otherwise the entry must proceed to patent.

[Commissioner Carter to register and receiver, Wausau, Wis., September 18, 1891.]

The relinquishment by an Indian of a homestead entry made on a tract of land reserved by the honorable Secretary, under act of January 18, 1881, for a certain designated Winnebago Indian, leaves the tract in *statu quo*, still reserved and not subject to other entry than as specified, pending the restoration of the same by the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to J. M. St. Cyr, Wittenberg, Wis., May 18, 1892.]

Homestead entries made under act of March 3, 1875, by Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin, were brought under the provisions of act of January 18, 1881.

You are therefore advised that relinquishments by the Indians of lands so selected

and reserved are not permitted except by the consent of the honorable Secretary, nor can the tracts (reserved by Secretary's decision of September 29, 1883) be restored nor be made subject to entry by other than the identical person for whom reserved except by the action of the Department.

[Commissioner Carter to T. M. Everett, Helena, Mont., March 21, 1892.]

Proof by one party for several under R. S., 2274, can not be made unless settlement was prior to act of March 3, 1891.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to C. M. McCleary, Pratt, Wis., May 26, 1892.]

In case of an entry made by a guardian, under R. S., 2307, for minor orphan children of deceased soldier, if the land so entered is cultivated in good faith for a period of five years the law will be regarded as substantially complied with.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to John Foster, Garth, Wis., December 14, 1891.]

A party who has made a homestead entry for 80 acres of land since March 2, 1889, can not make an additional entry of 80 acres. One homestead entry subsequent to said date exhausts a party's right under the general homestead law.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to Mrs. Maggie J. Griffin, Great Falls, Mont., February 10, 1892.]

A party whose application to make homestead entry based on settlement on lands reserved for reservoir purposes was rejected by the local office may, upon the restoration of said lands to the public domain, again present the same application at the local office, and, if rejected, have the right of appeal, which would bring the matter properly before this office for a decision.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Under the act of July 5, 1884, providing for the disposal of abandoned military reservations, or portions thereof, on the public domain, certain lands have at various times been relinquished by the War Department and placed under the Interior Department for disposal in accordance with said act (23 Stats., 103), or as provided for in acts of Congress subsequent thereto.

Lists of said abandoned military reservations which have been transferred to this office for disposal are herewith presented.

Statement A shows the date of relinquishment, area, improvements, if any, and value if appraised.

Statement B shows the facts relative to location, survey, appraisal, and sale, or status of each reservation on June 30, 1892, together with status of undisposed of reservations relinquished under act of February 24, 1871, and date of any special act governing the manner of disposal of same.

STATEMENT A.

List of military reservations or parts thereof relinquished by the War Department to the Interior Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884 (23 Stats., 103).

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
		<i>Acres.</i>	
Camp Crittenden, Ariz	July 22, 1884	3,313.46	1 building, value \$150; 1 building, value unknown.
Camp Goodwin, Ariz	July 22, 1884	3,575.74	None.
Camp Grant, Ariz	July 22, 1884	2,010.72	Do.
Fort Lowell, Ariz	Feb. 24, 1891	*51,631.36	34 buildings, value not known.
Camp McDowell, Ariz	Feb. 14, 1891	25,628.00	30 buildings and other improvements, value \$7,423.
Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (timber reserve).	July 22, 1884	720.00	None.
Fort Verde, Ariz. (garden tract)	July 22, 1884	2,995.82	Do.
Fort Verde, Ariz. (post)	Oct. 2, 1890	*9,290.79	23 buildings, value \$1,655.
Little Rock Barracks, Ark	Oct. 3, 1890	36.01	32 buildings, fences, etc., value, \$60,081.
Block 94, Ark. (Hot Springs military reserve).	Aug. 15, 1890	6.76	None.
Fort Bidwell, Cal. (part)	Feb. 16, 1885	123.22	6 structures, valued at \$1,950 (presumed to be private property).
Fort Bidwell, Cal. (remainder)	Oct. 2, 1890	*3,078.19	None.
Camp Cady, Cal	July 22, 1884	*1,562.00	It was reported in 1870 that there were 12 structures, quarters, etc.
Camp Independence, Cal. (post reserve)	July 22, 1884	120.20	None.
Camp Independence, Cal. (hay reserve)	July 22, 1884	2,530.18	Do.
Camp Independence, Cal. (wood reserve).	July 22, 1884	2,560.00	Do.
Fort Yuma, Cal.	July 22, 1884	5,265.66	Tract reserved for Indian uses.
Camp on White River, Col.	July 22, 1884	40,960.00	21 structures in all, quarters, etc., value, \$5,000 if sold with the land.
Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo. (part of).	July 22, 1884	2,797.22	None.
Fort Crawford (formerly cantonment on Uncompahgre), Colo.	Dec. 22, 1890	5,496.03	33 buildings, value, \$4,045; boards on board walk, \$15; wire fence, \$80; irrigating ditch, \$700.
Fort Lyon (old), Colo.	July 22, 1884	38,000.00	None.
Fort Lyon (new), Colo.	Nov. 25, 1889	5,918.90	46 buildings, value, \$46,480.
Pagosa Springs (formerly old Fort Lewis), Colo.	July 22, 1884	2,240.00	None.
Pike's Peak Signal Station, Colo.	Jan. 12, 1889	8,192.00	Do.
Fort Sedgwick (part in State of Nebraska), Colo.	July 22, 1884	40,960.00	Do.
Dragoon Barracks, L. H., Fl.	Nov. 18, 1886	1.15	Tract has been disposed of.
Old Powder House Lot, Fl.	Mar. 18, 1886	10.29	Do.
Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, Idaho.	July 22, 1884	*4,800.00	None.
Fort Cœur D'Alene (winter pasturage), Idaho.	Apr. 27, 1886	640.00	None.
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	Feb. 17, 1891	*5,534.10	Unknown.
Fort Dodge, Kans. (remainder)	Jan. 12, 1885	14,661.00	41 structures in all. Value, \$20,000 if sold with ground.
Fort Hays, Kans.	Oct. 22, 1889	7,600.00	40 structures in all, valued at \$10,050; one bridge valued at \$200.
Fort Wallace, Kans.	July 22, 1884	8,926.00	Barracks, quarters, etc., for one company. Value, \$15,000 if sold with land.
Baton Rouge Barracks, L.	Sept. 6, 1884	44.17	Disposed of.
Ten reservations on the gulf coast, Louisiana, as follows:			
Reservation near the eastern mouth of Bayou La Fourche.	Sept. 23, 1886	*720.00	None.
Reservation near the western mouth of Bayou La Fourche.	do	*700.00	Do.
Reservation on Bayou Plat	do	100.00	Do.
Reservation near the western entrance to Caminada Bay.	do	437.93	Do.
Reservation near the Pass, at the eastern end of Grand Terre Island.	do	324.00	Do.
Reservation near the mouth of Quatre Bayou Pass.	do	347.46	Do.
Reservation at Bastian Bay	do	392.46	Do.
Reservation near Bastian Bay, comprising part of secs. 22, 23, and 26, and all of secs. 27 and 35, T. 21 S., R. 28 E.	do	1,217.35	Do.
Reservation near Bastian Bay, comprising part of secs. 4 and 5, and all of secs. 6, 7, and 8, T. 22 S., R. 29 E.	Sept. 23, 1886	1,601.82	None.

*Estimated.

List of military reservations or parts thereof relinquished by the War Department to the Interior Department, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
Ten reservations on the gulf coast, Louisiana, as follows—Continued.			
Reservation near Bastian Bay, comprising part of secs. 14 and 15, and all of secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 21 S., R. 27 E.	Sept. 23, 1886	<i>Acres.</i> 329.77	None.
Fort Sullivan, Me.	July 22, 1884	12.50	Do.
Bois Blanc Island, Mich.	do	9,727.18	Do.
Fort Wilkins, Mich.	do	148.35	19 structures; value not known.
Greenwood Island, Miss.	Dec. 18, 1890	100.00	None.
Island in Missouri River, in secs. 28 and 33, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., 5th P. M., Mo.	July 22, 1884	54.70	Do.
Fort Ellis, Mont.	July 26, 1886	33,234.66	24 structures in all. Value unknown.
Fort Maginnis, Mont.	Aug. 6, 1890	*37,760.00	48 buildings. Value unknown.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (portion) ..	Oct. 9, 1891	*380,000.00	Not shown.
Fort Hartsuff, Nebr.	July 22, 1884	3,251.41	None.
Fort McPherson, Nebr.	Jan. 5, 1887	*19,500.00	Do.
Camp Sheridan, Nebr.	July 22, 1884	18,225.00	Do.
Carlin, Nev.	Mar. 2, 1888	920.00	Do.
Fort Halleck, Nev. (post, hay, and timber reserves).	Oct. 11, 1886	10,829.72	20 structures in all. Value unknown.
Fort McDermit, Nev. (post reserve) ..	July 17, 1889	3,921.38	Last report (1879) shows 25 structures in all. Value unknown.
Fort McDermit, Nev. (hay reserve) ..	Dec. 1, 1886	6,400.00	None.
Fort Butler, N. Mex.	July 22, 1884	*11,520.00	Do.
Fort Craig, N. Mex.	Mar. 3, 1885	24,895.00	22 structures in all. Value unknown.
Fort Cummings, N. Mex.	Oct. 7, 1891	*23,040.00	1 old fort, 2 sets quarters. Condition ruinous. No value.
Fort Seldon, N. Mex.	Mar. 17, 1892	*9,613.74	Unknown.
Fort McRae, N. Mex.	July 22, 1884	2,560.00	Private land claim. Tract is disposed of.
Fort Rice, N. Dak.	do	112,362.87	None.
Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. Dak.	Sept. 10, 1891	*24,800.00	41 buildings. Value, \$3,585.
Fort Klamath, Oregon (post reserve).	May 4, 1886	1,200.00	25 structures in all. Value unknown.
Fort Harney, Oregon.	Mar. 2, 1889	317.65	Unknown.
Fort Klamath, Oregon (hay reserve).	May 4, 1886	2,135.68	None.
Fort Randall, S. Dak. (part east of Missouri River).	July 22, 1884	24,502.21	Do.
Fort Sisseton, S. Dak. (formerly Fort Wadsworth).	Apr. 22, 1889	79,400.00	8 brick, 6 stone, 5 frame, and 3 log buildings, and board walks on sides of parade. Value unknown.
"Block 108" (located in the city of Houston), Tex.	Jan. 16, 1891	1.35	Tract to be disposed of by Secretary of the Treasury.
Fort Elliot, Tex.	Oct. 2, 1890	2,560.00	38 buildings. Value, \$32,320.
Fort Cameron, Utah.	July 2, 1885	23,378.00	None.
Fort Crittenden (formerly Camp Floyd), Utah.	July 22, 1884	173,664.68	Do.
Rush Lake Valley, Utah.	do	5,131.47	Do.
Fort Thornburg, Utah.	do	*21,851.00	9 structures in all; \$500 was offered, and referred to Interior Department
Fort Colville, Wash.	Feb. 26, 1887	1,070.00	Quarters for 5 officers and 4 companies. 1 hospital and 2 storehouses. Value unknown.
Point Roberts, Wash.	June 28, 1889	2,170.50	None.
Steilacoom, Wash.	July 22, 1884	289.00	Improvements appear to have been donated to Washington Territory prior to transfer.
Fort Bridger, Wyo. (remainder)	Oct. 2, 1890	10,941.06	51 structures. Supposed value, \$27,735.
Fort Bridger, Wyo. (coal reserve) ...	July 22, 1884	99.17	None.
Fort Fetterman, Wyo. (hay reserve) ..	do	2,620.91	Do.
Fort Fetterman, Wyo. (post reserve) ..	do	36,495.65	A double set officers' quarters, with outhouses, stables, etc. Value unknown.
Fort Fetterman, Wyo. (new wood reserve).	do	1,262.76	None.
Fort Fetterman, Wyo. (old wood reserve).	do	4,685.39	Do.
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. (post reserve) ..	Aug. 9, 1886	22,269.65	42 structures in all. Value unknown.
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. (wood reserve) ..	do	†1,283.64	None.
Fort McKinney, Wyo. (portion)	Jan. 10, 1889	680.30	Do.
Fort Laramie, Wyo. (post)	May 28, 1890	33,415.00	1 set quarters, 2 wagon bridges, 1 foot bridge, flagstaff. Condition serviceable.
Fort Laramie, Wyo. (wood and timber) ..	do	*39,680.00	None.
Fort Sanders, Wyo.	Sept. 6, 1884	19,428.03	Do.

*Estimated.

†Area of part surveyed.

List of reservations, or parts thereof, relinquished by the War Department to the Interior Department, under the provisions of the act of August 18, 1856 (11 Stat., 87).

[Said act was repealed by the act of July 5, 1884, and the reservations are, by departmental decision of May 10, 1887, 5 L. D., 632, to be disposed of under the provisions of the latter act.]

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
		<i>Acres.</i>	
Fort Brooke, Fla.	Jan. 4, 1883	148.11	None.
Fort Jupiter, Fla.	Mar. 16, 1880	9,088.38	None.
St. Augustine, Fla. (hospital lot)	Oct. 15, 1883	0.1619	None.
St. Augustine, Fla. (blacksmith shop lot) ..	do	0.12786	None.

There has been but one reservation, or part thereof, relinquished by the War Department to the Department of the Interior under any act subsequent to the act of July 5, 1884, viz:

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
		<i>Acres.</i>	
Fort Douglas, Utah (portion)	Apr. 17, 1885	151.81	None.

Said portion of this reservation was relinquished under the act of January 21, 1885 (23 Stats., 284), which allowed Charles Popper ninety days in which to make entry of the tract relinquished. Popper made entry for the tract June 17, 1885, which entry was patented January 20, 1886.

The tract referred to is described as the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. fractional $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., of the Salt Lake meridian.

STATEMENT B.

Status of each of the reservations named in Statement A, and status of reservations undisposed of, relinquished under act of February 24, 1871 (16 Stats., 430), as stated.

ARIZONA.

Camp Crittenden, situated in Pima County, in township 20 south, range 16 east. Established by Executive order of August 20, 1867. Relinquished July 22, 1884, with two buildings, one valued at \$150; value of the other not known. Surveyed. Area, 3,313.46 acres, ready for appraisal, and comprising lots 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5, sec. 26; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (the buildings being on said SW. $\frac{1}{4}$), sec. 27; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 28; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5, sec. 32; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, NE., SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 34, and lot 1, sec. 35, T. 20 S., R. 16 E. lots 1, 2, 3, & 4, sec. 3; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ & NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 4; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, & 13, sec. 5 in T. 21 S., R. 16 E.

Camp Goodwin, situated in Graham County, in townships 4 and 5 south, ranges 22 and 23 east. Established by executive order of August 20, 1867. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 3,575.74 acres, ready for appraisal, and comprising all of sec. 1; lots 1, 2, 3, & 4, sec. 2; lots 1, 2, 3, & 4, sec. 11; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 12; lot 1, sec. 13; lots 1 & 2, sec. 14, T. 5 S., 22 E.; lots 1, 2, 3, & 4, sec. 25; lots 1, 2, & 3 (house on lot 1), sec. 26; lots 1, 2, 3, & 4, sec. 35; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, & SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 36, T. 4 S., R. 22 E.; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, & 11, sec. 31; lots 1 & 2, sec. 32, T. 4 S., R. 23 E.; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, & 13, sec. 6, & lot 1, sec. 7, in T. 5 S., R. 23 E.

Old Camp Grant, situated in Pinal County, in townships 6 and 7 south, range 16 east. Established by Executive order of March 30, 1870. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area 2,010.72 acres, of which 415.98 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884, and 204.04 acres are reserved for the use of schools, leaving 1,390.70 acres subject to appraisal and sale, for which it is ready.

Fort Lowell, situated in Pima County, in township 13 and 14 south, ranges 14, 15, and 16 east. Established by Executive order of October 26, 1875. Enlarged May 15, 1886, to embrace secs. 9 and 10 and those portions of secs. 15 and 16, T. 13 S., R., 15 E., not heretofore reserved. Relinquished February 24, 1891. Partly surveyed.

Camp McDowell, situated in Maricopa County, T. 3, 4 and 5 N., R. 6 and 7 E. Established by Executive order of April 12, 1887. Relinquished February 14, 1891. On September 16, 1890, the War Department reported that there were 30 buildings and other improvements on the reservation, valued at \$7,423. Not surveyed.

Whipple Barracks (timber reserve), situated in Yavapai County, in T. 13 N., R. 2 W. Established by Executive order of June 30, 1873. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvement. Surveyed. Area 720 acres. Ready for appraisal.

Fort Verde (garden tract) situated in Yavapai County, in T. 14 N., R. 5 E. Established by Executive order of October 24, 1871. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 2,995.82 acres. Ready for appraisal.

Fort Verde (post), situated in Yavapai County, in T. 13 and 14 N., R. 4, 5, and 6 east. Established by Executive orders of March 30, 1870, and August 17, 1876. Relinquished October 2, 1890. Not surveyed.

ARKANSAS.

Fort Wayne, relinquished March 25, 1871, under act of February 24, 1871. Area, 11,680 acres, surveyed and appraised at \$1.25 per acre. No improvements. This office has heretofore recommended legislation looking to its disposal under homestead laws.

Little Rock Barracks or Arsenal, situated in the city of Little Rock. Established April 11, 1839. Relinquished October 3, 1890, under act July 5, 1884, with thirty-two buildings, fences, etc., valued at \$60,081. Surveyed. Area, \$36.01 acres. Ready for appraisal.

Hot Springs Military Reserve (block 94), situated in the city of Hot Springs. Established November 17, 1880. Relinquished August 15, 1890, act July 5, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 6.76 acres. Offered at public sale April 12, 1892, but not sold.

Fort Smith, situated in T. 8 N., R. 32 W. 306 acres. Relinquished March 25, 1871, under act of February 24, 1871. A portion was transferred to the War Department for national cemetery and for light house purposes; the remainder disposed of to city of Fort Smith (act of May 18, 1884).

CALIFORNIA.

Fort Bidwell, situated in Modoc County, in T. 46 N., Rs. 15 and 16 E., M. D. M. Portion (123.26 acres) relinquished February 13, 1885. The remainder, not surveyed, estimated area 3,078.19 acres, relinquished October 2, 1890.

Camp Cady, situated in San Bernardino County, in T. 10 N., R. 5 E., S. B. M. Established by Executive order of June 3, 1870. Relinquished July 22, 1884. The War Department reports that in 1870 it was reported that there were twelve structures, of little value, on the reservation. Survey authorized. Returns not yet received.

Camp Independence (post, hay, and wood reserves), situated in Inyo County. The Post reserve consists of lot 1, in NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 1, T. 13 S., R. 34 E., and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 1, in NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 6, T. 13 S., R. 35 E. The hay reserve consists of secs. 3 and 4, T. 13 S., R. 35 E. The wood reserve consists of 2 miles square (5 miles west of the post reserve) in T. 13 N., R. 34 E. Established by Executive order of January 23, 1866. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Partly surveyed. An entry was made for the post reserve, but canceled by this office. One entry of 160 acres made for lands on the hay reserve under the provisions of the act has been approved. Other entries for these lands, aggregating 1,818.61 acres, have been canceled. Surveyed portions ready for appraisal.

Fort Yuma, situated in San Diego County, in T. 16 S., Rs. 22 and 23 E., S. B. M. Portion in Yuma County, Ariz. Established by Executive order of January 22, 1867. Transferred by Executive order of January 9, 1884, to the Interior Department for Indian uses. This reservation was placed under the control of the Interior Department, for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, but under date of March 5, 1892, the Interior Department held that under the order of January 9, 1884, the lands in this reservation became a part of the Yuma Indian Reservation.

COLORADO.

Camp on White River, situated in Garfield County, in Ts. 1 N. and 1 S., Rs. 93 and 94 W. Established by Executive order of April 26, 1881. Relinquished July 22, 1884, with 21 structures, reported by the War Department to be worth \$5,000 if sold with the land. Surveyed. Area, 40,960 acres. This tract was originally within the Ute

Indian Reservation, and by departmental decision of January 3, 1885 (3 L. D., 296), is being disposed of as other Ute lands under the act of June 15, 1880. (21 Stats., 199.)

Cantonment on Uncompahgre, a portion of which was subsequently called Fort Crawford, situated in Montrose County, in Ts. 47 and 48 N., Rs. 8 and 9 W. Established by Executive order of March 12, 1884. A portion (2,797.22 acres), relinquished July 22, 1884; the residue, 5,496.03 acres, relinquished December 22, 1890. These tracts were originally within the Ute Reservation, and by departmental decision of January 3, 1885 (3 L. D., 296), are being disposed of as other Ute lands under the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stats., 199). Surveyed.

The War Department has reported that there are 33 buildings on the said Fort Crawford military reservation, which, together with board walk, irrigating ditch, and wire fence, are valued at \$4,840. Steps are being taken looking to the appraisal and sale of said improvements under act of July 5, 1884.

Old Fort Lyon, situated in Bent County, in Ts. 22 and 23 S., Rs. 47, 48, and 49 W. Established by Executive order of August 8, 1863. Relinquished July 22, 1884; without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 38,000 acres. To be disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 561). (See L. D. 13, p. 533.)

Fort Lyon (new), situated in Bent County, in Ts. 22 and 23 S., Rs. 51 and 52 W. Established by Executive order of September 1, 1868. Relinquished November 25, 1889, with forty-six buildings, valued at \$46,480. Surveyed. Area, 5,918.90 acres.

The lands in this reservation are to be disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 561).

Pagosa Springs (formerly Old Fort Lewis), situated in Archuleta County, in T. 35 S., R. 2 W. Established by Executive order of January 28, 1879. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 2,240 acres. Disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 561).

Pike's Peak, Signal Station, situated in El Paso County, in T. 14 S., Rs. 68 and 69 W. Established by Executive order of December 23, 1873. Relinquished January 12, 1889.

By the President's second proclamation, dated March 18, 1892, supplementary to that of February 11, 1892, this reservation was ordered to be included in the Pike's Peak timber-land reserve.

On May 25, 1892, this reservation was transferred to the Department of Agriculture for the weather bureau.

Fort Sedgwick (part in Nebraska), situated in Logan County (Ts. 11 and 12 N., Rs. 45 and 46 W.), and in Cheyenne County, Nebr. (T. 12 N., Rs. 44 and 45 W.). Established by Executive order of June 28, 1869. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 40,960 acres.

Said reservation is within the granted limits of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the said company's rights to the odd-numbered sections, having attached prior to the reservation for military purposes, were not impaired thereby, but merely placed in abeyance. The even-numbered sections are ready for appraisal.

FLORIDA.

Dragoon Barracks (L. H.), situated in the city of St. Augustine. Area, 1.15 acres. This reservation has been sold.

Old Powder House Lot, situated in the city of St. Augustine. Area, 10.29 acres. This reservation has been sold.

Fort Brooke, near Tampa, relinquished January 4, 1883, under act of August 18, 1856, and made subject to disposal under act of July 5, 1884 (5 L. D., page 632), area 148.11 acres. Improvements in charge of collector of customs at Tampa. This tract is claimed by several parties, and all the papers relating thereto were, on appeal from decision of this office, dated December 10, 1890, transmitted to the Department September 28, 1891.

Fort Jupiter comprises the following tracts: E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 21, secs. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 28, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 33, secs. 34, 35, and 36, T. 40 S., R. 42 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14, T. 41 S., R. 42 E.; fractional secs. 19, 30, 31, and 32, T. 40 S., R. 43 E., and fractional secs. 5 and 6, T. 41 S., R. 43 E., established by Executive order May 14, 1855. Relinquished March 16, 1880, under act of August 18, 1856, except as to lot 1, sec. 31, T. 40 S., R. 43 E., which was reserved October 22, 1854, for light-house purposes. The lands are held subject to disposal under act of July 5, 1884 (5 L. D., 632), area 9,088.60 acres, of which 87.25 acres were reserved for life-saving purposes by Executive order of April 1, 1885.

Private cash entries for 170.52 acres were inadvertently patented, 500.25 acres were patented to the State as swamp lands, 40 acres are covered by an illegal preëmption filing which has been held for cancellation, and 2,600.90 acres have been selected by the State as swamp lands, but no examination in the field has been made to determine the character of the lands. There remains 5,680.68 acres free from adverse

claim. On December 5, 1890, this office reported to the Department that the lands were ready for appraisal. On July 15, 1892, this office made a report on Senate bill No. 3316, looking to the disposal of said lands under the homestead laws.

St. Augustine (hospital lot), Fla.—Surveyed and ready for appraisal. Act July 5, 1884.

St. Augustine (blacksmith-shop lot), Fla.—Surveyed and ready for appraisal. Act July 5, 1884.

Fort Douglas (portion), Utah.—Disposed of under the provisions of the act authorizing its relinquishment.

IDAHO.

Camp Three Forks Owyhee, situated in Owyhee County, probably in T. 8 S., R. 6 W. Established by Executive order April 6, 1869. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Not surveyed.

Fort Coeur D'Alene (winter pasturage), situated in Kootenai County, probably in T. 50 and 51 N., R. 4 W. Established by Executive order of August 25, 1879. Relinquished April 27, 1886, without improvements. Contract was given for the survey and definite location of this reservation, and subsequently canceled. The reservation, therefore, has not been definitely located.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Fort Gibson, situated in the Cherokee Nation. It was established by Executive order of January 25, 1870. Relinquished by Executive order December 22, 1890, to this Department for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, "or as may be otherwise provided by law." Executive order of February 9, 1891, excludes national cemetery at this post from the transfer.

The lands, being in the Indian Territory, will probably revert to the Indians

KANSAS.

Fort Dodge (remainder), situated in Ford County. Established by Executive order of June 22, 1868. Relinquished January 12, 1885, with 41 structures, valued at \$20,000 if sold with the ground. Surveyed. Area, 14,661 acres. All of this tract except 1,882.89 acres is within the limits of the Osage Indian trust lands, and under date of July 9, 1886, the district officers at Garden City, Kans., were directed to allow entries of said Osage Indian trust lands as provided by act of May 28, 1880 (21 Stats., 143), with the exception of tracts upon which buildings erected by the Government for military purposes are located, which latter tracts were found to be lots 3, 5, 6, and 7, sec. 3, T. 27 S., R. 24 W. By act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1012), authority was given to sell and convey to the State of Kansas the said lots, and on June 13, 1889, the same were purchased by the State. H. R. bill No. 5683, for the disposition of the said 1,882.89 acres, upon which this office made a report on April 9, 1892, is now pending in Congress.

Fort Hays, situated in Ellis County, in T. 13 and 14 S., R. 18 and 19 W. Established by Executive order of August 28, 1868. Surveyed. Area, 7,600 acres.

On February 14, 1887, the "Ellis County Agricultural Society of Kansas," in pursuance of the act of June 11, 1884 (23 Stats., 40), purchased 90.40 acres, situated in secs. 3, 9, and 10, T. 14 S., R. 18 W., and the remainder was turned over to this Department October 22, 1889, for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884. Forty buildings valued at \$10,050, and one bridge valued at \$200 were transferred with this reservation.

On request of Hon. E. J. Turner of October 9, 1889, the honorable Secretary of the Interior directed the suspension of action on this reservation to await the action of Congress in regard thereto.

Senate bill No. 2140 and H. R. bill No. 570, "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Kansas certain lands therein for homes for old soldiers and their families," said lands being embraced in this reservation, were introduced in Congress at the present session, and upon which this office made reports March 7, 1892.

Fort Zarah, in T. 19 S., R. 12 and 13 W. Area, 3,068 acres. Established Jan. 3, 1868. Relinquished March 25, 1871, under act of Feb. 24, 1871. Surveyed, and appraised at from 3 to 10 dollars per acre. Offered at public sale July 1, 1874, and only two lots disposed of, leaving the remainder open to private sale at appraised prices.

Fort Wallace, situated in Wallace County, Kans., in T. 13 S., Rs. 37, 38, and 39 W. Established by Executive order of August 28, 1868. Relinquished July 22, 1884, with improvements, consisting of barracks, quarters, etc., for one company. Value, \$15,000 if sold with land. Surveyed. Area, 8,926 acres.

By act of October 19, 1888 (35 Stats., 612), the following provisions were made for the disposition of this tract, viz:

Section 1 provides that a certain tract be reserved for the town site of Wallace. Entry thereof has been made and patented.

Section 2 authorizes the Union Pacific Railroad Company to purchase a certain tract for machine shops. Entry thereof has been made and patented.

Section 3 authorizes the Wallace Water Works to purchase a 40-acre tract for its use. This has not been done.

Section 4 grants 40 acres to the town for cemetery purposes.

Section 5 provides for the appraisal and sale of the tract covered by the old Fort Wallace and the buildings thereon. The appraisal has been made, and under date of October 19, 1888, the honorable Secretary of the Interior directed this office to issue instructions for the sale thereof.

Section 6 provides that the remainder of said reservation shall be disposed of under the homestead laws only. No entries have yet been allowed. Under departmental decisions of March 23 and 28, 1892, steps are about to be taken looking to the disposition of the remaining lands therein.

Under date of May 16, 1892, the register at Wakeeney reports that the Wallace Water Works Company, has taken no steps relative to said purchase, as provided for in section 3 of act of October 19, 1888, and he is credibly informed that said company has been disorganized. He further reports that all of the buildings, together with their foundations have been removed by settlers of Wallace and adjoining counties without any legal authority whatever and not a dollar's worth of material remains on the ground.

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge Barracks, situated in the city of Baton Rouge. The date of the reservation does not appear. It was relinquished August 22, 1884, and disposed of under the act of July 12, 1886 (24 Stats., 144), except a certain part, which may be used and occupied by the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company. Transfer made July 31, 1886.

The ten reservations on the Gulf Coast, situated at various points on the coast of Louisiana, appear to have been established by Executive order of March 5, 1844, as follows:

Reservation near the eastern mouth of Bayou La Fourche; area, 720 acres. It was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation near the western mouth of Bayou La Fourche, area, 700 acres, was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation on Bayou Plat, area, 100 acres, was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation near the western entrance to Caminada Bay, area, 437.93 acres, was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation near the pass at the eastern end of Grand Terre Island, area, 324 acres, was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation near the mouth of Quatre Bayou Pass, area, 347.46 acres, was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation at Bastian Bay, area, 392.46 acres, was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation near Bastian Bay; area, 1,217.35 acres, comprising parts of secs. 22, 23, and 26, and all of secs. 27 and 35, T. 21 S., R. 28 E.; relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation, near Bastian Bay; area 1,601.82 acres, comprising S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of secs. 4 and 5, and all of secs. 6, 7, and 8, T. 22 S., R. 29 E.; relinquished Sept. 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation near Bastian Bay; area 329.77 acres, comprising part of secs. 14 and 15, and all of secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 21 S., R. 27 E.; relinquished Sept. 23, 1886, without improvements.

The foregoing ten Gulf coast reservations are but partly surveyed, and their general description locates them in T. 23 S., R. 22 E.; T. 24 S., 22 E.; T. 23 S., 23 E.; T. 22 S., R. 24 E.; T. 21 S., R. 25 E., including all of Grand Terre Island; T. 21 S., R. 26 E.; T. 21 S., R. 27 E.; T. 21 S., R. 28 E.; & T. 22 S., R. 29 E., all lying west of the Mississippi River.

On May 18, 1878, the honorable Secretary of War reported that none of these tracts were needed for military purposes except so much of Grand Terre Island as the piece of land at western end of said island, which was purchased by the United States, which is occupied by the site of Fort Livingston, and which is required for defensive purposes. Area of Ft. Livingston tract is 126.16 acres.

Fort Jessup, in townships 7 & 8 N., ranges 10 & 11 W., established June 3, 1833, Executive order. Relinquished Dec. 27, 1850. Area, 6,400 acres. A portion was sold by the War Dept., and the remainder to be disposed of under act of Feb. 24, 1871. Surveyed, appraised, and partly disposed of.

Fort Sabine: Tps. 14, 15, 16 S., R. 15 & 16 W. Area 20,575.77 acres; relinquished March 25, 1871, act of Feb. 24, 1871 (16 Stats., 430); 13,072.61 acres disposed of to State as swamp under departmental decision (8 L. D. 308). This reservation has not been appraised for the reason that the land being marshy has little value. This office has heretofore recommended its disposal under homestead laws.

MAINE.

Fort Sullivan, situated in Eastport, Me. Established in 1808.

Relinquished July 22, 1884. The improvements which were on this reservation were sold at public sale August 31, 1883, by order of the honorable Secretary of War.

No survey of this reservation has been made by this office, but the War Department plat of survey shows that it embraces 12.50 acres. Ready for appraisal.

MICHIGAN.

Bois Blanc Island.—By Executive order of November 8, 1827, sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 31, 32, 33, and 34 on said island were reserved for the purpose of supplying fuel for the garrison at Fort Mackinac, on the island of Mackinac, Michigan. It was relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 9,729.18 acres. Of this area the following disposition has been made:

885.84 acres patented as private claims; 4,760.10 acres patented to the State as swamp lands, under departmental decision of February 25, 1889 (8 L. D., 309); 674.26 acres patented to the State as school lands, under departmental decision of June 5, 1889 (8 L. D., 560); 405.55 acres have been disposed of by appraisal and sale under the provisions of the act; 378.31 acres patented as homestead entries which had been made under the provisions of the act. Lots 4, 5, & 6, sec. 13; lots 1 & 8, sec. 14; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & frl. lot 7, sec. 15; lots 1 & 2, sec. 17; lots 5, 6, 7, & 8, sec. 18; lots 5, 6, 7, & 8, sec. 19; lot 5, sec. 20; lots 1, 2, & 3, sec. 21; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, sec. 33; and lots 2 & 3, sec. 34, comprise the remainder, 2,625.12 acres. Said lots have been appraised, and on June 9 and 10, 1891, were reoffered, but not sold, and are, by the terms of the act of July 5, 1884, subject to reoffering.

Fort Wilkins, situated in Keweenaw County. Reservation declared by Executive order of August 19, 1835, embracing lots 2 and 3 of sec. 33, and lot 5 of sec. 34, T. 59 N., R. 28 W., containing 148.35 acres. It was relinquished July 22, 1884, with nineteen structures, the value of which is not known. Surveyed. Ready for appraisal.

Detroit Arsenal Grounds, Wayne County, Mich. Transferred to Interior Department under act of March 3, 1875, which provided for the sale and disposal thereof. By act of Sept. 26, 1890, further provisions were made for reappraisement and sale (26 Stats., 490), and on June 30, & July 1 & 2, 1891, the lots were all sold except two. On Oct. 8, 1891, lot 34 was sold, leaving lot 19 alone unsold, valued at \$3,250, with building appraised at \$250. Authority for removal of said b'ld'g was given by the Hon. Secretary on Nov. 12, 1891, for the reason that it obstructed a street. This reservation is also known as Fort Dearborn.

MINNESOTA.

Fort Ripley, Minn., relinquished July 2, 1880, under act of April 1, 1880, and 465.54 acres disposed of in accordance therewith. There remain 174.47 acres on which are Government buildings. Instructions for reappraisal issued March 9, 1892. Report of appraisers transmitted to the honorable Secretary July 11, 1892.

Fort Abercrombie, in T. 134 and 135 N., R. 48 W., established by Executive order April 12, 1867. Relinquished March 25, 1871, under act of February 24, 1871; area 6,993 acres. Surveyed and appraised, but further proceedings suspended looking to further legislation. (See Annual Report of 1876.)

MISSISSIPPI.

Greenwood Island, Pascagoula, situated in Jackson County, fractional sec. 19, T. 8 S., R. 5 W. Purchased by the Government August 2, 1848. Relinquished December 18, 1890, act July 5, 1884, without improvements. Area, 100 acres, more or less.

This tract was selected by the State as swamp lands June 20, 1860, but said selection has not been approved.

MONTANA.

Fort Ellis, situated in Gallatin County, in Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 6 and 7 E. Established by Executive order February 15, 1868. Enlarged March 1, 1870, and further enlarged, by the addition of 16,320 acres, November 25, 1873. Relinquished July 26,

1886, with twenty-four structures, the value of which is unknown. Surveyed. Area 33,234.66 acres. Under the provisions of the act of February 13, 1891 (26 Stats., 747), the State selected for a permanent camp ground the buildings and one section of land, 640 acres. Under the acts of February 22, 1889 (25 Stats., 676), and February 13, 1891, *supra*, the State selected 11,531.34 acres, all of which has been approved, except the selection of 1,920 acres for which certain parties attempted to make homestead entries. The matter is now being adjudicated. The remainder, 21,703.27 acres, is ready for disposal under the provisions of said act of February 13, 1891. The land added to the reservation November 25, 1873, is within the granted limits of the N. P. R. R. Co., and the rights of said company, having attached prior to the reservation, were not impaired thereby, but merely held in abeyance.

Fort Maginnis, situated in Fergus County, in Ts. 16 and 17 N., Rs. 20 and 21 E. Established by Executive order of April 8, 1881. Relinquished August 6, 1890, act July 5, 1884, with forty-eight buildings. Value unknown. Instructions to R. & R. June 18, 1892. Under contract for survey. Estimated area, 37,760 acres. Bldgs. on NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, T. 16, R. 20, E., and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, T. 17, R. 20 E.

Fort Assiniboine, post, hay, and coal reserves. These reservations are probably located as follows:

Post, in Ts. 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 N., Rs. 15 and 16 E.

Hay, in T. 28 N., Rs. 13 and 14 E.

Coal, T. 33 N., Rs. 16 and 17 E.

The reservation was established by Executive order of March 4, 1880, and modified by Executive orders of May 2, 1888, and September 25, 1888. The hay, coal, and part of the post reserves were relinquished October 9, 1891.

The War Department, on April 9, 1892, reported that there were no improvements on the hay and coal reserve, but no report has been received as to whether there are any improvements on the post reserve. Not surveyed. Estimated total area, 704,000 acres, of which nearly 300,000 became a part of the public domain through Executive orders of 1888, and about 80,000 acres were relinquished Oct. 9, 1891, under act of July 5, 1884.

NEBRASKA.

Fort Hartsuff, situated in Valley County. Established by Executive orders of August 17, 1874, and September 16, 1874. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area 3,251.41 acres. Ready for appraisal.

Fort McPherson, situated in Lincoln County, in Ts. 12 and 13 N., R. 28 W. Established by Executive order September 27, 1863, enlarged July 25, 1870, and further enlarged October 11, 1870. On October 13, 1873, a tract of the reserve containing 107 acres was set apart for a national cemetery. Relinquished January 5, 1887, (without improvements), except that portion set apart for the national cemetery. Partly surveyed. Returns not yet received. Estimated area, 19,500 acres.

Camp Sheridan, situated in Sioux County, in T. 33 N., Rs. 46 and 47 W. Established by Executive order of November 14, 1876, and enlarged by executive orders of April 28, 1879, and December 10, 1879. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. When relinquished the reservation contained 18,225 acres. By inadvertence of the local officers several filings and entries were allowed upon said reservation, aggregating 7,072.52 acres. These were confirmed by the act of October 12, 1888 (25 Stats., 1201.) The remainder is ready for appraisal.

NEVADA.

Carlin, situated in Elk County, in T. 33 N., R. 52 E. Established by Executive order of November 9, 1874. Relinquished March 2, 1888, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 920 acres. Disposed of under act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 561).

Fort Halleck (post), hay and timber, situated in Elk County. The post and wood reserves are in Ts. 33 and 34 N., R. 59 E, the hay reserve in Ts. 35 and 36 N., R. 58 E. Established by Executive order of October 4, 1870. Relinquished October 11, 1886, with 26 structures, the value of which is unknown. Surveyed. Area, 10,829.72 acres. Disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 561). The tracts upon which the buildings are situated are in a state of reservation, and the Interior Department was advised of this fact July 17, 1891.

Fort McDermitt (post), situated in Humboldt County, in T. 47 N., Rs. 38 and 39 E. Established by Executive order of September 3, 1867. Relinquished July 17, 1889. The War Department reports that in 1879 there were twenty-five structures in the reserve. Value unknown. Surveyed. Returns received, but not accepted up to date. Area, 3,921.38 acres.

Fort McDermitt (hay), situated part in Humboldt County, Nev., in Ts. 47 and 48 N., R. 38 E., and the remainder in Malheur County, Oregon, in T. 41 N., Rs. 42 and 43 E. It was established by Executive order of September 3, 1867. Relinquished December 1, 1886, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 6,400 acres.

That portion of the reserve lying in Nevada was disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 561). That portion in Oregon, about 1,511.73 acres, is ready for appraisal and sale under the act of July 5, 1884.

Camp McGarry, in Ts. 41, 42, and 43 N., Rs. 24, 25, 26, and 27 E., established September 9, 1867. Relinquished March 25, 1871, for disposal under act of February 24, 1871. Area, about 48,000 acres, of which 25,526 acres are surveyed and the remainder is noted on the plat as barren land. By act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., p. 561), the land was made subject to homestead entry only, and instructions relative thereto were issued to the register and receiver at Carson City, on December 20, 1890. Of this reservation 120 acres in a school section were sold and patented by the State prior to June 16, 1880, and 64.32 acres were selected by and approved to the State on October 16, 1882.

NEW MEXICO.

Fort Sumner, established by Executive order May 28, 1869; tps. 2 and 3 N., R. 26 E. Relinquished March 25, 1871, under act of February 24, 1871. Area 13,644.80 acres. Post cemetery transferred to War Department May 29, 1871. Surveyed and appraised. Further proceedings suspended looking to further legislation for disposal.

Fort Butler, situated in San Miguel County, in Ts. 12 and 13 N., Rs. 27, 28, and 29 E. Established March 22, 1861. Relinquished July 22, 1884, under act of July 5, 1884, without improvements. Area not known, but mostly within private grants. The portion outside of the said grants contains 3,043.48 acres, of which 32.70 acres are reserved for the use of the schools, leaving 3,010.78 acres subject to appraisal and sale.

Fort Craig, situated in Socorro County in Ts. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 2 and 3 W. Established by Executive order of September 23, 1869. As established, this reservation embraced an area of 24,895 acres, about half of which is within the private claim of Pedro Armendaris, No. 34, which was patented September 17, 1878, said patent containing a clause reserving to the United States title in the buildings of the late fort which were situated within the limits of said claim. On February 9, 1885, this office suggested to the Department of the Interior that when said reservation has been formally turned over to this Department the case should be presented to the Attorney-General for his examination and opinion as to the rights of the United States in the premises.

The reservation was relinquished March 3, 1885 act July 5, 1884, with twenty-two buildings, value unknown. The area of the portion of the reservation outside of the Armendaris claim is shown by the official plats of survey to be 12,114.91 acres, of which 479.60 acres are within a school section, and reserved under the school grant. The remainder, 11,635.31 acres, is ready for appraisal and sale. (See Asst. Commissioner Stone to the honorable Secretary of the Interior July 30, 1891.)

Fort Cummings, situated in Grant County, in T. 21 S., Rs. 7 and 8 W. Established by Executive order of April 29, 1870. Enlarged November 9, 1880. Relinquished October 7, 1891, act July 5, 1884, with one old fort, two sets of quarters, in a ruinous condition and of no value. Not surveyed.

Fort McRae, situated in Sierra County, in T. 13 S., R. 3 W. Established by Executive order of May 28, 1869. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Said reservation falls entirely within the patented private land grant of Armendaris, No. 33.

Fort Seldon, situated in Donna Ana County, in T. 21 S., ranges 1 east and 1 west. Established November 28, 1870. Relinquished March 17, 1892, act July 5, 1884. No report has been received from the War Department as to the improvements transferred with the reservation. Not surveyed. Estimated area 9,613.74 acres.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fort Rice, situated in Burleigh, Morton, and Emmons counties, in townships 134, 135, 136, 137, 138 north, ranges 78, 79, and 80 west. Established by Executive order of September 2, 1864. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area 112,362.87 acres. About 203.76 acres were entered and patented under a former erroneous plat of survey; 13.84 acres embraced are in a pending timber-culture entry; 5,591.71 acres are reserved for the use of schools, and 1,884.96 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884. The remainder is ready for appraisal and sale.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, situated in Morton County, in T. 137 and 138 N., R. 80 and 81 W. Established by Executive order of February 11, 1873. Enlarged December 17, 1875. Relinquished September 10, 1891, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, or as may be provided by law. The odd-numbered sections of that portion reserved subsequent to May 26, 1873, the date when the maps of the route of definite location of the Northern Pacific Railroad were filed, being within the limits of the lands

granted to said road, is subject to said grant. Senate bill No. 2829, entitled "A bill granting to the State of North Dakota certain portions of the abandoned Fort Abraham Lincoln military reservation, together with the buildings thereon" is now pending in Congress. Not surveyed. Estimated area, 24,800.

OREGON.

Fort Klamath, post and hay reserves, situated in Klamath County, in T. 33 S., R. 7½ E. Established April 6, 1869. Relinquished May 4, 1886. The greater part of the post reserve is within the Klamath Indian reservation and reverts to said Indians. The buildings on said lands were by order of the Department of September 14, 1891, turned over to the Indian Bureau for disposal for the benefit of the Indians.

About 120 acres of the hay reserve are in the said Indian reservation, and revert to the Indians. The remainder of the two reservations, 2,225 acres, is ready for appraisal and sale under act of July 5, 1884.

Fort Harney, Oregon, relinquished March 2, 1889. Area 317.65 acres. Surveyed, Camp McDermott military hay reservation (portion in Oregon) situated in Malheur County. Established by Executive order of September 3, 1867. Relinquished without improvements December 1, 1886, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884. (By act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 561), the agricultural lands in this reservation lying within the State of Nevada were made subject to disposal for homestead entries only). The area of said portion lying in Oregon is 1,511.75, of which 77.39 acres are covered by adverse homestead and timber culture entries improperly allowed by local officers, and which have been proceeded against. Reported for appraisal and sale July 16, 1891.

Fort Lane, comprising secs. 17, 18, 19, and 20 T. 36 S., R. 2 W., was established by Executive order October 13, 1855. Relinquished March 25, 1871, under act of February 24, 1871. Area 678.90 acres. Surveyed and appraised.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Fort Randall, part east of the Missouri River, situated in Charles Mix County, in T. 96 and 97 N., Rs. 66, 67, and 68 W. Established June 14, 1860. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 646).

Fort Sisseton, formerly Fort Wadsworth, situated in Marshall County, in Ts. 124, 125, 126, and 127 N., Rs. 55 and 56 W. Established by Executive orders of October 14, 1867, and February 7, 1871. Relinquished April 22, 1889, with improvements. The reservation and buildings were granted to the State by the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 646). Being surveyed.

TEXAS.

Block 108, located in the city of Houston, Tex. Area 1.35 acres. Relinquished January 16, 1891, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884. Act of March 1, 1889 (25 Stats., 781), provides, however, that said lot shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fort Elliott, situated in Wheeler County. Date of establishment does not appear. Relinquished October 2, 1890, with thirty-eight buildings, valued at \$32,320. Surveyed by the State of Texas. Area 2,560 acres. Surveyed. Ready for appraisal.

UTAH.

Fort Cameron, formerly Beaver Cañon, in T. 29 S., R. 7 W. Established May 12, 1873. Enlarged by President's orders of April 13, 1877, and November 10, 1879. Relinquished July 2, 1885 under act of July 5, 1884. Surveyed. Area 23,378 acres. No improvements.

Fort Douglas. Established September 3, 1867. A portion of, comprising 151.81 acres disposed of under act of January 21, 1885, authorizing its relinquishment.

Fort Crittenden, formerly Camp Floyd, in Tps. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 S., R. 2 W. and Tps. 5, 6, 7, and 8 S., R. 3 W. Established July 14, 1859. Relinquished July 22, 1884, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884. Area 173,664.68 acres. No improvements. Surveyed.

Rush Lake Valley, in Tps. 4 and 5 S., R. 5 W. Established February 4, 1855. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Act of July 5, 1884. Area 5,131.47 acres. No improvements.

Fort Thornburg, post, wood, and timber, in Tp. 3 S., R. 20 E., and Tp. 4 S., R. 21 E. Established by Executive order May 12, 1883. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Act July 5, 1884. Area 21,850 acres. Surveyed. Offer of \$500 for improvements referred to Interior Department. Ready for appraisal.

WASHINGTON.

Fort Walla Walla, in Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 35 E., and T. 7 N., R. 36 E., was established by Executive order May 22, 1859, and originally consisted of three tracts, post, hay, and timber reserves, containing about 640 acres each. On October 7, 1869, the War Department relinquished the hay and wood reserve. The act of April 29, 1872, provided for disposal of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 26, Tp. 8 N., R. 35 E., to John C. Smith. Act of June 8, 1872 (17 Stats., 336), provided for sale of Fort Walla Walla, and subdivision into 40-acre tracts, or town lots.

On July 16, 1872, the Secretary of War transferred the post reserve to Interior Department for disposal in accordance with the acts of Congress approved February 24, 1871, but on July 17, 1873, asked for suspension of steps looking to the disposal thereof. On August 2, 1873, the War Department resumed occupancy, and on August 7, 1873, the Secretary of the Interior consented to postponement of the sale. On October 26, 1875, all the timber, and part of the hay reserve, viz, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 26, granted Smith by act of April 27, 1872, were again transferred by the War Department to the Interior. On May 3, 1880, the remainder of the hay reserve was relinquished by the War Department.

The act of March 22, 1876 (19 Stats., 417), granted the timber reserve to the widow and heirs of James Sinclair.

On June 13, 1881, an appraisal of the lots was made, but the same was not approved. A reappraisement was made October 10, 1888, and was transmitted to the Interior Department June 15, 1889. Area, 539.31 acres; value, \$8,550.78. On February 23, 1892, this office made a report on Senate bill No. 1140, for the relief of John C. Smith and others, which is now pending. On May 20, 1892, the register and receiver reported favorably on the appraisal, and on June 10, 1892, reported that the records of the local office do not show the compliance of John C. Smith with the requirements of act of April 29, 1872. Said reports of May 20 and June 10, 1892, were transmitted to the honorable Secretary of the Interior on July 9, 1892, with a recommendation that the sale of these lands be postponed pending action on the Senate bill above mentioned.

Fort Colville, situated in Stevens County, in Ts. 35 and 36 N., R. 39 E. Established by Executive order of January 27, 1871. Relinquished February 26, 1887, with quarters for five officers and four companies, one hospital and two storehouses. Value unknown. Partly surveyed. Estimated area, 1,070 acres.

Point Roberts, situated in Whatcom County, in T. 40 N., R. 3 W. Established by executive order of September 13, 1859. Relinquished June 28, 1890, without improvements. On November 18, 1890, the Department directed this office to take no steps looking to the disposal of the land. This latter order was revoked March 28, 1892. On May 6, 1890, sec. 9 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 10 (containing 264 acres) were reserved for light-house purposes. Surveyed. Area, 2,170.50 acres. Ready for appraisal.

Fort Steilacoom, situated in Pierce County, in Ts. 19 and 20 N., R. 2 E. Established April 18, 1861. Relinquished July 22, 1884, with improvements which appear to have been donated to "Washington Territory" prior to the transfer. Surveyed. Area, 289 acres. Seventy-one and ninety-three one-hundredths acres have been entered under the provisions of the act. The remainder, 217.07 acres, ready for appraisal.

WYOMING.

Fort Bridger, remainder, situated in Uintah County, in Ts. 15 and 16 N., R. 115 W. Relocated by authority of the act of February 24, 1871 (16 Stats., 430). Relinquished October 2, 1890, with fifty-one buildings, valued at \$27,735. Surveyed. Area, 10,941.06 acres. The buildings and lands have been appraised, and will be offered at public sale Sept. 14, 1892. Senate bill No. 2093, "To provide for the disposal of certain abandoned military reservations in the State of Wyoming," among which this reservation is included, is now pending in Congress.

Fort Bridger, coal reserve, situated in Uintah County, in T. 14 N., R. 119 W. Established April 6, 1859. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 99.17 acres. Ready for appraisal.

Fort Fetterman, hay reserve, situated in Albany County, in Ts. 32, 33, and 34 N., Rs. 75, 76, and 77 W. Established by Executive order of August 29, 1872. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 2,620.91 acres, of which 12.59 acres have been disposed of under the coal-land laws; 182.84 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884, and 4.12 acres are reserved for the use of schools. The remainder is ready for appraisal. Senate bill No. 2093, for the disposition of this among other reservations in Wyoming, is now pending in Congress.

Fort Fetterman, post reserve, situated in Albany County, in Ts. 32 and 33 N., Rs. 71, 72, and 73 W. Established June 28, 1869. Relinquished July 22, 1884, with a double set of officers' quarters, with outhouses, stables, etc. Value unknown. Sur-

veyed. Area, 36,495.65 acres. Disposed of under the act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stats., 227). The buildings have not been disposed of, and the subdivision upon which they are situated has been reserved.

Fort Fetterman, new wood reserve, situated in Albany County, in Ts. 28 and 29 N., R. 71 W. Established February 9, 1877. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 1,262.76 acres. Ready for appraisal.

Fort Fetterman, old wood reserve, situated in Albany County, in T. 32 N., Rs. 74 and 75 W. Established August 29, 1872. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 4,685.39 acres. Ready for appraisal.

Fort Fred Steele, post reserve, situated in Carbon County, in Ts. 20 and 21 N., Rs. 84 and 85 W. Established June 28, 1890. Relinquished August 9, 1886, with 34 buildings. Surveyed. Area, 22,269.65 acres. The land, except the cemetery lot, is subject to disposal under the act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stats., 227). The buildings have been appraised and were sold June 7, 1892, except five, and the amount realized is \$1,316.50. The report of June 7, 1892, shows that the local officers at Cheyenne are of opinion that buildings unsold, described as numbers 14, 23, 30, 31, and 33 are appraised too high. Said report was transmitted to the Honorable Secretary June 28, 1892, with recommendations relative to reappraisement.

Fort Fred Steele, wood reserve, situated in Carbon County, in Ts. 16 and 17 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W. Established November 9, 1880. Relinquished August 9, 1886, without improvements. Partially surveyed. Surveyed portion, 1,283.64 acres, ready for appraisal.

Fort McKinney, portion, situated in Johnson County, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 82 W. Established July 2, 1879; enlarged February 2, 1880. By Executive order of January 9, 1889, the eastern boundary of said reservation was withdrawn one-fourth mile westward. Surveyed. Area, 680.30 acres, of which 357.56 acres have been granted to the city of Buffalo, Wyo., by the act of June 17, 1890 (26 Stats., 158). The remainder is ready for appraisal.

Fort Laramie, post, situated in Laramie County, in Ts. 25 and 26 N., Rs. 64 and 65 W. Established June 28, 1869. Relinquished May 28, 1890, with one set quarters, two wagon-bridges, one foot-bridge, and flagstaff. Value unknown. Surveyed. Area, 33,415.24 acres. Lands to be disposed of under the act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stats., 227). The buildings have not been appraised.

Fort Sanders, situated in Albany County, in Ts. 14 and 15 N., Rs. 73 and 74 W. Established January 7, 1867. Relinquished September 6, 1884, without improvements. Act of May 28, 1888 (25 Stats., 158), grants 640 acres to the State for the establishment of a fish hatchery. Surveyed. Area, 19,428.03 acres. Disposed of by the act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stats., 227).

NEW LAND DISTRICTS, CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES, ETC.

No. 949.—Notice of the enlargement of the boundaries of the Judith land district, in the State of Montana.

Notice is hereby given that by an Executive order, dated July 13, 1891, the President of the United States has, pursuant to law, directed that the boundaries of the Judith land district, in the State of Montana, as originally created by the act of April 1, 1890, be enlarged by detaching from the Yellowstone district, office at Miles City, the following described lands, and adding the same to the Judith land district:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of township nine (9) north, range twenty-seven (27) east; thence east on the second standard parallel north to the southeast corner to township nine (9) north, range thirty-three (33) east; thence north on the eighth guide meridian east to its intersection with the south bank of the Missouri River; thence westerly along the south bank of the Missouri River to the line between ranges twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28) east; thence south on line between ranges twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28) east to the place of beginning."

And by detaching from the Helena land district the lands described as follows, and adding the same to the Judith land district:

"Beginning at the northwest corner of township eighteen (18) north, range thirteen (13) east; thence west on the line between townships eighteen (18) and nineteen (19) north to the northwest corner of township eighteen (18) north, range eleven (11) east; thence south on the line between ranges ten (10) and eleven (11) east, to the summit of the Little Belt Mountains; then following the summit line of said mountains south and east to the line between ranges twelve (12) and thirteen (13) east; thence north on line between ranges twelve (12) and thirteen (13) east to the place of beginning."

Further notice of the precise time when the register and receiver of the district will be in readiness to receive applications for the lands hereby transferred will be given by publication.

Given at the city of Washington, this 21st day of July, A. D. 1891.

By the President:

THOMAS H. CARTER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 950.—Notice of the enlargement of the boundaries of the Eastern and Oklahoma land districts in the Territory of Oklahoma.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by proclamation dated September 18, 1891, has, pursuant to law, opened for settlement under the laws of the United States, in the Territory of Oklahoma, certain lands ceded by the Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomie, and Absentee Shawnee Indians, and has also directed that the said lands be attached to and form a part of the Eastern and Oklahoma land districts in said Territory, severally as follows:

1. All that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma commencing at the southwest corner of township 14 north, of range 1 east; thence east on township line between townships 13 and 14 to the west boundary of the Creek country; thence north on said boundary line to the middle of main channel of the Cimarron River; thence up the Cimarron River, following the main channel thereof, to the Indian meridian; thence south on said meridian line to the place of beginning, be attached to the Eastern land district in Oklahoma Territory, the office of which is now located at Guthrie.

2. All that portion of said Territory commencing at the northwest corner of township 13 north, range 1 east; thence south on Indian meridian to the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence west, up said river to the west boundary of the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation, according to Morrill's survey; thence south, following the line as run by O. T. Morrill under his contract of September 3, 1872, to the middle of the main channel of the Canadian River; thence east, down the main channel of said river to the west boundary of the Seminole Indian Reservation; thence north with said west boundary to the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence east, down said North Fork to the west boundary of the Creek Nation; thence north with said west boundary to its intersection with the line between townships 13 and 14 north of the Indian base; thence west on town line between townships 13 and 14 north to the place of beginning, be attached to the Oklahoma land district in said Territory, the office of which is now located at Oklahoma City.

The registers and receivers of the districts named will receive applications for the land transferred.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, D. C., this 18th day of September, A. D. 1891.

By the President:

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 953.—Notice of the removal of the United States land office from Folsom to Clayton, in the Territory of New Mexico.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by Executive order dated February 2, 1892, has, pursuant to law, directed that the office for the disposal of public lands now located at Folsom, in the Territory of New Mexico, be removed to and located at Clayton, in said Territory.

Further notice of the precise date when the land office at Folsom will be closed, preparatory to removal and reopening at Clayton, will be given by the register and receiver of the district, by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1892.

By the President:

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 954.—Notice of the attachment of certain lands in the Territory of Oklahoma to the Western land district and to the Oklahoma land district.

Notice is hereby given that by an Executive order dated April 5, 1892, the President of the United States has directed that the lands ceded by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians to the United States under articles of agreement, as recited in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., p. 1022), and herein described:

1. Commencing at a point where the Washita River crosses the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude, as surveyed in the years 1858 and 1871; thence north on a line

with said ninety-eighth degree to the point where it is crossed by the Red Fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron River); thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of July 19, 1866, with the Creek nation of Indians; thence west on said north boundary and the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of March 21, 1866, with the Seminole Indians, to the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south on the line of said one hundredth degree to the point where it strikes the North Fork of the Red River; thence down said North Fork of the Red River to a point where it strikes the north line of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation; thence east along said boundary to a point where it strikes the Washita River; thence down said Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

Be attached to the Western land district and the Oklahoma land district, in the Territory of Oklahoma, as follows:

2. All that portion of the lands above described lying north of the township line between townships 13 and 14, north of the base line, shall be attached to and form a part of the Western land district, in said Territory, the office of which district is now located at Kingfisher.

3. All that portion of the lands above described lying south of the township line between townships 13 and 14, north of the base line shall be attached to and form a part of the Oklahoma land district, in said Territory, the office of which is now located at Oklahoma City.

The lands above referred to will be opened to entry and settlement by a proclamation by the President to be hereafter issued, and applications therefor will be made at the respective land offices of the districts.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 8th day of April, A. D. 1892.

By the President:

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 955.—Notice of the change of boundaries of the Lincoln land district, in the Territory of New Mexico.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by an Executive order dated April 2, 1892, and in accordance with the provisions of section 2253 of the Revised Statutes, has directed that the boundaries of the Lincoln land district, in the Territory of New Mexico, be changed and reestablished, as follows:

Beginning at a point on the line running north and south between the State of Texas and Territory of New Mexico where such line would be intersected by the township line between townships numbered 1 and 2 north of the base line and running thence west to the northwest corner of township 1 north, range 9 east; thence south along the line between ranges 8 and 9 east of the New Mexico principal meridian to the second standard parallel south; thence west to the northwest corner of township 11 south, range 9 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 8 and 9 east of the said principal meridian to the third standard parallel south; thence east along said standard parallel to the northwest corner of township 16 south, range 15 east of said principal meridian; thence south along said range line to the boundary line of the State of Texas; thence east along said line to the southeast corner of the Territory of New Mexico and thence north along the boundary line between the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico to the place of beginning.

And all that part of townships 2 north, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 east of the New Mexico principal meridian lying in Lincoln County, Territory of New Mexico, detached from the Lincoln land district by the change of boundary, as hereinbefore recited, is added to the Santa Fe land district, in said Territory, and will hereafter form a part of said district.

Further notice of the precise time when the foregoing changes will be carried into effect will be given by the register and receiver of the Santa Fe and Lincoln land districts, respectively.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1892.

By the President:

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

List of United States local land offices, June 30, 1892.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. ^a
Huntsville	Alabama	Mar. 3, 1807	July 27, 1810
Montgomery	do	July 10, 1832	^b Jan. 1, 1834
Sitka	Alaska	May 17, 1884	Feb. 1, 1885
Prescott	Arizona	Nov. 3, 1868	Oct. 1, 1870
Tucson	do	Apr. 22, 1881	July 1, 1881
Camden	Arkansas	Jan. 10, 1871	Mar. 20, 1871
Dardanelle	do	July 14, 1870	May 31, 1871
Harrison	do	July 14, 1870	Feb. 27, 1871
Little Rock	do	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1, 1821
Humboldt	California	Mar. 29, 1858	July 24, 1858
Independence	do	Apr. 22, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887
Los Angeles	do	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1866
Marysville	do	Mar. 3, 1853	Apr. 27, 1858
Redding	do	May 13, 1890	July 15, 1897
Sacramento	do	July 26, 1866	Nov. 4, 1860
San Francisco	do	Jan. 16, 1857	Nov. 3, 1857
Stockton	do	Mar. 29, 1858	July 1, 1858
Susanville	do	Feb. 10, 1871	Mar. 2, 1871
Visalia	do	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858
Akron	Colorado	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890
Central City	do	July 26, 1866	Mar. 24, 1868
Del Norte	do	June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875
Denver	do	June 4, 1864	Aug. 15, 1864
Durango	do	Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 21, 1882
Glenwood Springs	do	July 3, 1884	Nov. 10, 1884
Gunnison	do	Oct. 20, 1882	Apr. 2, 1883
Hugo	do	Feb. 6, 1890	Sept. 7, 1890
Lamar	do	Aug. 4, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887
Leadville	do	Apr. 5, 1879	July 1, 1879
Montrose	do	Jan. 4, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888
Pueblo	do	May 27, 1870	Jan. 16, 1871
Sterling	do	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890
Gainesville	Florida	June 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1873
Blackfoot	Idaho	Sept. 3, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886
Boise	do	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Cœur d'Alene	do	July 14, 1884	Dec. 21, 1885
Hailey	do	Jan. 24, 1883	July 16, 1883
Lewiston	do	July 26, 1866	Sept. 26, 1871
Des Moines	Iowa	Aug. 2, 1852	Jan. 28, 1853
Garden City	Kansas	Mar. 3, 1881	Oct. 1, 1883
Kirwin	do	Nov. 5, 1874	Jan. 4, 1875
Larned	do	June 20, 1874	Feb. 20, 1875
Oberlin	do	May 24, 1880	Aug. 1, 1881
Salina	do	Mar. 20, 1871	May 1, 1871
Topeka	do	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861
Wakeeney	do	July 8, 1879	Oct. 20, 1879
Natchitoches	Louisiana	July 7, 1838	Oct. 12, 1838
New Orleans	do	Mar. 3, 1811	^b Jan. 1, 1812
Grayling	Michigan	Feb. 7, 1888	Apr. 16, 1888
Marquette	do	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857
Crookston	Minnesota	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879
Duluth	do	Mar. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863
Marshall	do	Feb. 21, 1889	Mar. 1, 1889
St. Cloud	do	Feb. 23, 1858	Apr. 29, 1858
Taylor's Falls	do	Aug. 21, 1861	Oct. 1, 1861
Jackson	Mississippi	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836
Boonville	Missouri	May 18, 1857	Aug. 1, 1857
Ironton	do	May 20, 1861	July 8, 1861
Springfield	do	June 26, 1834	Oct. 4, 1838
Bozeman	Montana	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874
Helena	do	Mar. 2, 1867	Apr. 27, 1867
Lewistown (Judith district)	do	Apr. 1, 1890	Nov. 26, 1890
Miles City	do	Apr. 30, 1880	Oct. 19, 1880
Missoula	do	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 20, 1891
Alliance	Nebraska	Apr. 16, 1890	July 1, 1890
Bloomington	do	July 1, 1874	Sept. 10, 1874
Broken Bow	do	Apr. 16, 1890	July 7, 1890
Chadron	do	May 3, 1886	July 1, 1887
Grand Island	do	Aug. 12, 1869	Dec. 6, 1869
Lincoln	do	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7, 1868
McCook	do	June 19, 1882	June 15, 1883
Neligh	do	June 28, 1881	July 17, 1882
North Platte	do	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 17, 1873
O'Neill	do	Apr. 7, 1888	July 16, 1888
Sidney	do	May 3, 1886	July 1, 1887

^a Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry at that office is given.^b About.

List of United States local land offices, June 30 1892—Continued.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. ^a
Valentine	Nebraska	June 19, 1882	July 2, 1883
Carson	Nevada	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1, 1864
Eureka	do	Mar. 31, 1873	May 6, 1873
Clayton	New Mexico	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
Las Cruces	do	Mar. 10, 1883	Apr. 25, 1888
Roswell	do	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889
Santa Fe	do	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858
Bismarck	North Dakota	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874
Devils Lake	do	Mar. 3, 1883	Aug. 24, 1883
Fargo	do	Dec. 29, 1873	Sept. 1, 1874
Grand Forks	do	Jan. 21, 1880	Apr. 20, 1880
Minot	do	Sept. 26, 1890	Oct. 1, 1891
Beaver	Oklahoma Territory	May 2, 1890	Apr. 2, 1891
Guthrie	do	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Kingfisher	do	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 23, 1889
Oklahoma City	do	May 2, 1890	Sept. 1, 1890
Lagrande	Oregon	July 3, 1866	Nov. 15, 1867
Lakewiew	do	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877
Oregon City	do	Aug. 24, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855
Burns	do	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Roseburg	do	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860
The Dalles	do	Jan. 11, 1875	June 1, 1875
Aberdeen	South Dakota	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882
Chamberlain	do	Feb. 10, 1890	Apr. 3, 1890
Huron	do	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 9, 1881
Mitchell	do	July 14, 1880	Jan. 3, 1882
Pierre	do	Feb. 10, 1890	May 12, 1890
Rapid City	do	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Watertown	do	Apr. 5, 1879	May 1, 1880
Yankton	do	May 21, 1872	July 24, 1872
Salt Lake City	Utah	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868
North Yakima	Washington	Apr. 11, 1885	Apr. 24, 1885
Olympia	do	May 16, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890
Seattle	do	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
Spokane Falls	do	June 23, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883
Vancouver	do	May 16, 1860	July 3, 1861
Walla Walla	do	Mar. 3, 1871	July 17, 1871
Waterville	do	May 16, 1890	Nov. 6, 1890
Ashland	Wisconsin	Sept. 28, 1886	Nov. 13, 1886
Eau Claire	do	Mar. 3, 1857	July 1, 1857
Menasha	do	July 14, 1852	Sept. 1, 1852
Wausau	do	June 19, 1872	Aug. 19, 1872
Buffalo	Wyoming	Mar. 3, 1887	May 1, 1888
Cheyenne	do	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Douglas	do	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890
Evanston	do	Aug. 9, 1876	Aug. 13, 1877
Lander	do	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 8, 1890
Sundance	do	Apr. 3, 1890	Oct. 27, 1890

^a Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry made at that office is given.

NOTE.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished; and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public land in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

RELATING TO CEDED INDIAN LANDS.

Circular of instructions relative to the opening to homestead entry, September 22, 1891, of lands ceded by the Sac and Fox, Iowa, and Pottawatomie Indians in Oklahoma Territory, together with the President's proclamation and schedule or descriptive lists of said lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 18, 1891.

Registers and Receivers, Guthrie and Oklahoma, Okla.:

GENTLEMEN: I have to call your attention to the proclamation of the President of the 18th instant, together with the schedule of lands, copies of which are hereto attached, by which the lands described in that schedule are laid open to settlement under the statutory provisions therein recited, at and after the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, central standard time, of Tuesday the 22d day of this, the present month of September.

You will consider said proclamation, the statutes therein referred to of March 2,

1889; May 2, 1890; February 13, 1891; and March 3, 1891, and the Departmental circular of July 21, 1890 (11 L. D., 79), in reference to the disposal of lands in Oklahoma.

You will observe with regard to such of the lands described in the schedule as were ceded by the Sac and Fox Nation and the Iowa tribe of Indians, that the act of February 13, 1891 (26 Stat., pp. 758, 759, sec. 7), provides that—

“They shall be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead laws, except section 2301, which shall not apply: *Provided, however,* That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws, shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, *the sum of \$1.25 for each acre thereof*, and such person, having complied with all the laws relating to such homestead settlement, may at his option receive a patent therefor at the expiration of twelve months from date of settlement upon said homestead, and any person otherwise qualified who has attempted to but for any cause failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon any of said lands.”

Applicants to enter these lands must have the qualifications required in the case of ordinary homestead entries under existing law, except that the rule stated on the seventeenth page of the general circular of January 1, 1889, under the title “Only one homestead privilege to the same person permitted,” is so modified as to admit of a homestead entry being made by anyone who, prior to the passage of said act of February 13, 1891, had made a homestead entry but failed, from any cause, to secure a title in fee to the land embraced therein, or who, having secured such title, did so by what is known as the commutation of his homestead entry. (See section 2301 United States Revised Statutes, page 88, and statement on page 19 of said circular, under the title, “Commutation of homestead entries.”)

A person desiring to make another entry under this provision will be required to make affidavit to the facts necessary to entitle him to do so under the laws and rules, designating in the affidavit his former entry by description of the land, number, and date of entry, with the name of the land office where made, or other sufficient data to admit of readily identifying it on the official records, which affidavit you will transmit with the other entry papers to this office.

With regard to persons making homestead entries and failing to acquire title thereunder, or commuting them, after the passage of said act of February 13, 1891, the rule stated on page 17 of said circular as to second homesteads is operative and will be enforced in relation to these lands as well as others.

The clause allowing entry of these lands by any person who made entry under “what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law” is held to relate only to homestead entries commuted under section 2301, Revised Statutes, and has no reference to entries perfected under the special provision of section 21 of the act of May 2, 1890 (see circular of July 21, 1890, *supra*). You will, therefore, not allow entry by persons who have made homestead entry and perfected it under said special provision.

With regard to such of the lands described in the schedule as were ceded by the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and the Absentee Shawnee Indians, you will observe that the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., pp. 989 to 1044, sec. 16), provides for the disposal thereof—

“to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead and town-site laws (except section 2301 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which shall not apply): *Provided, however,* That each settler on said lands shall, before making a final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry, the sum of \$1.50 per acre, one-half of which shall be paid within two years. But the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid, and all the lands in Oklahoma are hereby declared to be agricultural lands, and proof of their nonmineral character shall not be required as a condition precedent to final entry.”

Information has reached this office from various sources that speculators are preparing for the use of powers of attorneys from soldiers to file declaratory statements under section 2304, Revised Statutes, on lands opened to settlement by the said proclamation, without any bona fide intention on the part of the soldiers to become settlers. Any such proceedings would be fraudulent; you will endeavor to defeat them, if attempted, by any means properly in your power. You will advise bona fide settlers not to purchase relinquishments of such filings when it appears that they were made with the intent not to follow them up by settlement in good faith under the law.

You are referred to instructions heretofore given under the statutes with reference to homesteads in Oklahoma, as indicated in circular of July 21, 1890 (11 L. D., 79).

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

NOTE.—In the attached schedule, under the heading "Iowa Reservation, in township 14 north, range 1 east, I. M.," there occurs, through clerical error, the reading, "All of said township lying south of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River except section 36." The correct reading is as follows, viz: "All of said township lying north of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River, except section 16," and it will be so regarded in all proceedings for the disposal of the land.

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by a written agreement made on the twelfth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, the Sac and Fox Nation of Indians, in the Territory of Oklahoma, ceded and conveyed to the United States of America all title or interest of said Indians in and to the lands particularly described in Article I of the agreement, except the quarter section of land on which the Sac and Fox Agency is located; and provided that the section of land now designated and set apart near the Sac and Fox Agency for a school and farm shall not be subject either to allotment or to homestead entry; that every citizen of said nation shall have an allotment of land, in quantity as therein stated, to be selected within the tract of country so ceded, except in sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36) in each Congressional township, and except the agency quarter section and section set apart for school and farm, as above mentioned, or other lands selected in lieu thereof; that when the allotments to the citizens of the Sac and Fox Nation are made, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause trust patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, and that as soon as such allotments are so made, and approved by the Department of the Interior, and the patents provided for issued, then the residue of said tract of country shall, as far as said Sac and Fox Nation is concerned, become public lands of the United States, and under such restrictions as may be imposed by law, be subject to white settlement; and

Whereas, by a certain other agreement with the *Iowa Tribe of Indians* residing on the Iowa Reservation, in said Territory, made on the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety, said tribe surrendered and relinquished to the United States all their title and interest in and to the lands of said Indians in said Territory, and particularly described in Article I of said agreement; and provided that each and every member of said tribe shall have an allotment of eighty acres of land upon said reservation, and upon the approval of such allotments by the Secretary of the Interior, that trust patents shall be issued therefor, and that there shall be excepted from the operation of said agreement a tract of land, not exceeding ten acres in a square form, including the church and schoolhouse and graveyard at or near the Iowa village, which shall belong to said Iowa tribe of Indians in common, subject to the conditions and limitations in said agreement expressed; that the chief of the Iowas may select an additional ten acres in a square form for the use of said tribe in said reservation, conforming in boundaries to the legal subdivisions of land therein, which shall be held by said tribe in common, subject to the conditions and limitations as expressed in relation thereto; and

Whereas it is provided in the act of Congress approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stats., pp. 758, 759), section 7, accepting, ratifying, and confirming said agreements with the Sac and Fox Nation of Indians and the Iowa tribe of Indians, "That whenever any of the lands acquired by the agreements in this act ratified and confirmed, shall, by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States, be open to settlement, they shall be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead laws, except section twenty three hundred and one, which shall not apply: *Provided, however,* That each settler under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws, shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of *one dollar and twenty-five cents* for each acre thereof, and such person having complied with all the laws relating to such homestead settlement, may at his option receive a patent therefor at the expiration of twelve months from date of settlement upon said homestead, and any person otherwise qualified who has attempted to but for any cause failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon any of said lands;" and

Whereas, by a certain other agreement with the *Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians*, in said Territory, made on the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, the said band of Indians ceded and absolutely surrendered to the United States all their title and interest in and to the lands in said Territory, and particularly described in Article I of said agreement, and provided that all allotments of land theretofore made, or then being made or to be made to members of said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians under the provisions of the general allotment act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall be confirmed; that in all allotments to be thereafter made no person shall have the right to select his or her allotment in sections sixteen and thirty-six in any Congressional township; nor upon any land heretofore set apart in said tract of country for any use by the United States, or for schools, school farm, or religious purposes; nor shall said sections sixteen and thirty-six be subject to homestead entry, but shall be kept and used for school purposes; nor shall any lands set apart for any use of the United States, or for school, school farm, or religious purposes, be subject to homestead entry, but shall be held by the United States for such purposes so long as the United States shall see fit to use them; and further, that the south half of section seven, and the north half of section eighteen, in township six north, range five east, theretofore set apart by a written agreement between said band of Indians and certain Catholic fathers for religious, school, and farm purposes, shall not be subject to allotment or homestead entry, but shall be held by the United States for the Sacred Heart Mission, the name under which said association of fathers are conducting the church, school, and farm on said lands; and

Whereas, by a certain agreement with the *Absentee Shawnee Indians*, in said Territory, made on the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, said last-named Indians ceded, relinquished, and surrendered to the United States all their title and interest in and to the lands in said Territory, and particularly described in Article I of said agreement, provided that all allotments of land theretofore made, or then being made, or to be made, to said Absentee Shawnees under the provisions of the general allotment act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall be confirmed; that in all allotments to be thereafter made, no person shall have the right to select his or her allotment in sections sixteen and thirty-six in any Congressional township; nor in any land heretofore set apart in said tract of country for any use by the United States, or for school, school-farm, or religious purposes; nor shall said sections sixteen and thirty-six be subject to homestead entry, but shall be held by the United States for such purposes so long as the United States shall see fit to use them; and

Whereas it is provided in the *act of Congress* accepting, ratifying, and confirming said agreement with the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, and the Absentee Shawnee Indians, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stats., pp. 987 to 1044), section 16, "That whenever any of the lands acquired by either of the * * * foregoing agreements respecting lands in the Indian or Oklahoma Territory shall by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States be open to settlement, they shall be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead and town-site laws (except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised States [Statutes] of the United States, which shall not apply): *Provided, however*, That each settler on said lands shall, before making a final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry, the sum of *one dollar and fifty cents* per acre, one-half of which shall be paid within two years; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and described in section twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid, and all the lands in Oklahoma are hereby declared to be agricultural lands, and proof of their non-mineral character shall not be required as a condition precedent to final entry;" and

Whereas allotments of land in severalty to said Sac and Fox Nation, said Iowa tribe, said Citizen Band of Pottawatomies, and said Absentee Shawnee Indians have been made and approved, and provisional patents issued therefor, in accordance with law and the provisions of the before-mentioned agreements with them respectively, and an additional ten acres of land has been selected for the use of said Iowa tribe to be held by said tribe in common, in accordance with the provisions of supplemental Article XII of the agreement with them; and

Whereas the lands acquired by the four several agreements hereinbefore mentioned have been divided into counties by the Secretary of the Interior, as required by said last-mentioned act of Congress, before the same shall be open to settlement, and lands have been reserved for county-seat purposes, as therein required; and

Whereas it is provided by act of Congress for temporary government of Oklahoma, approved May 2, 1890, that there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide between each section of land in said Territory, the section lines being the centers of

said highways, but no deduction shall be made from cash payments from each quarter section by reason thereof; and

Whereas all the terms, conditions, and considerations required by said several agreements made respectively with said tribes of Indians hereinbefore mentioned, and of the laws relating thereto, precedent to opening said several tracts of land to settlement have been, as I hereby declare, provided for, paid, and complied with:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the statutes hereinbefore mentioned, also an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and by other the laws of the United States, and by said several agreements, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands acquired from the Sac and Fox Nation of Indians, the Iowa tribe of Indians, the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, and the Absentee Shawnee Indians, by the four several agreements aforesaid, saving and excepting the lands allotted to the Indians as in said agreements provided, or otherwise reserved in pursuance of the provisions of said agreements and the said acts of Congress ratifying the same, and other the laws relating thereto, will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock noon (central standard time), Tuesday, the twenty-second day of this, the present month of September, and not before, be opened to settlement, under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreements, the statutes above specified, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

The lands to be so opened to settlement are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of lands within the Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomie (and Absentee Shawnee) reservations, in Oklahoma Territory, opened to settlement by proclamation of the President dated September 18, 1891," and which schedule is made a part hereof.

Each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable, and no other lands in the Territory of Oklahoma are opened to settlement under this proclamation or the agreements ratifying the same.

Notice, moreover, is hereby given that it is by law enacted that until said lands are opened to settlement by proclamation no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall be permitted to enter any of said lands, or acquire any rights thereto. The officers of the United States will be required to enforce this provision.

And further notice is hereby given that it has been duly ordered that the lands in the Territory of Oklahoma mentioned and included in this proclamation be, and the same are, attached to the eastern and Oklahoma land districts in said Territory, severally, as follows:

1. All that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma, commencing at the southwest corner of township 14 north, of range 1 east; thence east on town line between townships 13 and 14 to the west boundary of the Creek country; thence north on said boundary line to the middle of main channel of the Cimarron River; thence up the Cimarron River, following the main channel thereof, to the Indian meridian; thence south on said meridian line to the place of beginning, is attached to the eastern land district in Oklahoma Territory, the office of which is now located at Guthrie.

2. All that portion of said Territory commencing at the northwest corner of township 13 north, range 1 east; thence south on Indian meridian to the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence west up said river to the west boundary of the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation, according to Morrill's survey; thence south, following the line as run by O. T. Morrill under his contract of September 3, 1872, to the middle of the main channel of the Canadian River; thence east down the main channel of said river to the west boundary of the Seminole Indian Reservation; thence north with said west boundary to the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence east down said North Fork to the west boundary of the Creek Nation; thence north with said west boundary to its intersection with the line between townships 13 and 14 north of the Indian base; thence west on town line between townships 13 and 14 north to the place of beginning, is attached to the Oklahoma land district in said Territory, the office of which is now located at Oklahoma City.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

[SEAL.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Acting Secretary of State.

Schedule of lands within the Sac and Fox, Iowa, and Pottawatomie (and Absentee Shawnee) reservations, in Oklahoma Territory, opened to settlement by proclamation of the President, dated September 18th, 1891.

SAC AND FOX RESERVATION.

In township 10 north, range 4 east, I. M.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 in section 1; the NW. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. fractional $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10; the NE. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 3 and 8, and the SW. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12; lots numbered 2, 3, and 4, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13; the SW. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20; lot 2; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the fractional S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 21; fractional section 22; fractional section 28; lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; fractional section 30.

In township 11 north, range 4 east, I. M.

Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, in section 1; lots 3 and 4 in section 2; lots 3 and 4 in section 3; section 5; section 6; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; section 18; section 19; lots 3 and 4 in section 22; lots 3 and 4 in section 27; section 31; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33; the NE. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34; lots 1 and 2 in section 35.

In township 12 north, range 4 east, I. M.

Section 1; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; fractional section 6; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; section 9; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11; section 13; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; section 21; section 22; section 23; section 24; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 13 north, range 4 east, I. M.

Section 1; section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; section 12; section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; section 19; section 20; section 21; section 22; section 23; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 35.

In township 14 north, range 4 east, I. M.

All of said township lying within the limits of the Sac and Fox Reservation except sections 16 and 36 of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9.

In township 15 north, range 4 east, I. M.

All of said township lying within the limits of the Sac and Fox Reservation except sections 16 and 36.

In township 16 north, range 4 east, I. M.

All of said township lying within the limits of the Sac and Fox Reservation except sections 16 and 36.

In township 17 north, range 4 east, I. M.

All of said township lying within the limits of the Sac and Fox Reservation except sections 16 and 36.

In township 18 north, range 4 east, I. M.

Fractional section 1; fractional section 2; fractional section 11; fractional section 12; fractional section 17; fractional section 20; lots 1 and 2, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; fractional NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 3 and 4, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; fractional section 23; fractional section 24; fractional section 25; section 26; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 11 north, range 5 east, I. M.

Section 1; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3, 4, and 5 of section 19; lot 1 in section 21; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; lot 1 in section 23.

In township 12 north, range 5 east, I. M.

Section 1; section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12; section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; section 21; section 22; section 23; section 24; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; section 30; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 13 north, range 5 east, I. M.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.

In township 14 north, range 5 east, I. M.

Section 1; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; section 12; section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; section 21; section 22; section 23; section 24; section 25; section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 15 north, range 5 east, I. M.

Section 1; section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; section 12; section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; section 22; section 23; section 24; section 25; section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

In township 16 north, range 5 east, I. M.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.

In township 17 north, range 5 east, I. M.

Section 1; section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; section 12; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; section 21; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; section 23; section 24; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 18 north, range 5 east, I. M.

Lot 3 of section 2; lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; lots 1 and 2 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; fractional section 9; lot 5 and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; lot 3 of sec-

tion 11; section 14; section 15; section 17; fractional section 18; fractional section 19; section 20; section 21; section 22; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23; section 24; section 25; section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and lot 2 of section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 19 north, range 5 east, I. M.

The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3 and 4 of section 25; lot one of section 26; fractional NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 5 of section 35.

In township 11 north, range 6 east, I. M.

Fractional section 1; section 2; section 3; section 4; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5; section 6; section 7; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11; fractional section 12; fractional section 13; section 14; section 15; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and lots 3 and 4 of section 18; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 4 and 5 of section 20; E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; fractional section 24; fractional section 25; lots 4 and 5 of section 26; fractional section 28; fractional section 29.

In township 12 north, range 6 east, I. M.

Fractional section 1; section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; fractional section 12; fractional section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and fractional S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18; section 19; section 20; section 21; section 22; section 23; fractional section 24; fractional section 25; section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32; section 33; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; section 35.

In township 13 north, range 6 east, I. M.

Fractional section 1; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; fractional section 12; fractional section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; section 22; section 23; fractional section 24; fractional section 25; section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 14 north, range 6 east, I. M.

Fraction section 1; section 2; fractional N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; fractional section 12; fractional section 13; section 14; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; section 23; fractional section 24; fractional section 25; section 26; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, fractional W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; section 35.

In township 15 north, range 6 east, I. M.

Fractional section 1; section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; fractional section 12; fractional section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; section 21; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; fractional section 24; lots 1 and 2 and fractional SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 16 north, range 6 east, I. M.

Fractional section 1; fractional section 12; fractional section 13; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and fractional SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; fractional section 24; fractional section 25; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 35.

In township 17 north, range 6 east, I. M.

Fractional section 1; fractional section 12; fractional section 13; fractional section 24; fractional section 25.

In township 18 north, range 6 east, I. M.

Fractional section 12; fractional section 13; fractional section 24; fractional section 25.

IOWA RESERVATION.

In township 14 north, range 1 east, I. M.

All of said township lying south of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River except section 36.

In township 15 north, range 1 east, I. M.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ in section 1; section 2; lots 1 and 4, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12; section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; section 22; section 23; section 24; section 25; section 26; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 16 north, range 1 east, I. M.

Section 1; section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; section 12; section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; section 21; section 22; section 23; section 24; section 25; section 26; section 27; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 30; section 31; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 17 north, range 1 east, I. M.

All of said township south of the Red Fork of the Arkansas River, except sections 16 and 36 and lots 7 and 8 of section 7.

In township 14 north, range 2 east, I. M.

All of said township north of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River.

In township 15 north, range 2 east, I. M.

Section 1; section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; section 12; section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, except seven acres described as follows: Beginning at the NW. corner of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, thence north 7 chains, thence east 10 chains, thence south 7 chains, thence west 10 chains to the place of beginning of section 19; section 20; section 21; section 22; section 23; section 24; section 25; section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1 and 2, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 16 north, range 2 east, I. M.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.

In township 17 north, range 2 east, I. M.

Lot 7 of section 2; lot 11 of section 3; lots 10 and 11 of section 4; all of section 7 lying south of the Cimarron River; all of section 8 lying south of Cimarron River; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; lots 1,

2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 11; all of section 12 lying south of the Cimarron River; lot 2, lot 3, except 5 acres described as follows: Beginning at the middle of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13 in said township, thence north 5 chains, thence west 10 chains, thence south 5 chains, thence east 10 chains to the place of beginning, lot 4, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, except 5 acres described as follows: Beginning at the middle of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13 in said township, thence south 5 chains, thence west 10 chains, thence north 5 chains, thence east 10 chains to the place of beginning, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13; lots 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; section 21; section 22; section 23; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25; section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 14 north, range 3 east, I. M.

Section 1; section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; all that portion of section 7 lying north of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; section 12; all that portion of section 13 lying north of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; all that portion of section 14 lying north of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, those portions of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ lying north of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River in section 15; all that portion of section 17 lying north of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; all that portion of section 18 lying north of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; all that portion of section 20 lying north of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; all that portion of section 21 lying north of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; all that portion of section 24 lying north of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River.

In township 15 north, range 3 east, I. M.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.

In township 16 north, range 3 east, I. M.

Section 1; section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; section 12; section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; section 21; section 22; section 23; section 24; section 25; section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 17 north, range 3 east, I. M.

Lots 7, 8, 9, and 10, of section 7; lots 6, 7, 8, and 9, of section 9; lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; lots 5 and 6 of section 11; all that portion of section 12 lying south of the Cimarron River; section 13; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18; section 20; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 21; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22; section 23; section 24; section 25; section 26; section 27; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 14 north, range 4 east, I. M.

Section 6; section 7; section 18; all that portion of section 19 lying east of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; all that portion of section 30 lying east of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; all that portion of section 31 lying east and north of the Deep Fork of the Canadian River.

In township 15 north, range 4 east, I. M.

Section 6; section 7; section 18; section 19; section 30; section 31.

In township 16 north, range 4 east, I. M.

Section 6; section 7; section 18; section 19; section 30; section 31.

In township 17 north, range 4 east, I. M.

Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6; section 7; section 18; section 19; section 30; section 31.

CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIE AND ABSENTEE SHAWNEE RESERVATION.

In township 5 north, range 1 east, I. M.

Lots 1, 2, 3, and 5 of section 1; lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 2; lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 3; lots 1, 3, and 4 of section 4; fractional section 5.

In township 6 north, range 1 east, I. M.

The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13; section 14; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 20; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; section 24; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 29; lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 of section 31; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 1 of section 32; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

In township 7 north, range 1 east, I. M.

The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; section 4; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 6; lots 1 and 2 of section 7; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11; section 12; section 13; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3 and 4 of section 19; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; section 24; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32; section 33; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

In township 8 north, range 1 east, I. M.

The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1; lot 1 and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; lot 3 of section 4; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6; lots 1 and 2 of section 7; the E. half of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. half of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; the E. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; section 11; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; section 15; section 17; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 18; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of

section 29; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 30; section 31; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; section 35.

In township 9 north, range 1 east, I. M.

The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1; section 2; lots 1 and 2 and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.

In township 10 north, range 1 east, I. M.

Section 1; section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 11; section 12; section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; section 21; section 22; section 23; section 24; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; section 32; section 33; section 34.

In township 11 north, range 1 east, I. M.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.

In township 12 north, range 1 east, I. M.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 of section 17; lot 4 of section 19; the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; lots 1 and 7, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 6, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; lots 1, 2, and 3, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; fractional section 23; fractional section 24; fractional section 25; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; section 27; section 28; section 29; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

In township 5 north, range 2 east, I. M.

The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 2 and 3 of section 4; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1 and 4 of section 5; lot 2 and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6; fractional section 9; fractional section 10; fractional section 11; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 12.

In township 6 north, range 2 east, I. M.

The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 3; section 4; section 5; lot 1, the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 6; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3 and 4 of section 18; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; section 31; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

In township 7 north, range 2 east, I. M.

Section 1; section 2; section 3; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4; lot 1, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5; lot 2 and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 6; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$,

the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8; section 9; section 10; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11; section 12; section 13; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 20; section 21; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 27; section 28; section 29; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30.

In township 7 north, range 2 east, I. M.

The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 3 of section 31; section 32; section 33; section 34; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

In township 8 north, range 2 east, I. M.

Section 1; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 4, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; section 3; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4; lot 1, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; section 18; section 19; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; section 27; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; section 30; section 31; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33; section 34; section 35.

In township 9 north, range 2 east, I. M.

Section 1; section 2; section 3; section 5; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 6; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; section 8; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; section 10; section 11; section 12; section 13; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14; section 15; section 17; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; section 22; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; section 25; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33; section 34; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

In township 10 north, range 2 east, I. M.

The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; section 9; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; section 29; section 21; section 22; section 23; section 24; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; section 28; section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34; section 35.

In township 11 north, range 2 east, I. M.

The W. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5; section 6; section 7; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; lots 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of section 10; fractional sec-

tion 11; lots 1, 2, 5, and 6 of section 13; lots 1, 2, and 7 of section 14; lot 2, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; section 17; section 18; section 19; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; section 21; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of section 24; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; section 27; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29; section 30; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31; section 32; section 33; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

In township 12 north, range 2 east, I. M.

All of said township lying within the Pottawatomie Reservation.

In township 5 north, range 3 east, I. M.

The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 2, 3, and 4 of section 3; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 6; the fractional S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7; lots 1, 2, and 3, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; lots 5 and 6 of section 9; fractional section 17; fractional section 18.

In township 6 north, range 3 east, I. M.

The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; lots 3 and 4, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; lots 1 and 3 of section 4; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11; section 12; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; section 24; the fractional NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the fractional SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the fractional SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; the fractional NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

In township 7 north, range 3 east, I. M.

The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 1; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4; section 5; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; section 15; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 31; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 33; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; section 35.

In township 8 north, range 3 east, I. M.

Section 1; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2; section 3; section 4; section 5; section 6; section 7; section 8; section 9; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; section 11; section 12; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 30; section 31; section 32; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 33.

In township 9 north, range 3 east, I. M.

The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 4, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; lot 1, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6; section 7; section 8; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13; section 14; section 15; section 17; section 18; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19; section 20; section 21; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; section 24; section 25; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; section 33; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; section 35.

In township 10 north, range 3 east, I. M.

Lot 4 and 33.65 from lot 3, described as follows: Commencing at the middle of section 6; thence west 13.38 chains; thence north 14.75 chains; thence west 6.62 chains; thence north to the right bank of the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence down said right bank to the place of beginning, both lots being in section 6; the lots 2 and 3 of section 8; the lots 2 and 3 of section 9; the lot 4 of section 14; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3 and 4 of section 18; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; the lots 4 and 6 of section 23; the lots 1 and 3 of section 25; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29; section 30; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 31; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.

In township 5 north, range 4 east, I. M.

The lots 1 and 3 of section 1; the lots 1, 2, and 4 of section 2; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 3.

In township 6 north, range 4 east, I. M.

The lot 1 and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1; the lots 1 and 2 of section 2; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 6; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of section 30; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 5 of section 32; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

In township 7 north, range 4 east, I. M.

The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3 and 4 of section 1; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5; section 6; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; lots 3 and 4 of section 31.

In township 8 north, range 4 east, I. M.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 5; the lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec-

tion 9; section 10; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19; section 20; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 21; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; section 30; section 31; section 32; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

In township 9 north, range 4 east, I. M.

The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 1; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; section 9; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; section 21; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28; section 29; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 3 and 4, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31; section 32; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33; section 34; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

In township 10 north, range 4 east, I. M.

Lots 4, 5, and 9 of section 1; fractional section 2; fractional section 10; fractional section 11; lot 1 of section 12; lot 1 of section 13; lots 1, 2, and 6 of section 15; lot 3 of section 21; lots 1, 2, and 6 and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 29; lot 1 of section 30.

In township 11 north, range 4 east, I. M.

Lots 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of section 13; lots 1, 2, 4, and 5 of section 14; lot 1 of section 15; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 4 of section 22; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; lots 2 and 3 of section 27; lots 3 and 4 of section 34; lots 3 and 5 of section 35.

In township 5 north, range 5 east, I. M.

The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 2 of section 9; fractional section 17.

In township 6 north, range 5 east, I. M.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20; the east fractional $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 21; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; lots 1, 2, and 3, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.

In township 7 north, range 5 east, I. M.

The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 7 of section 4; lots 1 and 2 and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; the E. fractional $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18; lot 1, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31; lots 1 and 2 of section 33.

In township 8 north, range 5 east, I. M.

The N. fractional $\frac{1}{2}$, lots 1 and 2, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, lots 3 and 4, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20; the E. fractional $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21; the NE. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 2, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31; the SE. fractional $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.

In township 9 north, range 5 east, I. M.

Fractional section 4; section 5; section 6; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7; section 8; fractional section 9; section 17; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19; section 20; fractional section 21; fractional section 28; section 29; section 30; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31; section 32; fractional section 33.

In township 10 north, range 5 east, I. M.

Lots 1, 4, 5, and 6 and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 5; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8; fractional section 9; section 17; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18; section 19; section 20; fractional section 21; fractional section 28; section 29; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 31; section 32; fractional section 33.

In township 11 north, range 5 east, I. M.

Fractional section 18; lots 4, 5, and 6 of section 19; lots 2, 3, and 4 of section 20; lot 5 of section 21; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 1, lots 2, 3, and 4, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.

In township 6 north, range 1 west, I. M.

Lots 3 and 4 of section 13.

In township 7 north, range 1 west, I. M.

The fractional NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.

In township 8 north, range 1 west, I. M.

Lots 2 and 3, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1; fractional section 13; fractional SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; fractional section 25.

In township 9 north, range 1 west, I. M.

Fractional NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1; lots 1 and 2 of section 24.

In township 10 north, range 1 west, I. M.

Fractional section 1; fractional section 12; fractional section 13; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.

In township 11 north, range 1 west, I. M.

All of said township lying within the Pottawatomie and Shawnee Reservation, except fractional section 36.

In township 12 north, range 1 west, I. M.

Lot 1 and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; fractional section 25.

Circular of instructions relative to the opening on April 15, 1892, to homestead entry of lands ceded by the Sisseton and Wahpeton tribes in North Dakota and South Dakota, together with the President's proclamation and schedule, or descriptive lists of said lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1892.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS,

Fargo, N. Dak., and Watertown, S. Dak.:

GENTLEMEN: In view of a proclamation to be hereafter issued by the President, opening to settlement and entry the unallotted lands embraced within the limits of the Sisseton and Wahpeton (Lake Traverse) Indian Reservation in the States of North Dakota and South Dakota, you will consider sections 28 and 30 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 United States Stats., 1039), which read as follows:

"SEC. 28. That any religious society or other organization now occupying under proper authority any of the lands by said agreement ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed, shall have the right for a period of two years from the date hereof within which to purchase the lands so occupied, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, at the price paid therefor by the United States under said agreement.

"SEC. 30. That the lands by said agreement ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States shall immediately, upon the payment to the parties entitled thereto of their share of the funds made immediately available by this act, and upon the completion of the allotments as provided for in said agreement, to be subject only to entry and settlement under the homestead and town site laws of the United States, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of said lands, which shall be reserved for common-school purposes and be subject to the laws of the State wherein located:

"*Provided*, That patents shall not issue until the settler or entryman shall have paid to the United States the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for the land taken up by such homesteader, and the title to the lands so entered shall remain in the United States until said money is duly paid by such entryman, or his legal representatives, or his widow, who shall have the right to pay the money and complete the entry of her deceased husband in her own name, and shall receive patent for the same."

Any religious society or other organization wishing to purchase any of these lands for religious uses must make proof, after six weeks' advertisement, of its proper occupancy of such lands on March 3, 1891, and pay for the same, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, within two years from the date aforesaid, such being the price, time, and terms of payment therefor fixed by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior under section 35 of said act.

No other applicant will be allowed to make an entry of these lands who does not possess the qualifications required in the case of an ordinary homestead entry under existing law, except in cases of town sites. The homestead applicant must reside upon and cultivate and improve the tract embraced in his entry for the full term of five years, except in case of commutation under section 2301, Rev. U. S. Stats., as amended, but the rights of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the late war, as defined in section 2304 to 2309 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, are not abridged by the section 30 of the act recited, except as to the payment required therein.

The sum of \$2.50 per acre must be paid by each settler, at the time of making final proof, for the land taken in addition to the fee and commissions on double minimum land provided by law.

The lands in North Dakota will be attached to the land office at Fargo, North Dakota, and those in South Dakota will be attached to the land office at Watertown, South Dakota.

The new survey of the seventh standard parallel or boundary line between the States of North and South Dakota across the Lake Traverse Reservation, makes it necessary to have certain supplemental surveys made showing the connections of the previous township and subdivisional surveys with the new boundary in order that amended plats may be prepared showing the areas of the fractional lots adjoining the boundary, and *north and south* thereof.

Until such supplemental surveys shall have been made, and amended plats prepared, it will not be possible to state definitely the areas of or to properly describe the tracts along the boundary which fall respectively within the Fargo and Watertown districts. The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sections 28, 29, and 30, township 129, range 49, and sections 25 to 30, inclusive, in township 129, ranges 50 to 54, inclusive, should, therefore, be withheld from entry until such time as the supplemental surveys above referred to shall have been made, and the amended plats thereof filed in your offices.

The town-site laws referred to in the thirtieth section of said act and generally made applicable to these lands are embraced in section 2380 to 2394 of the Revised Statutes, inclusive, which, together with the necessary instructions, were published in circular form by this office, under date of July 9, 1886 (5 L. D., 265).

Of the three separate and distinct methods thus provided for the acquisition of title to public land for town-site purposes, the first (sections 2380 and 2381) is exercised only in rare and exceptional instances. And the second method (sections 2382 to 2386, inclusive) has fallen into disuse because of the fact that the third method (sections 2387, 2388, and 2389) is more speedily, unlimitedly, and economically advantageous to the town-lot claimants in the matter of acquiring titles. Concerning the requirements to be complied with in making an entry under said third method, which you will recommend to be employed in all cases, nothing remains to be said in addition to what is set forth in the above-cited circular, except that the minimum price of these lands, for town-site as well as for homestead purposes, is two dollars and fifty cents per acre. The ordinary homestead and cash blanks will be used for original and final homestead and town-site entries under the foregoing act, reference being made thereon to the act of March 3, 1891, Lake Traverse lands.

In addition to the usual affidavits required of homestead applicants, must be one stating that the applicant did not enter and occupy any portion of the lands described and declared open to entry in the President's proclamation dated April 11, 1892, prior to 12 o'clock noon, of April 15, 1892. You will not open a new series of numbers for these entries.

A schedule of lands within the Sisseton and Wahpeton (Lake Traverse) Indian Reservation, in the States of North and South Dakota, having been published by this Department on February 8, 1892 (additional copies of which may be had upon your application), it is deemed unnecessary to reprint said schedule in connection herewith.

These instructions, it must be understood, are not to be acted upon by you for the allowing of entries, nor will settlement be admissible, until after the time which shall be fixed therefor in the President's proclamation, to be hereafter issued as first above stated.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

Approved:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the third article of the treaty between the United States of America and the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, concluded February 19, 1867, proclaimed May 2, 1867 (15 U. S. Stat., p. 505), the United States set apart and reserved for certain of said Indians certain lands, particularly described, being situated partly in North Dakota and partly in South Dakota, and known as the Lake Traverse Reservation; and

Whereas, by agreement made with said Indians residing on said reservation, dated December 12, 1889, they conveyed, as set forth in article 1 thereof, to the United States, all their title and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of the reservation set apart as aforesaid remaining after the allotments shall have been made, which are provided for in article 4 of the agreement, as follows: "That there shall be allotted to each individual member of the bands of Indians, parties hereto, a sufficient quantity, which, with the lands heretofore allotted, shall make in each case one hundred and sixty acres, and in case no allotment has been made to any individual member of said bands, then an allotment of one hundred and sixty acres shall be made to such individual"; and

Whereas, it is provided in article 2 of said agreement, "That the cession, sale, relinquishment, and conveyance of the lands described in article one of this agreement shall not take effect and be in force until the sum of \$342,778.37, together with the sum of \$18,400, shall have been paid to said bands of Indians, as set forth and stipulated in article third of this agreement;" and

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 U. S. Stat., pp. 1036-1038, sec. 30), accepting and ratifying the agreement with said Indians:

"That the lands by said agreement ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States shall immediately, upon the payment to the parties entitled thereto of their share of the funds made immediately available by this act, and upon the

completion of the allotments as provided for in said agreement, be subject only to entry and settlement under the homestead and townsite laws of the United States, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of said lands, which shall be reserved for common school purposes, and be subject to the laws of the State wherein located: Provided, That patents shall not issue until the settler or entryman shall have paid to the United States the sum of \$2.50 per acre for the land taken up by such homesteader, and the title to the lands so entered shall remain in the United States until said money is duly paid by such entryman or his legal representatives, or his widow, who shall have the right to pay the money and complete the entry of her deceased husband in her own name, and shall receive a patent for the same;" and

Whereas, payment as required by said act has been made by the United States; and

Whereas, allotments as provided for in said agreement, as now appears by the records of the Department of the Interior will have been made, approved, and completed, and all other terms and considerations required will have been complied with on the day and hour hereinafter fixed for opening said lands to settlement.:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands embraced in said reservation, saving and excepting the lands reserved for and allotted to said Indians, and the lands reserved for other purposes in pursuance of the provisions of said agreement and the said act of Congress ratifying the same and other, the laws relating thereto will, at and after the hour of 12 o'clock noon (central standard time) on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1892, and not before, be opened to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the terms and conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreements, the statutes above specified, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

The lands to be opened for settlement are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of lands within the Lake Traverse Reservation opened to settlement by proclamation of the President dated April 11, 1892," and which schedule is made a part hereof.

Warning, moreover, is hereby given that until said lands are opened to settlement as herein provided, all persons, save said Indians, are forbidden to enter upon and occupy the same or any part thereof.

And further notice is hereby given that it has been duly ordered that the lands mentioned and included in this proclamation shall be, and the same are, attached to the Fargo and Watertown land districts, in said States, as follows:

1. All that portion of the Lake Traverse Reservation, commencing at the northwest corner of said reservation; thence south $12^{\circ} 2'$ west, following the west boundary of the reservation to the new seventh standard parallel, or boundary line between the States of North and South Dakota; thence east, following the new seventh standard parallel to its intersection with the north boundary of said Indian reservation; thence northwesterly with said boundary to the place of beginning, is attached to the Fargo land district, the office of which is now located at Fargo, N. Dak.

2. All that portion of the Lake Traverse Reservation, commencing at a point where the new seventh standard parallel intersects the west boundary of said reservation; thence southerly along the west boundary of said reservation to its extreme southern limit; thence northerly along the east boundary of said reservation to Lake Traverse; thence north with said lake to the northeast corner of the Lake Traverse Indian Reservation; thence westerly with the north boundary of said reservation to its intersection with the new seventh standard parallel, or boundary line between the States of North and South Dakota; thence with the new seventh standard parallel to the place of beginning, is attached to the Watertown land district, the office of which is now located at Watertown, S. Dak.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1892, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:
[SEAL.]

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

Schedule of lands within the Sisseton and Wahpeton (Lake Traverse) Indian Reservation, in the States of South Dakota and North Dakota, opened for settlement on April 15, 1892, at noon (standard time), under proclamation of the President dated April 11, 1892.

The allotments to Indians in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty were approved by the Department April 15, 1892, the same day and hour of the opening of these lands to homestead entry, and tracts reserved by said allotments are not included in the schedule.

In township 127 north, range 48 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
Lot 3; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	161.94
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	80.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	80.00
Section 5.....	645.88
Section 6.....	643.64
Section 7.....	642.68
Section 8.....	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9.....	320.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	280.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	80.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	80.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Section 18.....	645.58
Section 19.....	644.56
Section 20.....	640.00
Section 21.....	640.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	120.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28.....	320.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	639.48
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31.....	438.49
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32.....	160.00

9, 182.25

In township 128 north, range 48 west, 5th P. M.

The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	80.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	585.78
Section 3.....	617.78
Section 4.....	617.64
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, lots 3 and 4, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	465.16
Section 6.....	619.41
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7.....	592.95
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	560.00
Section 9.....	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	360.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	520.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Section 18.....	632.70
Section 19.....	634.81
Section 20.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	440.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	120.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	520.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.....	40.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	637.86
Section 31.....	640.08
Section 32.....	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34.....	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.....	40.00

14, 164.17

In township 129 north, range 48 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
Fractional section 29.....	22.62
Fractional section 30.....	134.43
Section 31.....	640.00
Fractional section 32.....	630.05
Fractional section 33.....	527.40
Fractional section 34.....	405.87
Lots 2, 3, and 4, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.....	221.70
	2,582.47

In township 126 north, range 49 west, 5th P. M.

Lots 2, 3, and 4, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	276.70
Lot 1 and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	118.36
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	479.03
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4.....	321.74
Section 5.....	640.88
Section 6.....	638.08
Section 7.....	635.72
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	480.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9..	440.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	200.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	480.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1 and 2, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18.....	516.54
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19.....	480.00
Section 20.....	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	120.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29.....	120.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30.	280.45
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31.....	80.00
	7,267.75

In township 127 north, range 49 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1.....	641.40
Section 2.....	642.22
Section 3.....	638.04
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	516.01
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	280.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and lots 3 and 4 of section 7.....	401.02
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	280.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	560.00
Section 10.....	640.00
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17...	432.99
Fractional section 18.....	586.03
Lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 19.....	140.34
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	120.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25.....	160.00
Section 26.....	640.00

In township 127 north, range 49 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 27	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28	480.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	120.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30	318.73
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 2, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31	598.26
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32	520.00
Section 33	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	480.00
Section 35	640.00
	16,875.04

In township 128 north, range 49 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1	621.12
Section 2	620.80
Section 3	620.60
Section 4	615.56
Section 5	612.68
Section 6	603.54
Section 7	629.36
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8	480.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10	480.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14	80.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	633.37
Section 19	634.66
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20	290.39
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22	400.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Lot 4, section 29	21.00
Lot 1, section 30	38.86
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 31	478.49
Lots 1, 2, and 3; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32	149.32
Lots 2, 3, and 4 of section 33	63.20
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	15,750.95

In township 129 north, range 49 west, 5th P. M.

Fractional section 19	235.40
Fractional section 20	113.67
Fractional section 21	12.51
Fractional section 25	258.35
Fractional section 26	383.81
Fractional section 27	506.46
Fractional section 28	619.01
Section 29	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30	480.48
Section 31	639.08
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	6,448.77

In township 122 north, range 50 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
Lots 5, 6, and 7 of section 6	135.91
Fractional section 7	113.69
Fractional section 18.....	.24
	249.84

In township 123 north, range 50 west, 5th P. M.

The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8	40.00
Lots 2, 3, and 4 of section 9	68.76
Lot 4 of section 17	34.39
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18	79.70
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3 and 4 of section 19.....	241.24
Fractional section 29	106.91
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 2 and 3 of section 30..	320.31
Lots 1, 2, and 5 of section 31	95.26
	986.58

In township 124 north, range 50 west, 5th P. M.

Lots 1, 4, and 5, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	216.40
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	160.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4	553.29
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	80.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6.....	200.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	120.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8	280.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9	200.00
Lot 4 of section 11	17.25
Fractional section 14	3.86
Lot 2 of section 15	31.10
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	80.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18.....	280.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	80.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30.....	159.70
Fractional section 34.....	.31
	2,461.91

In township 125 north, range 50 west, 5th P. M.

The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; lot 4; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	280.79
Lot 1 of section 2	40.56
Lots 2, 3, and 4; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	401.43
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4	481.75
Section 5	641.18
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 6 and 7 of section 6.....	551.75
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and lot 3 of section 7.....	235.87
Section 8	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9	600.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10	160.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11	160.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12	40.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	120.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	280.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18	80.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19.....	160.00

In township 125 north, range 50 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20	280.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21	280.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22	40.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23	160.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26	80.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 27	320.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28	160.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 1, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30	159.91
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32	160.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	440.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	200.00
Lots 3 and 4, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35	183.39
	7,976.63

In township 126 north, range 50 west, 5th P. M.

Lots 1 and 2, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of fractional section 1 ..	356.30
Section 2	632.38
Section 3	635.58
Section 4	637.76
Lots 1 and 2, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5	159.09
Lot 7 of section 6	39.53
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	360.00
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11	400.00
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12	282.70
Lots 1 and 2, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13	349.48
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14	360.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15	360.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	641.18
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19	318.45
Section 20	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21	560.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24	480.00
Section 25	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26	560.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27	400.00
Section 28	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	400.00
Lot 1 of section 30	38.62
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31	476.20
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32	280.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	560.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35	440.00
	15,487.27

In township 127 north, range 50 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1	644.00
Section 2	641.60
Section 3	640.60
Section 4	645.00
Section 5	640.70
Section 6	635.88
Section 7	633.84
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00

In township 127 north, range 50 west 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Fractional section 17	518.25
Section 18	638.60
Section 19	644.54
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25	320.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26	320.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	480.00
Section 30	643.10
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 3 and 4 of section 31	516.70
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32	360.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	400.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34	480.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35	400.00
	19,802.81

In township 128 north, range 50 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1	617.24
Section 2	617.92
Section 3	623.64
Section 4	630.38
Section 5	630.94
Section 6	608.19
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 1 of section 7	275.11
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18	466.65
Section 19	622.60
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	630.00
Section 30	618.08
Section 31	622.68
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	21,053.43

In fractional township 129 north, range 50 west, 5th P. M.

Acres.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 16 and section 36.. 10, 927.35

In township 119 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.

Lots 1, 2, 4, and 5 of fractional section 6..... 148.42

In township 120 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.

Fractional section 4.....	258.23
Section 5	633.24
Section 6	636.46
Section 7	639.62
Section 8	633.01
Fractional section 9.....	54.68
Fractional section 17.....	481.37
Section 18	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19.....	480.60
Fractional section 20.....	263.47
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3 and 4 of section 30.....	160.52
Fractional section 31.....	479.46
	5,360.66

In fractional township 121 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.

All of said fractional township except section 16..... 13,228.27

In township 122 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1	517.98
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 3 and 4, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2	396.80
Section 3.....	630.78
Section 4	629.98
Section 5	633.92
Section 6	636.36
Section 7	637.71
Section 8	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9	559.42
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10.....	600.00
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Fractional section 13.....	541.96
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	640.98
Section 19	641.56
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Fractional section 24.....	325.08
Fractional section 25.....	106.35
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	640.06
Section 31	638.90
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Fractional section 35.....	527.62
	20,185.46

In township 123 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
Lots 2 and 3 of section 1.....	79.44
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2..	240.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	358.62
Lot 4 of section 4.....	37.13
Lots 1, 3, and 4, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	152.14
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6.....	522.48
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7....	326.54
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	40.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	240.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	160.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	240.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	200.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18.....	525.10
Section 19.....	640.90
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20.....	480.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21....	520.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	360.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	120.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	40.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.....	360.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26.....	560.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 27.....	560.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28.....	600.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29.....	600.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30.....	558.10
Section 31.....	637.16
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.....	520.00
	11,917.61

In township 124 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.

Lot 4, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	78.36
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2.....	473.06
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	274.40
Lots 1 and 2 of section 4.....	76.71
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 4, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	430.16
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 6.....	345.80
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7.....	521.41
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	240.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	200.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	280.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	80.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	40.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	40.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	120.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	120.00

In township 124 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1, 2, and 3, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18.....	325.15
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19.....	283.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	520.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	120.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	80.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	40.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.....	40.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.....	40.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28.....	40.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29.....	120.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1, 3, and 4 of section 30.....	369.41
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1, 2, and 4, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31.....	449.71
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32.....	360.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.....	240.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	120.00
	6,467.17

In township 125 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	477.88
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	552.08
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	40.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	316.80
Section 5.....	626.40
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of section 6.....	394.01
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7..	320.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8..	280.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9.....	480.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10..	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	40.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	40.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	160.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	200.00
Section 17.....	640.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1 and 2, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18..	200.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 3 and 4 of section 19.....	278.80
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	520.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	600.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	240.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	160.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.....	40.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.....	120.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27.....	240.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28 ..	280.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1, 3, and 4 of section 30.....	238.90
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 4 of section 31.....	360.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32.....	120.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 33.....	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	600.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.....	240.00
	9,444.87

In township 126 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	350.61
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	80.00
Section 5.....	604.80
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, lots 3, 6, and 7, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6.....	450.80
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7.....	234.32
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	480.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9.....	400.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	80.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	40.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	200.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	480.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	160.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	40.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18.....	40.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19.....	230.40
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	400.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22.....	600.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23.....	160.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	240.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28.....	560.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29.....	200.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 30.....	582.24
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 3 and 4 of section 31.....	471.02
Section 32.....	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.....	360.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	480.00
Section 35.....	640.00

11, 124.19

In township 127 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1.....	637.02
Section 2.....	633.16
Section 3.....	632.60
Section 4.....	631.74
Section 5.....	628.06
Section 6.....	623.22
Section 7.....	628.86
Section 8.....	640.00
Section 9.....	640.00
Section 10.....	640.00
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Section 18.....	631.26
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19.....	236.69
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	400.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00

In township 127 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 27	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28	240.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	160.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 4 of section 30	435.26
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31	400.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	200.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	520.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35	600.00
	18,797.87

In township 128 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.

Lot 1, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 1	516.12
Lots 3 and 4, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2	550.80
Section 3	627.84
Section 4	625.70
Section 5	624.78
Section 6	605.55
Section 7	608.06
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8	480.00
Section 9	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10	560.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 2 of section 11	277.29
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12	560.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13	600.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14	360.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15	480.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17	480.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 1 of section 18	110.99
Section 19	606.37
Section 20	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 21	520.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22	600.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23	600.00
Section 24	640.00
Fractional section 25	604.50
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	611.52
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 31	472.90
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	19,122.42

In township 129 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional section 7	344.88
Fractional section 8	299.16
Fractional section 9	1,684
Fractional section 10	54.39
Fractional section 13	448.65
Fractional section 14	571.21
Fractional section 15	636.33

In township 129 north, range 51 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 17	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18	80.00
Section 19	638.60
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25	560.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26	560.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	640.40
Section 31	640.66
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Lot 2, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35	268.30
	13,600.42

In township 118 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.

Fractional section 2	227.52
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec- tion 4	322.80
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3, 4, 6, and 7 of section 5	326.52
Lots 1 and 2 of section 8	57.75
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9	360.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10	160.00
Fractional section 11	35.82
Lots 2 and 3, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15	254.49
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21	80.00
	1,824.90

In township 119 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.

The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1	162.80
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec- tion 2	612.70
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec- tion 3	613.50
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4	334.20
Section 5	651.98
Fractional section 6	306.94
Fractional section 7	522.10
Section 8	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9	120.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10	120.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec- tion 11	600.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12	160.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 3 and 4, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional section 13	282.66
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec- tion 14	600.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15	160.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17	360.00
Fractional section 18	452.74
Fractional section 19	309.79
Section 20	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 21	320.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22	400.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23	400.00
Fractional section 24	240.88

In township 119 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
Fractional section 25.....	40.12
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1 and 2 of section 26.....	143.37
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28.....	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29.....	560.00
Fractional section 30.....	170.37
Fractional section 31.....	41.23
The fractional W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32.....	317.67
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33..	280.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34.....	480.00
Fractional section 35.....	445.94
	11,808.99

In township 120 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1.....	639.34
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2.....	159.16
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 3.....	151.66
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	552.65
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	193.78
Section 6.....	638.10
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the fractional W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7.....	448.52
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	360.00
Section 9.....	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10.....	520.00
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Fractional section 18.....	567.46
Section 19.....	639.84
Section 20.....	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	520.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	638.77
Section 31.....	637.35
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
Section 35.....	640.00
	10,755.96

In township 121 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1.....	637.82
Section 2.....	631.40
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	547.48
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4.....	469.08
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	554.76
Section 6.....	622.21
Section 7.....	627.71
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	360.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	80.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10.....	560.00
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00

In township 121 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	623.51
Section 19	625.72
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29	320.00
Section 30	624.46
Section 31	633.98
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32	320.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 33	560.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	280.00
Section 35	640.00
	19,318.13

In township 122 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1	634.40
Section 2	630.71
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3	511.28
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4	233.75
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5	381.98
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6	80.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	470.95
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8	40.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9	160.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10	480.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17	560.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18	389.10
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19	194.22
Section 20	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 21	560.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22	280.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23	240.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24	560.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25	240.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26	160.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27	80.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28	560.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	620.91
Section 31	619.63
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34	600.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 35	600.00
	15,646.92

In township 123 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 1.....	400.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2	558.50
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	80.00
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	470.30
Section 5.....	630.10
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6.....	544.61
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7.....	160.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8	560.00
Section 9	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10..	280.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	520.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	400.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13.....	560.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	240.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15.....	240.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	280.00
Lots 2, 3, and 4, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19.....	157.30
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	80.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	80.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22....	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 2, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23	439.70
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of section 26	214.23
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1 and 2 of section 27.....	110.80
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30.....	160.00
Lot 1 of section 31.....	39.10
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32.....	80.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	240.00
Fractional E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	312.20
Fractional section 35.....	604.33
	10,681.17

In township 124 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.

Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	506.78
Lots 1, 2, and 3, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2.....	549.10
Lots 3 and 5, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	390.69
Lot 5, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	279.16
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the fractional S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 5.....	395.40
Fractional section 6.....	603.92
Section 7	640.00
Section 8	640.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9.....	520.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 2, and the fractional S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10.....	556.95
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	560.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	200.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13	560.00
Section 14	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 2 of section 15.....	507.38
Section 17	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and lot 3 of section 18.....	359.56
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19...	517.98

In township 124 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.	339.77
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23	480.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24	360.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25	40.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26	400.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27.	320.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	635.74
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31	237.63
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32	160.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	240.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	400.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35	520.00
	15,760.06

In township 125 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.

Lots 1, 2, and 3, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1	436.61
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 4, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2	396.47
Lots 1 and 2, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 3	512.09
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4	300.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5	230.00
Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6	445.08
Section 7	649.60
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8	440.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9	360.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10	560.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11	520.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12.	440.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13	280.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14	360.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17	80.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18	567.80
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19	486.60
Fractional S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20	316.38
Lot 4 of section 21	8.88
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23	560.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24	520.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25	560.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26	240.00
Lot 1, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	216.00
Section 30	644.80
Section 31	640.80
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 3 of section 32	160.49
Lot 2 of section 33	12.12
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	80.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 35	560.00
	11,583.72

In township 126 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
Lot 4 and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	77.90
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 4, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	314.83
Section 3.....	625.58
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4.....	395.46
Lots 1, 3, and 4, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	305.26
Lot 1, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6.....	155.62
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7.....	200.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	200.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	240.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10.....	600.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	160.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	360.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13.....	440.00
Section 14.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	280.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17.....	320.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19..	395.45
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	40.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	120.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	160.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	200.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	200.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.....	520.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27.....	320.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28.....	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29.....	480.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 30.....	551.40
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31...	478.40
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 2 of section 32.....	253.08
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33..	520.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	360.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.....	400.00
	10,632.98

In township 127 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1.....	633.60
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2.....	473.20
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, and lots 3 and 4 of section 3.....	228.00
Lot 1 and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	115.96
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	160.00
Lots 1 and 2, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6..	194.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7.....	587.20
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	80.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	40.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	200.00
Section 12.....	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	40.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	600.00

In township 127 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 4 of section 18.....	314.45
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19.....	435.20
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	280.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	240.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.....	120.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27.....	200.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28.....	600.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29.....	560.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 3 of section 30.....	396.85
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31.....	240.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32.....	600.00
Section 33.....	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	200.00

9, 138.46

In township 128 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1.....	631.24
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ section 2.....	475.44
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	80.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4.....	463.58
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	460.88
Section 6.....	626.97
Section 7.....	634.67
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	400.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	120.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	120.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	600.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 14.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	400.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	480.00
Section 18.....	637.95
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19.....	279.58
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20..	440.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 21.....	480.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25...	520.00
Section 26.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28.....	480.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29.....	480.00
Section 30.....	637.74
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31.....	477.80
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32.....	40.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.....	480.00
Section 34.....	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.....	480.00

16, 045.85

In township 129 north, range 52 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
Fractional section 2.....	31.18
Fractional section 3.....	151.55
Fractional section 4.....	274.22
Lots 1 and 2 of section 5.....	274.22
Lots 2, 3, 4, and 7, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6.....	192.37
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7.....	234.30
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	120.00
Section 9.....	640.00
Section 10.....	640.00
Fractional section 11.....	635.16
Lot 1 of section 12.....	18.30
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.40
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17...	440.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18.....	396.24
Section 19.....	637.42
Section 20.....	640.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24.....	560.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	636.00
Section 31.....	637.00
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	240.00
Section 35.....	640.00
	15,509.06

In township 119 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.

Fractional section 1.....	77.61
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In township 120 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1.....	639.23
Fractional section 2.....	262.96
Fractional section 11.....	128.34
Fractional section 12.....	627.35
Lot 1 of fractional section 13.....	18.50
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and lots 2, 3, and 4 of section 24.....	443.88
Fractional section 25.....	362.17

2,482.43*In township 121 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.*

Section 1.....	637.60
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	596.80
Fractional section 3.....	465.42
Fractional section 10.....	257.86
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	240.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	560.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Fractional section 15.....	179.76
Fractional section 22.....	58.62
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Fractional section 26.....	556.33
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of fractional section 35.....	255.08

6,367.47

In township 122 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
Section 2.....	635.10
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 3.....	316.93
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	400.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	480.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	360.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	160.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	40.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	280.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	268.75
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	160.00
Section 25.....	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26.....	443.30
Section 27.....	640.00
Lot 3 of fractional section 28.....	33.09
Fractional section 33.....	2.90
Fractional section 34.....	598.94
Section 35.....	640.00
	6, 099.01

In township 123 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	443.58
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 3 and 4, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	327.58
Lots 1 and 4, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	444.99
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	492.20
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	200.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{2}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	400.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	120.00
Lot 6 of section 12.....	35.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	40.00
Lot 4 of fractional section 20.....	26.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	40.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.....	160.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.....	280.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27.....	80.00
Lots 2, 3, and 4 of section 32.....	86.87
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.....	200.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	400.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.....	320.00
	4, 096.22

In township 124 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1.....	635.20
Section 2.....	631.20
Section 3.....	632.00
Section 4.....	632.22
Section 5.....	637.44
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 5, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6.....	563.49
Section 7.....	645.82
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	480.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	480.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10..	280.00
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	400.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	600.00

In township 124 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17	280.00
Lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 18	124.18
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19	376.37
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21	40.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23	120.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24	240.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25	600.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26	360.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27	240.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28	400.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	240.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1, 2, and 3 of fractional section 30	144.41
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32	40.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	240.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	160.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35	160.00
	11,662.33

In township 125 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1	634.60
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2	470.60
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3	40.00
Lots 2, 7, 9, and 10, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4	266.89
Lots 2, 3, and 4, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5	273.02
Lots 9 and 12 of section 6	56.75
Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	526.62
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8	161.80
Lots 1, 2, and 5; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11	264.75
Section 12	640.00
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13	454.90
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, lot 3, the SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14	407.86
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15	120.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17	40.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1, 3, and 4; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, of section 18	521.68
Lots 1, 6, and 7; and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19	172.98
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21	120.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22	520.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28	400.00
Lots 5 and 6 of section 30	45.40
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31	40.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32	240.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	560.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	11,457.85

In township 126 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
Lots 1, 3, and 4, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	396.80
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	40.00
Lot 2 of section 3.....	34.56
Lots 1 and 2 of section 4.....	69.33
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	80.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 6 and 8 of section 6.....	495.25
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7.....	347.51
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	560.00
Lots 2 and 3, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	381.25
Lots 5 and 6 of section 10.....	40.24
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	280.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14.....	400.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	520.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, lots 2 and 3, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	461.75
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lot 5, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18.....	236.70
Lot 1, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	120.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	480.00
Section 23.....	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24.....	320.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.....	400.00
Section 26.....	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 27.....	480.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, lot 2, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28.....	437.10
Lot 7 of section 29.....	11.30
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31.....	387.89
Lot 1 of section 32.....	14.35
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.....	520.00
Section 34.....	640.00
Section 35.....	640.00
	10,074.03

In township 127 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.

The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	120.00
Lot 4, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	280.50
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	80.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	240.00
Lot 1, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 5.....	483.55
Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6.....	461.94
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 3 and 4 of section 7.....	299.58
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	320.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	160.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	560.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	280.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	400.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	400.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	240.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	200.00

In township 127 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 18.....	222.82
Lot 2, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19.....	276.88
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	120.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	240.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	280.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	120.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	320.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.....	520.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.....	120.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27.....	40.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28.....	120.00
Lots 2 and 5, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29.....	170.10
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30.....	311.16
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 3, 4, and 6, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31.....	326.59
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 1 of section 32.....	78.70
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.....	80.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	200.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.....	156.00
	8,547.82

In township 128 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.

Section 1.....	636.38
Section 2.....	632.22
Section 3.....	631.52
Section 4.....	634.88
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 5.....	151.74
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7.....	80.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	120.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	80.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10.....	520.00
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	360.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	560.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	440.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	120.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18.....	221.68
The N. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19.....	454.38
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	240.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	200.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	520.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	400.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24.....	400.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.....	360.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.....	160.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27.....	120.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28.....	40.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29.....	120.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 2, 3, and 4, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30.....	217.58
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, lots 1 and 4, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31.....	466.55
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32.....	480.00

In township 128 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.....	160.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	200.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.....	120.00
	11, 126.93

In township 129 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.

The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional section 1.....	240.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, lot 3, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	599.07
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 3.....	559.81
Section 4.....	640.16
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 5.....	560.05
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 6.....	322.84
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7.....	525.88
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	200.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	360.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	600.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	480.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	520.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13.....	520.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	440.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	600.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	40.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 4 of section 18.....	360.96
Section 19.....	642.14
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20.....	400.00
Section 21.....	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	240.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23.....	600.00
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1 and 2 and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30.....	359.64
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 4 of section 31.....	200.04
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
Section 35.....	640.00
	17, 050.59

In township 130 north, range 53 west, 5th P. M.

Lot 8 of fractional section 31.....	1.48
Lots 1 and 2, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional section 33.....	289.49
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional section 34.....	166.06
Lots 1, 2, and 3 of fractional section 35.....	79.16
	536.19

In township 124 north, range 54 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
Fractional section 12.....	202.41
Fractional section 13.....	63.55
	265.96

In township 125 north, range 54 west, 5th P. M.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	556.16
Fractional section 2.....	453.61
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional section 11.....	307.57
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	547.70
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	240.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1, 2, and 3 of fractional section 14.....	118.28
Lots 2, 3, and 4 of fractional section 23.....	72.42
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	80.00
	2,375.74

In township 126 north, range 54 west, 5th P. M.

Lots 1, 4, 6, 7, and 8, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1...	389.23
Lots 3 and 4, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	240.00
Section 3.....	627.84
Fractional section 4.....	72.95
Fractional section 9.....	.88
Fractional section 10.....	585.89
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	240.00
Lot 1 of section 13.....	34.75
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	200.00
Fractional section 15.....	448.94
Fractional section 22.....	305.24
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	40.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 1 of section 25.....	312.50
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.....	120.00
Fractional section 27.....	164.68
	3,782.90

In township 127 north, range 54 west, 5th P. M.

Lots 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 11, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	267.16
Section 2.....	640.43
Section 3.....	640.22
Section 4.....	640.22
Fractional section 5.....	255.32
Fractional section 8.....	130.96
Section 9.....	639.74
Lot 4 and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	85.60
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	560.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12.....	480.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	280.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	440.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	600.00
Fractional section 17.....	15.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional section 21.....	378.40

In township 127 north, range 54 west, 5th P. M.—Continued.

	Acres.
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	280.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	400.00
Lots 6 and 9 of section 24.....	21.25
Lot 3 and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.....	78.90
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.....	40.00
Section 27.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of fractional section 28.....	274.42
Lots 1, 2, and 4 of fractional section 33.....	90.37
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	520.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1 and 2 of section 35..	591.04
	8,989.03

In township 128 north, range 54 west, 5th P. M.

Lots 3 and 4, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	192.39
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	432.94
Lots 1, 2, and 3, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	429.62
Lots 2, 3, and 4, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	390.04
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 3, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	430.12
Lots 3 and 4 of fractional section 6.....	51.41
Lot 4 of fractional section 7.....	55.96
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	360.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9.....	560.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	480.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	280.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	200.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	160.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	520.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	480.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Fractional section 18.....	147.74
Fractional section 19.....	19.21
Fractional section 20.....	629.45
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21...	480.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	480.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	520.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	200.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25.....	480.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26..	440.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 27.....	480.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28.....	400.00
Fractional section 29.....	523.60
Fractional section 32.....	332.83
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
Section 35.....	640.00

• 12,715.31

In township 129 north, range 54 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
Lot 1, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1	266.75
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	557.34
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3	238.20
Lots 1, 3, and 4, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4	155.91
Lots 3 and 4, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5.....	197.60
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6.....	318.76
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7.....	604.63
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	200.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9	120.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10..	280.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11	240.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	560.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13	360.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14	560.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15	160.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	600.00
Section 18	641.76
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19....	482.24
Section 20	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	480.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22	480.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	80.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	240.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25	120.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.....	120.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27	520.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28	520.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29.....	400.00
Fractional section 30.....	602.06
Fractional section 31.....	478.04
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32	480.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.....	520.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	440.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.....	240.00

12,903.29

In township 130 north, range 54 west, 5th P. M.

Fractional section 19.....	76.85
Fractional section 20.....	.95
Lot 1 of fractional section 25	4.7
Fractional section 26.....	228.06
Lots 3 and 4 of fractional section 27.....	30.80
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional section 28	272.52
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional section 29..	513.03
Section 30	641.50
Section 31	640.40
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32.....	440.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 33.....	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1 and 3, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	374.25
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1, 2, 5, and 6 of section 35	244.05

3,787.11

In township 129 north, range 55 west, 5th P. M.

	Acres.
Lots 5 and 7 of fractional section 1	43. 18
Fractional section 12	367. 17
Fractional section 13	230. 07
Fractional section 24	93. 16
Fractional section 25	2. 38
	735. 96

In township 130 north, range 55 west, 5th P. M.

Fractional section 23	101. 57
Fractional section 24	199. 01
Section 25	640. 00
Fractional section 26	134. 16
Fractional section 35	17. 04
	1, 091. 78
Grand total	574, 257. 02

Warning is hereby given that until said lands are opened to settlement by the proclamation aforesaid, all persons, save the said Indians, are forbidden to enter upon and occupy the same or any part thereof, and that no person violating this provision shall be permitted to enter any of said lands, or acquire any right thereto, and the officers of the United States will be required to enforce this provision.

The lands in South Dakota will be attached to the land office at Watertown, South Dakota, and those in North Dakota will be attached to the land office at Fargo, North Dakota.

Circular of instructions relative to the opening to homestead entry on April 19, 1892, of nearly three and a half millions of acres of lands ceded by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, together with the President's proclamation and schedule or descriptive list of the lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1892.

Registers and Receivers, Kingfisher and Oklahoma City, Okla.:

GENTLEMEN: I have to call your attention to the proclamation of the President of the 12th instant, together with the schedule of lands, copies of which are hereto attached, by which the lands described in that schedule are laid open to settlement under the statutory provisions therein recited, at and after the hour of 12 o'clock noon, central standard time, of Tuesday the 19th day of this, the present month of April, being certain tracts embraced in the cession of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, by agreement ratified and confirmed by the act of Congress of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 989).

You will consider said proclamation, the statutes therein referred to of March 2, 1889, May 2, 1890, and March 3, 1891, and the Departmental circular of July 21, 1890 (11 L. D., 79), in reference to the disposal of lands in Oklahoma.

With regard to the lands described in the schedule, you will observe that the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., pp. 989 to 1044), sec. 16, provides for the disposal thereof,

"To actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead and townsite laws (except section 2301 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which shall not apply): *Provided, however,* That each settler on said lands shall, before making a final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry the sum of \$1.50 per acre, one-half of which shall be paid within two years. But the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid, and all the lands in Oklahoma are hereby declared to be agricultural lands, and proof of their nonmineral character shall not be required as a condition precedent to final entry."

In regard to homestead entries, you will proceed under general instructions of said circular of July 21, 1890 (11 L. D., 79), and instructions therein referred to.

Townsite entries may be made under the general townsite laws as modified by the first proviso to section 22, act of May 2, 1890 (26 Stats., 92), in regard to which, you are referred to circular of July 9, 1886 (5 L. D., 265), or they may be made under the special provisions of the second proviso to said section 22. In regard to cases of the latter class, instructions may be found in circular of July 18, 1890 (11 L. D. 68), as modified by the Secretary's decision of December 16, 1891, Orlando townsite (13 L. D., 700).

The western boundary of the lands occupied by the Wichita Indians under the unratified agreement of October 19, 1872, is not laid down on the township plats, and, therefore, it is impossible to determine what lands in townships 8 to 15 north, range 14 west, fall without the said western boundary, but it is believed that the boundary falls within the eastern half of said townships. No entry should be allowed for lands in the east half of said townships until a survey of said western boundary has been made, and supplemental plats of said townships have been filed in your respective offices.

Applicants to enter these lands as homesteads must have the qualifications required in the case of ordinary homestead entries under existing law, except that no person who shall at the time be seized in fee simple of a hundred and sixty acres of land in any State or Territory will be entitled to enter land in Oklahoma Territory. You will, therefore, require the homestead affidavit (form 4-063) to be amended in each case by striking out the words "more than" from the clause "I am not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any State or Territory."

Any person applying to enter or file for a homestead will be required first to make affidavit in addition to other requirements that he did not violate the law by entering upon and occupying any portion of the lands described in the President's proclamation dated April 12, 1892, prior to 12 o'clock, noon, central standard time, April 19, 1892, the affidavit to accompany your returns for the entry allowed. Affidavit (form 4-102) modified to meet the circumstances may be used for this purpose.

Information has reached this office from various sources that speculators are preparing for the use of powers of attorney from soldiers to file declaratory statements under section 2304, R. S., on lands opened to settlement by the said proclamation, without any *bona fide* intention on the part of the soldiers to become settlers. Any such proceedings would be fraudulent; you will endeavor to defeat them if attempted, by any means properly within your power. You will advise *bona fide* settlers not to purchase relinquishments of such filings. It is contrary to the letter and spirit of the law to countenance or encourage speculation in any form in connection with the entry and disposal of public land.

There is reason to believe that there will be a multitudinous rush of applicants eager to make entries and settlements on these lands as soon as the period arrives for so doing, and that many devices will be resorted to by the unscrupulous to obtain unfair advantages over others in the competition therefor. The duty will devolve on you to make and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to secure a fair and orderly course of proceedings on the part of all concerned. In so doing, you may provide a method by which you may receive in proper order and act upon in turn the applications to be presented. It is alleged that arrangements have been made by which certain parties will be prepared to take their places in the line of applicants as soon as the lands are opened for making entries, or even before, provided with numerous applications for filing homestead declaratory statements under sections 2304 and 2309, R. S., as agents for parties entitled under the latter section—some are said to have arranged for as many as one thousand each—which they propose to have received and acted upon by you when their turn is reached, before others in line behind them are permitted to make their individual entries. The prospect of this contemplated unfairness has given rise to much indignation and complaint and may lead to disturbances of the peace. I have, therefore, to advise you that it is in your power, in the exercise of the authority and duty of regulation arising out of the necessities of the situation, to impose a limit on the time and attention which you may accord to any one person who may approach you in his turn under such circumstances. You will accordingly allow any such person to make one entry in his individual character, if he so desires, and to file one declaratory statement in his representative character as agent, if such he shall be, and thereupon require him to step out of the line, giving place to the next person in order, and if desiring to make any other filings, to take his place at the end of the line and await his proper turn before doing so, and thus to proceed in order until all the filings desired by him shall be made, with due regard to the rights of other competitors.

It is also represented that persons have it in contemplation to avail themselves of the mails to present filings in any number at once to the exclusion of persons proposing to present their applications in person. You are advised in reference to this point that filings of homestead declaratory statements under sections 2304 and 2309, R. S., can only be made by the parties entitled, or by their agents in person, and

should not be received by mail. This is a ruling of long standing and should be enforced by you in all cases. (See C. L. O., 1, p. 20.)

No difficulty is anticipated from this cause in other classes of claims during the period of anticipated rush of applicants, for the reason that affidavits and applications can not be made and transmitted by mail for homestead entries under the act of May 26, 1890 (26 Stats., 121), without the applicants being personally present in the county in which the lands lie to take the prescribed oaths, which will not be practicable, under the prohibition of entrance upon the lands before the legal opening thereof to settlement.

You are expected to act promptly under the law and instructions before you as cases arise, allowing any parties feeling aggrieved by your action the right of appeal, under the rules of practice, without seeking special instructions from this office in the particular cases, before acting thereon. But should instructions be found deficient in any particular, they will be properly supplemented on application by you.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

Approved:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by a written agreement made on the 18th day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians ceded, conveyed, transferred, relinquished and surrendered all their claim, title and interest in and to the lands described in article two of said agreement, as follows, to wit:

"Commencing at a point where the Washita River crosses the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude, as surveyed in the years 1858 and 1871; thence north on a line with said ninety-eighth degree to the point where it is crossed by the Red Fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron River); thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of June 14, 1866, with the Creek Nation of Indians; thence west on said north boundary and the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of March 21, 1866, with the Seminole Indians, to the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south on the line of said one hundredth degree to the point where it strikes the North Fork of the Red River; thence down said North Fork of the Red River to a point where it strikes the north line of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation; thence east along said boundary to a point where it strikes the Washita River; thence down said Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning; and all other lands or tracts of country in the Indian Territory to which they have or may set up or allege any right, title, interest or claim whatsoever." *Provided*, That every member of said tribes shall have an allotment of 160 acres of land, as in said agreement provided, to be selected within the tract of country so ceded, except land in any part of said reservation now used or occupied for military, agency, school, school farm, religious, or other public uses, or in sections 16 or 36 in each congressional township; except in cases where any Cheyenne or Arapahoe Indian has heretofore made improvements upon and now uses and occupies a part of said sections 16 and 36, such Indian may make his or her selection within the boundaries so prescribed as to include his or her improvements; and except in that part of the lands by said agreement ceded, now occupied and claimed by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians described as follows, to wit:

"Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita River where the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude crosses the same, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said river to the line of ninety-eight degrees forty minutes west longitude, thence up said line of ninety-eight degrees forty minutes due north to the middle of the main channel of the main Canadian River, thence down the middle of the main Canadian River to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian; thence due south to the place of beginning;" and *Provided*, That said sections 16 and 36 in each congressional township in said reservation shall not become subject to homestead entry, but shall be held by the United States and finally sold for public school purposes; and that when the allotments of land shall have been selected and taken by the members of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes as aforesaid and approved by the Secretary of the Interior the title thereto shall be held in trust for the allottees respectively for the period of 25 years in the manner and to the ex-

tent provided for in the act of Congress approved February 18, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and

Whereas, It is provided in the act of Congress accepting, ratifying, and confirming the said agreement with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., pp. 989 to 1044), section 16:

"That whenever any of the lands acquired by either of the * * * foregoing agreements respecting lands in the Indian or Oklahoma Territory shall by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States be opened to settlement they shall be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead and townsite laws (except section 2301 of the Revised States [Statutes] of the United States, which shall not apply): *Provided, however,* That each settler on said lands shall, before making a final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry, the sum of \$1.50 per acre, one-half of which shall be paid within two years; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be abridged except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid, and all the lands in Oklahoma are hereby declared to be agricultural lands, and proof of their non-mineral character shall not be required as a condition precedent to their final entry"; and

Whereas, allotments of land in severalty to said Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians have been made and approved in accordance with law and the provisions of the before-mentioned agreement with them; and

Whereas the lands acquired by the said agreement hereinbefore mentioned have been divided into counties by the Secretary of the Interior, as required by said last-mentioned act of Congress, before the same shall be opened to settlement, and lands have been reserved for county-seat purposes as therein required, as follows, to wit:

For county C, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 19, T. 16 N., R. 11 W. For county D, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 13, T. 18 N., R. 17 W. For county E, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 15, T. 17 N., R. 22 W. For county F, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 8, T. 13 N., R. 23 W. For county G, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 25, T. 13 N., R. 17 W. For county H, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 13, T. 9 N., R. 16 W.; and

Whereas, it is provided by act of Congress for temporary government of Oklahoma, approved May 2, 1890, section 23 (26 Stats., p. 92), that there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide between each section of land in said Territory, the section lines being the center of said highways; but no deduction shall be made where cash payments are provided for in the amount to be paid for each quarter section of land by reason of such reservation; and

Whereas, all the terms, conditions, and considerations required by said agreement made with said tribes of Indians and by the laws relating thereto, precedent to opening said lands to settlement, have been, as I hereby declare, complied with:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Statutes hereinbefore mentioned, also an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, and by other the laws of the United States, and by said agreement, do hereby declare and make known that all of said lands hereinbefore described acquired from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians by the agreement aforesaid, saving and excepting the lands allotted to the Indians as in said agreement provided; excepting also the lands hereinbefore described as occupied and claimed by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, or otherwise reserved in pursuance of the provisions of said agreement and the said act of Congress ratifying the same, and other the laws relating thereto, will at the hour of 12 o'clock noon (central standard time), Tuesday, the 19th day of the present month of April, and not before, be opened to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreement, the Statutes above specified, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

The lands to be so opened to settlement are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of lands within the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Reservation, Oklahoma Territory, opened to settlement by proclamation of the President."

Each entry shall be in square form as nearly as applicable, and no other lands in the Territory of Oklahoma are opened to settlement under this proclamation, the agreement with the said Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, or the act ratifying the same.

Notice, moreover, is hereby given that it is by law enacted that until said lands are opened to settlement by proclamation, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto, and that the officers of the United States will be required to enforce this provision.

And further notice is hereby given that it has been duly ordered that the lands mentioned and included in this proclamation shall be, and the same are, attached to the Western land district, office at Kingfisher, and the Oklahoma land district, office at Oklahoma City, in said Territory of Oklahoma, as follows:

1. All of said lands lying north of the township line between townships 13 and 14 north are attached to the Western land district, the office of which is at Kingfisher, in said Territory.

2. All of said lands lying south of the township line between townships 13 and 14 north are attached to the Oklahoma land district, the office of which is at Oklahoma City, in the said Territory.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1892, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:
[SEAL.]

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

Schedule of lands within the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Oklahoma Territory opened to public settlement by proclamation of the President.

	Acres.
<i>Fractional township 10 north, of range 7 west</i>	1,577.28
<i>In fractional township 11 north, of range 7 west.</i>	
Fractional section 5	503.41
Section 6	633.72
Section 7	631.30
Fractional section 8	502.22
Fractional section 17	499.98
Section 18	633.22
Section 19	635.12
Fractional section 20	499.44
Fractional section 29	499.02
Section 30	636.82
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 31	318.30
Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32	338.10
	6,330.65
<i>In fractional township 12 north, of range 7 west.</i>	
Fractional section 20	511.04
Fractional section 29	508.82
Section 30	637.44
Section 31	637.30
Fractional section 32	502.80
	2,797.40
<i>In fractional township 13 north, of range 7 west.</i>	
Fractional section 21	13.60
Fractional section 28	17.96
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	160.00
The N. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31	479.08
	670.64
<i>Fractional township 14 north, of range 7 west</i>	7,800.43
<i>In fractional township 15 north, of range 7 west.</i>	
Fractional section 4	10.72
Section 5	633.28
Section 7	642.56
Section 8	640.00
Fractional section 9	9.96

In fractional township 15 north, of range 7 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	642.56
Section 19	642.30
Section 20	640.00
Fractional section 21	12.00
Fractional section 28	14.16
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	643.10
Section 31	646.62
Section 32	640.00
Fractional section 33	16.00
	7, 113.26

In fractional township 16 north, of range 7 west.

Fractional section 4	28.53
Section 5	560.82
Section 6	553.33
Section 7	620.00
Section 8	640.00
Fractional section 9	30.72
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17	160.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18	151.21
Fractional section 21	27.88
Fractional section 28	25.44
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32	220.00
Fractional section 33	18.72
	3, 136.65

Fractional township 17 north, of range 7 west.

Except fractional section 16, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32	7, 134.68
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<i>Fractional township 18 north, of range 7 west</i>	26.95
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<i>Fractional township 10 north, of range 8 west</i>	523.10
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In fractional township 11 north, of range 8 west.

Section 1	649.82
Section 2	661.44
Section 3	663.58
Section 4	662.98
Section 5	662.98
Section 6	653.27
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15	480.00
The fractional S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19	211.45
Section 21	640.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22	160.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25	160.00
Fractional section 28	364.27
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the fractional W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 35	387.85
	11, 477.64

In township 12 north, of range 8 west.

	Acres.
Section 5	631.34
Section 6	635.03
Section 7	637.66
Section 8	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15	480.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	637.92
Section 19	638.08
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30	478.93
Section 31	638.88
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	15,017.84

In township 13 north, of range 8 west.

Section 5	635.78
Section 6	616.08
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7	313.94
Section 8	610.97
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19	160.00
	2,336.77

In township 14 north, of range 8 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,576.21
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In township 15 north, of range 8 west.

Section 3	641.02
Section 4	637.82
Section 5	634.78
Section 6	605.63
Section 7	609.34
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9	160.00
Section 10	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11	160.00
Section 13	640.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14	160.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.40
Section 18	611.68
Section 19	612.70
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22	480.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23	320.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26	320.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27	400.00
Section 28	640.00

In township 15 north, of range 8 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	613.78
Section 31.....	612.18
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34.....	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 35.....	320.00
	15,898.93

In township 16 north, of range 8 west.

Section 1.....	582.88
Section 2.....	587.92
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	136.36
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	139.47
Section 5.....	602.20
Section 6.....	562.11
Section 7.....	595.20
Section 8.....	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9.....	480.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10.....	320.00
Section 11.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12.....	480.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13.....	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14.....	320.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18.....	441.60
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19.....	141.40
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	160.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	160.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22.....	320.00
Section 31.....	608.16
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
	11,437.30

In township 17 north, of range 8 west.

Section 1.....	653.44
Section 2.....	651.52
Section 3.....	647.68
Section 4.....	643.90
Section 5.....	639.26
Section 6.....	626.93
Section 7.....	631.74
Section 8.....	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10.....	320.00
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 14.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15.....	480.00
Section 19.....	635.04
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	480.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00

In township 17 north, of range 8 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 30	635.74
Section 31	637.98
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	480.00
Section 35	640.00
	19,043.23

In fractional township 18 north, of range 8 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional sections 16 and 36	8,814.03
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In fractional township 11 north, of range 9 west.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1	477.18
Fractional section 4	303.94
Fractional section 5	108.27
Lots 1 and 2 of section 6	66.38
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 2 and 3 of section 10	110.30
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 2 and 3 of section 11	89.88
The fractional S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13	280.60
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of section 14	183.84
Fractional section 24	108.00
	1,728.39

In township 12 north, of range 9 west.

Section 1	641.18
Section 2	629.74
Section 3	630.84
Section 4	639.12
Section 5	642.10
Section 6	645.64
Section 7	639.20
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14	480.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17	480.00
Section 18	642.78
Section 24	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 31	480.38
	11,030.98

In township 13 north, of range 9 west.

Section 1	615.76
Lots 1, 2, and 6 and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2	288.01
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13	160.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14	320.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15	320.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17	320.00
Section 18	635.58
Section 19	637.92
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25	160.00
Section 26	640.00

In township 13 north, of range 9 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	640.54
Section 31.....	641.18
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
Section 35.....	640.00
	12,738.99

In township 14 north, of range 9 west.

Section 1.....	640.38
Section 2.....	639.90
Section 3.....	637.12
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6.....	155.40
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7.....	315.72
Section 8.....	640.00
Section 9.....	640.00
Section 10.....	640.00
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23.....	320.00
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
	9,748.52

In township 15 north, of range 9 west.

Section 1.....	637.98
Section 2.....	636.86
Section 3.....	636.70
Section 4.....	637.50
Section 5.....	641.28
Section 6.....	634.29
Section 7.....	632.22
Section 8.....	640.00
Section 9.....	640.00
Section 10.....	640.00
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Section 18.....	632.70
Section 19.....	634.46
Section 20.....	640.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29.....	160.00
Section 30.....	636.70
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31.....	475.90
Section 34.....	640.00
Section 35.....	640.00
	19,156.59

In township 16 north, of range 9 west.

	Acres.
The N. of section 1	287. 10
Section 2	605. 84
Section 3	614. 76
Section 4	619. 24
Section 5	621. 48
Section 6	597. 62
Section 7	617. 18
Section 8	640. 00
Section 9	640. 00
Section 10	640. 00
Section 11	640. 00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12	480. 00
Section 13	640. 00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14	320. 00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15	480. 00
Section 17	640. 00
Section 18	622. 58
Section 19	626. 18
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20	320. 00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24	320. 00
Section 26	640. 00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 27	480. 00
Section 29	640. 00
Section 30	628. 66
Section 31	631. 54
Section 32	640. 00
Section 33	640. 00
Section 34	640. 00
Section 35	640. 00

16, 552. 18

In township 17 north, of range 9 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21, 671. 21

In fractional township 18 north, of range 9 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and 36..... 19, 575. 54

In fractional township 19 north, of range 9 west.

All of said fractional township except section 16..... 7, 000. 69

In fractional township 11 north, of range 10 west..... 56. 23*In fractional township 12 north, of range 10 west.*

Section 1	655. 32
Section 2	657. 70
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 3	328. 76
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4	171. 82
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5	171. 94
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 6 and 7 of section 6	88. 14
Fractional section 7	62. 63
Fractional section 8	205. 70
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the fractional S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9	362. 56
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10	320. 00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11	320. 00
Section 12	640. 00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13	480. 00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the fractional SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15	245. 30
Lots 1 and 2 of section 22	33. 74
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25	160. 00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1 and 2 of section 26	88. 24
Fractional section 27	117. 30

5, 109. 15

In township 13 north, of range 10 west.

	Acres.
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3	160.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4	160.00
Section 5	639.58
Section 6	635.76
Section 7	637.98
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12	320.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13	320.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19	321.57
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20	80.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 33	320.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	14,474.89

In township 14 north, of range 10 west.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1	478.98
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12	160.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15	160.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28	160.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30	154.52
Section 31	631.82
Section 32	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	80.00
	2,465.32

In township 15 north, of range 10 west.

Section 1	635.42
Section 2	628.38
Section 3	626.56
Section 4	628.10
Section 5	626.32
Section 6	607.73
Section 7	607.20
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18	303.40
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00

In township 15 north, of range 10 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	480.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	16,983.11

In township 16 north, of range 10 west.

Section 1	621.14
Section 2	617.58
Section 3	621.68
Section 4	624.96
Section 5	624.06
Section 6	608.93
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 3 and 4 of section 7	461.30
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	640.00
Section 19	624.32
Section 20	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 31	627.20
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	20,151.17

In township 17 north, of range 10 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,648.06
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In township 18 north, of range 10 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,649.87
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In township 19 north, of range 10 west.

Section 1	216.15
Section 2	641.94
Section 3	644.18
Section 4	643.90
Section 5	641.12
Section 6	627.62
Section 7	624.22
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00

In township 19 north, of range 10 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	639.75
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	625.50
Section 19	625.82
Section 20	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21	480.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22	480.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27	160.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28	480.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	623.94
Section 31	624.10
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	19,978.24

In fractional township 20 north, of range 10 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36	1,204.00
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<i>Fractional township 12 north, of range 11 west.....</i>	183.98
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In fractional township 13 north, of range 11 west.

Section 1	637.98
Section 2	635.78
Section 3	637.78
Section 4	640.64
Section 6	635.56
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	156.57
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9	160.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13	400.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14	320.00
Section 15	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23	160.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1, 2, 4, and 5 of section 31	144.28
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of fractional section 32	180.67
Lot 1 of fractional section 33	13.25
Fractional section 34	101.70
Fractional section 35	47.90
	7,432.11

In township 14 north, of range 11 west.

The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7	318.32
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9	80.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14	320.00
Section 15	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18	319.20

In township 14 north, of range 11 west—Continued.

	Acres.
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	80.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	80.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22.....	480.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	560.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	80.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.....	160.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29.....	320.00
Section 30	636.42
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32.....	480.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	8,393.94

In township 15 north, of range 11 west.

Section 1	644.54
Section 2	648.09
Section 3	645.61
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4	322.12
Section 6	585.59
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12	480.00
Section 22	622.90
Section 23	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	609.28
The E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32.....	80.00
Section 35	635.01
	6,553.14

In township 16 north, of range 11 west.

Section 1	626.26
Section 2	625.08
Section 3	625.78
Section 4	625.94
Section 5	623.62
Section 6	601.71
Section 7	620.38
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	619.84
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19.....	309.60
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	480.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24.....	480.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28	320.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	160.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 33.....	320.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	17,277.91

In township 17 north, of range 11 west.

	Acres.
Section 1	639.58
Section 2	636.80
Section 3	635.20
Section 4	634.40
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 5	310.98
Section 6	627.19
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	316.44
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8	320.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17	480.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18	157.61
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19	160.08
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20	480.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	480.00
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	17,078.28

In township 18 north, of range 11 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,602.48

In township 19 north, of range 11 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,567.59

In fractional township 20 north, of range 11 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36 1,313.76

In fractional township 13 north, of range 12 west.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3	476.54
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4	316.21
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 6	319.44
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	161.12
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13	160.00
Fractional S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29	163.28
Fractional section 30	52.82
Fractional section 32	17.14
Fractional section 33	233.95
Fractional section 34	238.45
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 2 and 3 of section 35	78.59
	2,217.54

In township 14 north, of range 12 west.

	Acres.
Section 1	642.40
Section 2	642.78
Section 3	640.32
Section 4	641.34
Section 5	641.02
Section 6	624.74
The N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	314.61
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8	160.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13	320.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 21	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22	320.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00

12,627.21

In township 15 north, of range 12 west.

The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13	160.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	625.29
Section 19	626.26
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	625.53
Section 31	623.46
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00

12,260.54

In township 16 north, of range 12 west.

The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10	158.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12	120.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22	149.62
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24	480.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	594.58

2,142.20

In township 17 north, of range 12 west.

Section 1	633.18
Section 2	617.18
Section 3	609.98
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	158.09
The E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11	480.00
Section 12	640.00

In township 17 north, of range 12 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 15	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18	147.83
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22	160.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28	306.95
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of section 29	287.13
Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30	295.10
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	439.45
	5,734.89

In township 18 north, of range 12 west.

Section 1	639.90
Section 2	636.82
Section 3	639.18
Section 4	641.36
Section 5	636.82
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 6	480.68
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7	320.00
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17	480.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19	327.42
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 21	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22	320.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27	480.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	160.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	15,042.18

In township 19 north, of range 12 west.

Section 1	644.64
Section 2	650.56
Section 3	650.30
Section 4	651.26
Section 5	649.94
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6	554.24
Section 7	628.00
Section 8	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9	160.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18	471.58
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19	157.69
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00

In township 19 north, of range 12 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29.....	240.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30.....	478.33
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 31	320.00
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	19,696.54

In fractional township 20 north, of range 12 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36	1,396.83
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In fractional township 13 north, of range 13 west.

Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6 of section 2.....	128.42
Lot 1 of section 3.....	.25
The fractional W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12	255.75
Lots 1 and 3 of fractional section 13	51.72
	436.14

In fractional township 14 north, of range 13 west.

Section 1	638.78
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional section 5	143.17
Fractional section 8.....	62.77
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fractional section 9	92.70
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14	320.00
Fractional section 21.....	500.70
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.....	480.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of fractional section 27	320.00
Fractional section 28.....	154.10
Fractional section 34.....	280.63
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35	160.00
	4,752.85

In fractional township 15 north, of range 13 west.

Section 1	641.60
Section 2	644.70
Section 3	648.22
Section 4	646.72
Section 5	644.06
Section 6	633.25
Section 7	633.62
Section 8	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10.....	480.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17.....	480.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18	317.54
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22	320.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23.....	480.00
Section 24	640.00

In fractional township 15 north, of range 13 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 27	320.00
Fractional section 31	34.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 2 and 3 of fractional section 32	80.10
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35	160.00
	12,603.81

In township 16 north, of range 13 west.

The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2	160.00
Section 3	628.72
Section 4	626.82
Section 5	621.80
Section 6	604.63
Section 7	632.18
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11	320.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	631.70
Section 19	629.60
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26	320.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	629.02
Section 31	628.96
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	16,033.43

In township 17 north, of range 13 west.

Section 1	618.60
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2	288.01
Section 14	640.00
Section 18	627.30
Section 19	629.98
Section 21	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24	293.67
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29	320.00
Section 30	633.12
Section 31	637.12
Section 32	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 33	320.00
	6,287.80

In township 18 north, of range 13 west.

The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11	320.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 30	314.18
Section 31	628.65
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 35	310.86
	1,573.69

In township 19 north, of range 13 west.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	558.40
Section 2.....	636.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	473.70
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	157.38
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Section 13.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	160.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24.....	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ section 26.....	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1, 2, and 4 of section 28.....	111.31
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	159.88
	4,816.67

In fractional township 20 north, of range 13 west.

Fractional section 31.....	263.54
Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 of section 32.....	121.38
Fractional section 33.....	290.64
Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 of fractional section 34.....	129.90
Fractional section 35.....	286.57
	1,092.03

In fractional township 8 north, of range 14 west.

All of said fractional township except section 16.....	13,896.35
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In fractional township 9 north, of range 14 west.

All of said fractional township except section 16.....	14,667.84
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In fractional township 10 north, of range 14 west.

The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	359.03
Section 6.....	629.74
Section 7.....	629.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8.....	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	160.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Section 18.....	628.00
Section 19.....	631.80
Section 20.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28.....	560.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	633.68
Section 31.....	634.88
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	240.00
	8,626.13

In fractional township 11 north, of range 14 west.

Section 3.....	637.60
Section 4.....	635.28
Section 5.....	637.20
Section 6.....	628.54
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7.....	313.42
Section 8.....	640.00
Section 9.....	640.00
Section 10.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00

In fractional township 11 north, of range 14 west—Continued.

	Acres.
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17.....	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19.....	155.60
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20.....	320.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29.....	160.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 30.....	473.96
Section 31.....	635.96
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32.....	320.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.....	280.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	480.00
	11, 117.56

In fractional township 12 north, of range 14 west.

All of said fractional township except the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10, and section 16.....	14, 171.07
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In fractional township 13 north, of range 14 west.

Section 3.....	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4.....	320.12
Section 9.....	640.00
Section 10.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	160.00
Section 19.....	638.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	480.00
Section 21.....	640.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22.....	160.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 27.....	320.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	638.20
Section 31.....	639.40
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34.....	486.00
	8, 955.72

In fractional township 14 north, of range 14 west.

Section 3.....	631.92
Section 4.....	632.80
Section 5.....	634.56
Section 6.....	629.45
Section 7.....	631.68
Section 8.....	640.00
Section 9.....	640.00
Section 10.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Section 18.....	633.20
Section 19.....	635.20
Section 20.....	640.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30.....	160.00
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
	13, 548.81

In fractional township 15 north, of range 14 west.

	Acres.
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1	479.22
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2	318.12
Section 3	635.74
Section 4	467.74
Lots 1 and 2 of section 5	57.70
Section 6	626.48
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	467.20
Section 10	534.79
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11	480.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12	480.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	623.50
Section 15	359.23
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18	308.96
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19	154.76
Fractional section 23	135.10
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 2, 3, and 4 of fractional section 24	221.45
Fractional section 25	48.22
Section 27	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28	320.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	480.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31	160.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32	320.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00

10,386.41

In township 16 north, of range 14 west.

Section 1	605.42
Section 2	605.24
Section 3	609.82
Section 4	614.46
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 5	317.51
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 6	292.97
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8	320.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18	311.24
Section 19	616.36
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28	160.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	151.90
Section 30	405.85
Section 31	567.40
Section 32	346.10
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00

17,441.27

In township 17 north, of range 14 west.

Section 2	637.18
Section 3	636.00
Section 4	633.34

In township 17 north, of range 14 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 5	629.34
Section 6	623.84
Section 7	627.90
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12	160.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	630.30
Section 19	630.30
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	634.72
Section 31	639.10
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00

20,562.02

In township 18 north, of range 14 west.

The S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1	320.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2	160.00
Section 3	636.74
Section 4	632.10
Section 5	632.42
Section 6	629.27
Section 7	630.02
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	632.80
Section 19	634.18
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	634.98
Section 31	637.50
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00

16,420.01

In township 19 north, of range 14 west.

The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31	474.40
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	160.00

634.40

In fractional township 20 north, of range 14 west.

	Acres.
Fractional section 32.....	193.22
Fractional section 33.....	205.18
Fractional section 34.....	219.06
Fractional section 35.....	233.14
	850.60

In fractional township 8 north, of range 15 west.

The E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4	160.00
Section 5	640.00
Section 6	620.48
Section 7	616.60
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11	480.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13	160.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	616.80
Section 19	616.60
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23.....	320.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	617.60
Fractional section 31.....	437.25
Fractional section 32.....	460.20
Fractional section 33.....	460.48
Fractional section 34.....	459.68
Fractional section 35.....	458.92
	16,404.61

In township 9 north, of range 15 west.

Section 1	640.56
Section 2	641.76
Section 3	643.20
Section 4	640.80
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5	159.30
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	157.56
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8	160.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9	320.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17	480.00
Section 18	635.36
Section 19	636.64
Section 20	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00

In township 9 north, of range 15 west—Continued.

	Acres.
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27	480.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	639.68
Section 31	640.80
Section 32	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	480.00
Section 34	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35	480.00
	17,435.66

In township 10 north, of range 15 west.

Section 1	639.40
Section 2	639.40
Section 3	637.60
Section 4	635.88
Section 5	637.36
Section 6	627.11
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	474.93
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	628.36
Section 19	630.08
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	631.68
Section 31	632.72
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	21,534.52

In township 11 north, of range 15 west.

Section 1	636.80
Section 2	633.40
Section 3	633.40
Section 4	635.84
Section 5	638.64
Section 6	618.40
Section 7	621.36
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12	480.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13	320.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	620.96
Section 19	621.12

In township 11 north, of range 15 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 20.....	640.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24	480.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	620.64
Section 31.....	622.72
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
Section 35.....	640.00
	20,983.28

In township 12 north, of range 15 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21,623.20
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In township 13 north, of range 15 west.

Section 1.....	639.76
Section 2.....	640.32
Section 3.....	640.72
Section 4.....	640.24
Section 5.....	641.68
Section 6.....	637.04
Section 7.....	638.52
Section 8.....	640.00
Section 9.....	640.00
Section 10.....	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11.....	320.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14.....	320.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Section 18.....	640.60
Section 19.....	641.08
Section 20.....	640.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	641.36
Section 31.....	640.76
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
Section 35.....	640.00
	19,842.08

In township 14 north, of range 15 west.

Section 1.....	641.28
Section 2.....	641.04
Section 3.....	637.76
Section 4.....	668.80
Section 5.....	637.16
Section 6.....	629.62
Section 7.....	632.00
Section 8.....	640.00

In township 14 north, of range 15 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13	480.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	634.48
Section 19	636.00
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22	320.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23	480.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27	160.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28	480.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	636.84
Section 31	635.56
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	18,520.54

In township 15 north, of range 15 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,690.47

In township 16 north, of range 15 west.

Section 1	622.64
Section 2	622.70
Section 3	575.36
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4	288.85
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 5	310.63
Section 6	599.49
Section 7	624.56
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8	480.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 10	141.90
Section 11	627.70
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	431.17
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15	470.63
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	624.56
Section 19	628.40
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	572.30
Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24	287.70
Section 25	287.70
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	631.84
Section 31	630.92
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	18,758.63

In township 17 north, of range 15 west.

	Acres.
All of said township except the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8, and sections 16, 21, and 36.....	18,964.60

In township 18 north, of range 15 west.

Section 1.....	638.62
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2.....	479.00
Section 3.....	640.26
Section 4.....	637.38
Section 5.....	632.38
Section 6.....	635.56
Section 7.....	638.24
Section 8.....	640.00
Section 9.....	640.00
Section 10.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	160.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Section 18.....	637.38
Section 19.....	634.82
Section 20.....	640.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	635.26
Section 31.....	615.41
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 35.....	480.00

 18,984.31
In township 19 north, of range 15 west.

The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	160.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26.....	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29.....	160.00
Section 30.....	635.84
Section 31.....	640.16
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00

 3,836.00
In fractional township 20 north, range 15 west.

Lots 8, 9, and 10 of fractional section 31.....	87.04
Fractional section 32.....	127.78

 214.82
In fractional township 8 north, of range 15 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and 36	20,756.31
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In township 9 north, of range 16 west.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2	320.88
Section 3.....	639.68
Section 4.....	638.32
Section 5.....	637.52
Section 6.....	633.81

In township 9 north, of range 16 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 7.....	637.80
Section 8.....	640.00
Section 9.....	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11.....	320.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12.....	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13.....	320.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Section 18.....	639.40
Section 19.....	640.00
Section 20.....	640.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	639.44
Section 31.....	639.44
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.....	320.00
	18,866.29

In township 10 north, of range 16 west.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 1.....	319.60
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4.....	160.90
Section 5.....	644.68
Section 6.....	636.24
Section 7.....	635.92
Section 8.....	640.00
Section 9.....	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10.....	480.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	280.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	160.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13.....	160.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15.....	480.00
Section 17.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18.....	160.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24.....	480.00
Section 25.....	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26.....	320.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28.....	480.00
Section 29.....	640.60
Section 30.....	637.64
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34.....	160.00
	10,674.98

In township 11 north, of range 16 west.

Section 1.....	638.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	158.30
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7.....	153.10
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11.....	320.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Section 13.....	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14.....	320.00

In township 11 north, of range 16 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 18	624.80
Section 19	623.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20	560.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 24	320.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25	480.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28	160.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	621.20
Section 31	626.60
Section 32	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	240.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35	80.00
	8,485.00

In township 12 north, of range 16 west.

Section 1	627.48
Section 2	629.40
Section 3	626.74
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4	471.64
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6	435.89
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7	148.54
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9	320.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20	480.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26	480.00
Section 27	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33	160.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34	480.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35	480.00
	11,739.69

In township 13 north, of range 16 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,805.56
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In township 14 north, of range 16 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,751.80
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In township 15 north, of range 16 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,736.05
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In township 16 north, of range 16 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,747.48
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In township 17 north, of range 16 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,736.54
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In township 18 north, of range 16 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	20,342.96
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In township 19 north, of range 16 west.

	Acres.
Section 5	631.42
Section 6	621.12
Section 7	625.76
Section 8	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14.....	160.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15.....	160.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	625.98
Section 19	628.22
Section 20	640.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.....	160.00
Section 25	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 26.....	320.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 27.....	320.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28	480.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	632.64
Section 31	637.60
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	11,762.74

In fractional township 20 north, of range 16 west.

Fractional section 31	116.21
Fractional section 32	113.82
Fractional section 33	110.40
Lot 19 of fractional section 34.....	27.26
	367.69

In fractional township 8 north, of range 17 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and 36.....	21,347.94
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In township 9 north, of range 17 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21,691.37
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In township 10 north, of range 17 west.

Section 1	638.78
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2.....	317.98
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	159.60
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4.....	320.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 5.....	320.00
Section 7	623.90
Section 8	640.00
Section 9.....	640.00
Section 10.....	640.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.....	160.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13.....	320.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Section 18.....	625.98
Section 19.....	626.08
Section 20.....	640.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00

In township 10 north, of range 17 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	625.28
Section 31.....	627.36
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
Section 35.....	640.00

 18, 164.96
In township 11 north, of range 17 west.

The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 3.....	318.80
Section 4.....	638.08
Section 5.....	637.66
Section 6.....	621.79
Section 7.....	623.64
Section 8.....	640.00
Section 9.....	640.00
Section 10.....	640.00
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Section 18.....	626.00
Section 19.....	626.42
Section 20.....	640.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	626.40
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 31.....	313.12
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32.....	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 33.....	320.00
Section 34.....	640.00
Section 35.....	640.00

 19, 111.91
In township 12 north, of range 17 west.

The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2.....	297.28
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3.....	150.10
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4.....	378.08
Section 6.....	582.40
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 7.....	293.92
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15.....	320.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18.....	457.28
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19.....	309.96
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	160.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23.....	160.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.....	80.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 31.....	624.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32.....	320.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33.....	160.00
Section 34.....	640.00

 6, 213.02

In township 13 north, of range 17 west.

	Acres.
Section 1	641.18
Section 2	642.64
Section 3	643.04
Section 4	643.44
Section 5	643.04
Section 6	640.97
Section 7	640.08
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	641.68
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19	482.16
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20	480.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25	320.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29	320.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 30	322.16
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31	160.30
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32	320.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00

19,700.69

In township 14 north, of range 17 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,728.99

In township 15 north, of range 17 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,694.84

In township 16 north, of range 17 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,677.39

In township 17 north, of range 17 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 19,808.15

In township 18 north, of range 17 west.

Section 3	640.48
Section 4	640.38
Section 5	640.80
Section 6	634.72
Section 7	628.32
Section 8	640.00
Lots 3, 4, and 5, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11	101.30
Lots 3, 4, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12	336.05
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 13	320.00
Section 14	406.40
Lots 5 and 6 of section 15	52.45
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17	160.00

In township 18 north, of range 17 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 18	628.38
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19	160.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20	320.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of section 21	224.55
Section 22	579.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	271.98
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	634.40
Section 31	637.98
Section 32	639.00
Section 33	277.02
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	14,693.21

In township 19 north, of range 17 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21,758.20

In fractional township 20 north, of range 17 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36 698.66

In fractional township 8 north, of range 18 west.

All of said fractional township except section 16 and fractional section 36. 20,749.67

In township 9 north, of range 18 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21,757.56

In township 10 north, of range 18 west.

The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2.....	320.49
Section 3	640.86
Section 4	641.66
Section 5	642.63
Section 6	641.21
Section 7	640.86
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10	480.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11	320.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12	480.00
Section 13	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 14	480.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15	480.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	641.76
Section 19	641.98
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00

In township 10 north, of range 18 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	641.82
Section 31	641.02
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	19,854.29

In township 11 north, of range 18 west.

Section 1	639.20
Section 2	639.20
Section 3	640.32
Section 4	641.76
Section 5	643.42
Section 6	634.36
Section 7	634.10
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	637.78
Section 19	639.84
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
Section 22	640.00
Section 23	640.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00
Section 26	640.00
Section 27	640.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	640.02
Section 31	639.62
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
	21,109.62

In township 12 north, of range 18 west.

Section 1	612.06
Section 2	610.04
Section 3	612.18
Section 4	612.22
Section 5	611.78
Section 6	597.27
Section 7	627.38
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
Section 11	640.00
Section 12	640.00
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
Section 15	640.00
Section 17	640.00
Section 18	628.80

In township 12 north, of range 18 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 19	628.38
Section 20	640.00
Section 21	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 22	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24	480.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28	160.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29	160.00
Section 30	628.38
Section 31	630.62
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32	320.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	17,519.11

In township 13 north, of range 18 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,785.28

In township 14 north, of range 18 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,783.47

In township 15 north, of range 18 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,718.83

In township 16 north, of range 18 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 20,255.51

In township 17 north, of range 18 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,746.43

In township 18 north, of range 18 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,687.99

In township 19 north, of range 18 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,687.22

In fractional township 20 north, of range 18 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36 853.06

In fractional township 8 north, of range 19 west.

All of said fractional township except section 16 and fractional section 36 20,779.64

In township 9 north, of range 19 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,752.27

In township 10 north, of range 19 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,718.18

In township 11 north, of range 19 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21,694.16

In township 12 north, of range 19 west.

	Acres.
All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 449. 70

In township 13 north, of range 19 west.

Section 1	640. 20
Section 2	637. 76
Section 3	636. 00
Section 4	637. 04
Section 5	637. 80
Section 6	635. 04
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7.....	478. 90
Section 8	640. 00
Section 9	640. 00
Section 10	640. 00
Section 11	640. 00
Section 12	640. 00
Section 13	640. 00
Section 14	640. 00
Section 15	640. 00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17	320. 00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.....	160. 00
Section 21	640. 00
Section 22	640. 00
Section 23	640. 00
Section 24	640. 00
Section 25	640. 00
Section 26	640. 00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27.....	480. 00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28	320. 00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 30.....	319. 94
Section 31	640. 08
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32.....	320. 00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 33.....	320. 00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34.....	480. 00
Section 35	640. 00
	17, 262. 76

In township 14 north, of range 19 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 727. 92
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In township 15 north, of range 19 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 725. 25
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In township 16 north, of range 19 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	19, 864. 06
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In township 17 north, of range 19 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	19, 644. 39
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In township 18 north, of range 19 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 746. 28
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In township 19 north, of range 19 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 789. 62
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In fractional township 20 north, of range 19 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36	1, 021. 51
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In fractional township 8 north, of range 20 west.

Acres.

All of said fractional township except section 16 and fractional section 36. 20, 758. 73

In township 9 north, of range 20 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and 36 21, 755. 42

In township 10 north, of range 20 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21, 729. 17

In township 11 north, of range 20 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21, 684. 85

In township 12 north, of range 20 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 20, 488. 78

In township 13 north, of range 20 west.

The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 1.....	320. 30
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 2.....	320. 00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 3.....	480. 64
Section 4.....	640. 32
Section 5.....	641. 52
Section 6.....	638. 16
Section 7.....	635. 36
Section 8.....	640. 00
Section 9.....	640. 00
Section 10.....	640. 00
Section 11.....	640. 00
Section 12.....	640. 00
Section 14.....	640. 00
Section 15.....	640. 00
Section 17.....	640. 00
Section 18.....	636. 48
Section 19.....	637. 76
Section 20.....	640. 00
Section 21.....	640. 00
Section 22.....	640. 00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23.....	320. 00
Section 25.....	640. 00
Section 26.....	640. 00
Section 27.....	640. 00
Section 28.....	640. 00
Section 29.....	640. 00
Section 30.....	638. 96
Section 31.....	639. 76
Section 32.....	640. 00
Section 33.....	640. 00
Section 34.....	640. 00
Section 35.....	640. 00

19, 349. 26

In township 14 north, of range 20 west.

Section 1.....	641. 40
Section 2.....	639. 00
Section 3.....	637. 36
Section 4.....	639. 12
Section 5.....	638. 72
Section 6.....	634. 32
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	160. 00
Section 10.....	640. 00
Section 11.....	640. 00
Section 12.....	640. 90

In township 14 north, of range 20 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 13	640.00
Section 14	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18	476.16
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19	477.04
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23	320.00
Section 24	640.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25	160.00
The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28	160.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29	320.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 30	475.84
Section 31	636.40
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
	12, 135.36

In township 15 north, of range 20 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21, 655.53

In township 16 north, of range 20 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21, 634.29

In township 17 north, of range 20 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21, 675.34

In township 18 north, of range 20 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 20, 068.26

In township 19 north, of range 20 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21, 705.04

In fractional township 20 north, of range 20 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36 1, 089.80

In fractional township 7 north, of range 21 west.

All of said fractional township 483.92

In fractional township 8 north, of range 21 west.

All of said fractional township except section 16, and fractional section 36. 19, 997.29

In township 9 north, of range 21 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21, 748.07

In township 10 north, of range 21 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21, 734.88

In township 11 north, of range 21 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21, 703.73

In township 12 north, of range 21 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 21, 510.46

In township 13 north, of range 21 west.

	Acres.
Section 1.....	637.56
Section 2.....	636.64
Section 3.....	639.64
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 5.....	320.34
Section 6.....	629.12
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.....	160.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.....	480.00
Section 10.....	640.00
Section 11.....	640.00
Section 12.....	640.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18.....	320.00
Section 19.....	633.36
Section 20.....	640.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
Section 25.....	640.00
Section 26.....	640.00
Section 27.....	640.00
Section 28.....	640.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	634.56
Section 31.....	637.60
Section 32.....	640.00
Section 33.....	640.00
Section 34.....	640.00
Section 35.....	640.00
	19, 168.82

In township 14 north, of range 21 west.

The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1.....	159.85
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.....	477.24
Section 3.....	637.20
Section 4.....	638.72
Section 5.....	639.36
Section 6.....	626.88
Section 7.....	633.44
Section 8.....	640.00
Section 9.....	640.00
Section 10.....	640.00
The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11.....	480.00
The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12.....	160.00
Section 13.....	640.00
Section 14.....	640.00
Section 15.....	640.00
Section 17.....	640.00
Section 18.....	634.16
Section 19.....	634.80
Section 20.....	640.00
Section 21.....	640.00
Section 22.....	640.00
Section 23.....	640.00
Section 24.....	640.00
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.....	160.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 28.....	320.00
Section 29.....	640.00
Section 30.....	634.88
Section 31.....	629.28
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 32.....	320.00
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34.....	320.00
Section 35.....	640.00
	17, 065.81

In township 15 north, of range 21 west.

	Acres.
All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,665.49

In township 16 north, of range 21 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,650.80
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In township 17 north, of range 21 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,637.00
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In township 18 north, of range 21 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	19,804.64
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In township 19 north, of range 21 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,688.72
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In fractional township 20 north, of range 21 west.

All of said township except fractional section 36	1,096.18
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In fractional township 8 north, of range 22 west.

All of said fractional township except section 16	10,902.59
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In fractional township 9 north, of range 22 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and 36	19,649.82
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In township 10 north, of range 22 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,700.15
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In township 11 north, of range 22 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,661.01
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In township 12 north, of range 22 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21,556.94
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In township 13 north, of range 22 west.

Section 1	640.24
Section 2	640.24
Section 3	640.00
Section 4	640.48
Section 5	639.68
Section 6	635.80
Section 8	640.00
Section 9	640.00
Section 10	640.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 11	320.00
The N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12	320.00
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18	316.72
The W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 19	316.16
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20	480.00
Section 21	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23	320.00
Section 24	640.00
Section 25	640.00

In township 13 north, of range 22 west—Continued.

	Acres.
Section 26	640.00
The S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 27	320.00
Section 28	640.00
Section 29	640.00
Section 30	635.04
Section 31	637.44
Section 32	640.00
Section 33	640.00
Section 34	640.00
Section 35	640.00
	15,821.80

In township 14 north, of range 22 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21,703.69

In township 15 north, of range 22 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21,715.76

In township 16 north, of range 22 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 20,139.00

In township 17 north, of range 22 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15.. 19,486.53

In township 18 north, of range 22 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21,755.88

In township 19 north, of range 22 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21,705.70

In fractional township 20 north, of range 22 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36 1,111.88

Fractional township 8 north, of range 23 west..... 16.60

Fractional township 9 north, of range 23 west 2,761.21

In township 10 north, of range 23 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21,728.45

In township 11 north, of range 23 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21,731.18

In township 12 north, of range 23 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21,677.95

In township 13 north, of range 23 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36 and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8... 21,429.92

In township 14 north, of range 23 west,

All of said township except sections 16 and 36..... 21,790.88

In township 15 north, of range 23 west.

	Acres.
All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 743. 20

In township 16 north, of range 23 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	19, 245. 08
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In township 17 north, of range 23 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 744. 62
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In township 18 north, of range 23 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 768. 93
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In township 19 north, of range 23 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 709. 34
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In fractional township 20 north, of range 23 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36	1, 137. 96
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<i>All of fractional township 9 north, of range 24 west.....</i>	<i>2, 536. 67</i>
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In township 10 north, of range 24 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	20, 242. 41
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In township 11 north, of range 24 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 704. 81
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In township 12 north, of range 24 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 581. 79
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In township 13 north, of range 24 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.	21, 750. 38
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In township 14 north, of range 24 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 719. 71
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In township 15 north, of range 24 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 719. 24
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In township 16 north, of range 24 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	19, 496. 72
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In township 17 north, of range 24 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	19, 405. 23
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In township 18 north, of range 24 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 568. 02
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In township 19 north, of range 24 west.

	Acres.
All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 651. 93

In fractional township 20 north, of range 24 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36.....	1, 124. 26
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<i>Fractional township 9 north, of range 25 west</i>	103. 09
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In fractional township 10 north, of range 25 west.

All of said fractional township except section 16.....	17, 820. 25
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In township 11 north, of range 25 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 685. 30
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In township 12 north, of range 25 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 509. 37
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In township 13 north, of range 25 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 754. 64
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In township 14 north, of range 25 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 769. 60
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In township 15 north, of range 25 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 797. 92
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In township 16 north, of range 25 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 464. 73
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In township 17 north, of range 25 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	20, 303. 50
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In fractional township 18 north, of range 25 west.

All of said fractional township except section 16 and fractional section 36.	20, 737. 44
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In township 19 north, of range 25 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21, 726. 13
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In fractional township 20 north, of range 25 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36.....	1, 114. 89
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<i>Fractional township 9 north, of range 26 west.....</i>	1, 807. 47
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In fractional township 10 north, of range 26 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and 36.....	20, 565. 53
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In township 11 north, of range 26 west.

All of said township except sections 16 and 36.....	21, 724. 72
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In township 12 north, of range 26 west.

	Acres.
All of said township except sections 16 and 36	21, 556. 21

In fractional township 13 north, of range 26 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and 36	19, 464. 00
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In fractional township 14 north, of range 26 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and 36	19, 591. 75
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In fractional township 15 north, of range 26 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and 36	19, 647. 00
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In fractional township 16 north, of range 26 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and 36	18, 509. 80
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In fractional township 17 north, of range 26 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and fractional section 36.	17, 095. 29
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In fractional township 18 north, of range 26 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and 36	17, 715. 36
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In fractional township 19 north, of range 26 west.

All of said fractional township except sections 16 and 36	17, 513. 50
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In fractional township 20 north, of range 26 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36	868. 91
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In fractional township 10 north, of range 27 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36	879. 82
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In fractional township 11 north, of range 27 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36	846. 02
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In fractional township 12 north, of range 27 west.

All of said fractional township except fractional section 36	850. 01
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COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION IN WASHINGTON.

[PUBLIC No. 98.]

An act to provide for the opening of a part of the Colville Reservation, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subject to the reservations and allotment of lands in severalty to the individual members of the Indians of the Colville Reservation in the State of Washington herein provided for, all the following described tract or portion of said Colville Reservation, namely: Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary line of the Colville Indian Reservation where the township line between townships thirty-four and thirty-five north, of range thirty-seven east, of the Wil-

lamette meridian, if extended west, would intersect the same, said point being in the middle of the channel of the Columbia River, and running thence west parallel with the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the western boundary line of the said Colville Indian Reservation in the Okanagon River, thence north following the said western boundary line to the said forty-ninth parallel of latitude, thence east along the said forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the northeast corner of the said Colville Indian Reservation, thence south following the eastern boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one million five hundred thousand acres, the same being a portion of the Colville Indian Reservation created by executive order dated July second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and is hereby, vacated and restored to the public domain, notwithstanding any executive order or other proceeding whereby the same was set apart as a reservation for any Indians or bands of Indians, and the same shall be open to settlement and entry by the proclamation of the President of the United States and shall be disposed of under the general laws applicable to the disposition of public lands in the State of Washington.

SEC. 2. That the net proceeds arising from the sale and disposition of the lands to be so opened to entry and settlement shall be set apart in the Treasury of the United States for the time being, but subject to such future appropriation for public use as Congress may make, and that until so otherwise appropriated may be subject to expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior from time to time, in such amounts as he shall deem best, in the building of schoolhouses, the maintenance of schools for such Indians, for the payment of such part of the local taxation as may be properly applied to the lands allotted to such Indians, as he shall think fit, so long as such allotted lands shall be held in trust and exempt from taxation, and in such other ways as he may deem proper for the promotion of education, civilization, and self-support among said Indians.

SEC. 3. That each entryman under the homestead laws shall, within five years from the date of his original entry and before receiving a final certificate for the land covered by his entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to fees provided by law, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per acre, one third of which shall be paid within two years after the date of the original entry; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged, except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. That each and every Indian now residing upon the portion of the Colville Indian Reservation hereby vacated and restored to the public domain, and who is so entitled to reside thereon, shall be entitled to select from said vacated portion eighty acres of land, which shall be allotted to each Indian in severalty. No restrictions as to locality shall be placed upon such selections other than that they shall be so located as to conform to the Congressional survey or subdivisions of said tract or country, and any Indian having improvements may have the preference over any other person in and to the tract of land containing such improvements, so far as they are within a legal subdivision not exceeding in area the quantity of land that he or she may be entitled to select and locate. All such allotments shall be made at the cost of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe. Such selections shall be made within six months after the date of the President's proclamation opening the lands hereby vacated to settlement and entry, and after the same have been surveyed, and when such allotments have been selected as aforesaid and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the titles thereto shall be held in trust for the benefit of the allottees, respectively, and afterwards conveyed in fee simple to the allottees or their heirs, as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and an act in amendment and extension thereof, approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to amend and further extend the benefits of the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled 'An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States over the Indians, and for other purposes:'" *Provided*, That such allotted lands shall be subject to the laws of eminent domain of the State of Washington, and shall, when conveyed in fee simple to the allottees or their heirs, be subject to taxation as other property in said State.

SEC. 5. That all Indians residing in the lands hereby vacated and restored, shall have the right, if they so prefer, under the direction of the Indian agent, to occupy and reside upon such portions of the Colville Indian Reservation not hereby vacated as are not occupied by or in the possession of any other Indian or Indians.

SEC. 6. That the land used and occupied for school purposes at what is known as Tonasket school, on Bonaparte Creek, and the site of the sawmill, gristmill, and other mill property on said reservation, is hereby reserved from the operation of this act, unless other lands are selected in lieu thereof: *Provided*, That such reserved lands shall not exceed in the aggregate two sections, and must be selected in legal subdivisions conformably to the public surveys, such selection to be made by the Indian agent of the Colville Agency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his approval: *Provided, however*, That said Indians, may, in lieu of said sites or either of them, select other lands of equal quantity, for such purposes, either on the vacated or unvacated portions of said reservation, the same to be designated in legal subdivisions by said Indian agent, under the direction of and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in which case said first-designated tracts shall not be exempt from the operation of this act; such selection to be made and approved within six months after the survey of said lands and the proclamation of the President.

SEC. 7. That for the purpose of making the allotments and selections in this act provided, including surveys of the lands provided to be vacated and restored to the public domain, thirty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, which said sum shall be reimbursable from the proceeds of the lands when sold as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 8. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing title or ownership of said Indians to any part of the said Colville Reservation, whether that hereby restored to the public domain or that still reserved by the Government for their use and occupancy.

Received by the President June 20, 1892.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

KLAMATH RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA.

[PUBLIC—No. 84.]

An act to provide for the disposition and sale of lands known as the Klamath River Indian Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of the lands embraced in what was Klamath River Reservation in the State of California, as set apart and reserved under authority of law by an Executive order dated November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, are hereby declared to be subject to settlement, entry, and purchase under the laws of the United States granting homestead rights and authorizing the sale of mineral, stone, and timber lands: *Provided*, That any Indian now located upon said reservation may, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, apply to the Secretary of the Interior for an allotment of land for himself and, if the head of a family, for the members of his family, under the provisions of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled, "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," and, if found entitled thereto, shall have the same allotted as provided in said act or any act amendatory thereof: *Provided*, That lands settled upon, improved, and now occupied by settlers in good faith by qualified persons under the land laws shall be exempt from such allotment unless one or more of said Indians have resided upon said tract in good faith for four months prior to the passage of this act. And the Secretary of the Interior may reserve from settlement, entry, or purchase any tract or tracts of land upon which any village or settlement of Indians is now located, and may set apart the same for the permanent use and occupation of said village or settlement of Indians. And any person entitled to the benefits of the homestead laws of the United States who has in good faith prior to the passage of this act, made actual settlement upon any lands within said reservation not allotted under the foregoing proviso and not reserved for the permanent use and occupation of any village or settlement of Indians, with the intent to enter the same under the homestead laws shall have the preferred right, at the expiration of said period of one year to enter and acquire title to the land so settled upon, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, upon the payment therefor of one dollar and twenty-five cents an

acre, and such settler shall have three months after public notice given that such lands are subject to entry within which to file in the proper land office his application therefor; and in case of conflicting claims between settlers the land shall be awarded to the settler first in order of time: *Provided*, That any portion of said land more valuable for its mineral deposits than for agricultural purposes, or for its timber, shall be entered only under the law authorizing the entry and sale of timber or mineral lands: *And provided further*, That the heirs of any deceased settler shall succeed to the rights of such settler under this act: *Provided further*, That the proceeds arising from the sale of said lands shall constitute a fund to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the maintenance and education of the Indians now residing on said lands and their children.

Approved, June 17, 1892.

INDIAN LANDS OPENED TO PUBLIC ENTRY.

The vast area of reserved lands ceded by various tribes of Indians, and opened up by the Government to entry within the past two or three years, has greatly augmented the work of this division, and has given an impetus to settlement and the upbuilding of towns and villages in the far West that can scarcely be overestimated. Towns and cities have sprung up as by magic, thousands of homes have been established and lands are cultivated by the pioneer settler preparatory to his receiving from the United States the title deed of his homestead as a well-earned reward of labor.

A closer bond of union is cemented between the Government and its peoples, while by the example of industrious settlers on the public domain in his near proximity the Indian acquires habits of industry and self-dependence.

An approximate showing indicative of the areas of Indian lands ceded, their present status, the number of acres sold for the benefit of Indians, and number of allotments made to Indians, together with statements of cash sales and homestead entries made thereon, form an interesting chapter in the history of events, and in the work of the public lands division, and, indeed, of the entire Bureau.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON TRIBES IN NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

Under the act of December 12, 1889, relative to the Sisseton and Wahpeton tribes in North and South Dakota, 1,338 allotments additional to the number theretofore taken have been made to these Indians, the total amount of land allotted being 310,711 acres. There were reserved for churches and schools 1,347 acres. The total quantity of land reverting to the Government after allotment and payment of moneys was 607,097 acres. These lands were opened to homestead entry April 11, 1892, and in a few weeks that have since elapsed 269,773 acres have been entered under the homestead laws at Fargo, N. Dak., and Watertown, S. Dak.

The text of the President's proclamation opening said lands, together with descriptive list and instructions to the local officers, will be found on other pages of this report.

GREAT SIOUX RESERVATION—CEDED PORTION, DAKOTA.

By the proclamation of the President, dated February 10, 1890, under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1889, the ceded portion of the Great Sioux Reservation was declared subject to disposal and homestead entry. The total area ceded, exclusive of all deductions for religious and educational purposes, was 9,053,935 acres. Of these lands

there have been disposed of by cash sales 5,010 acres, amounting to \$10,173.76, by allotments to these Indians 150,280 acres, and by homestead entries 164,619 acres, making a total of more than 320,000 acres disposed of.

THE BERTHOLD INDIAN RESERVATION, NORTH DAKOTA.

Under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1035), by the President's proclamation, dated May 20, 1891, a large portion of the Fort Berthold Indian lands in North Dakota was opened to settlement and other disposal, as provided for in the act. None of the ceded portion is to be allotted. The amount of land ceded comprises 1,632,000 acres, on which no entries have yet been made.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE CEDED LANDS, OKLAHOMA.

On April 13, 1892, under agreement of October 18, 1890, and act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989 to 1044), the ceded lands of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians were thrown open to homestead entry, the law requiring, in addition to fee and commissions on homestead entries, the payment of \$1.50 per acre. There have been made 3,335 allotments to these Indians, aggregating about 210,000 acres, and there were restored to the public domain about 3,500,562 acres. Copy of the President's proclamation, official instructions to local officers, and schedule of lands are presented elsewhere in this report.

LANDS CEDED BY THE SAC AND FOX NATION, OKLAHOMA.

Under treaty of June 12, 1890, and act of February 13, 1891 (26 Stats., pp. 758, 759), providing for the disposal of same, 391,185 acres of land were ceded by the Sac and Fox Nation and the lands were opened to homestead entry on September 22, 1891. President's proclamation, instructions to local officers, and schedule of lands are given in other pages. Allotments were provided for these Indians numbering 548 and comprising 87,648 acres.

LANDS CEDED BY IOWA TRIBE, OKLAHOMA.

Under agreement with the Iowa tribe, dated May 26, 1889, allotments were provided for said Indians to the number of 109, amounting to 8,684 acres. and the amount of land ceded was 219,446 acres.

The act of February 13, 1891, provides for the disposal of the same. The lands were opened to homestead entry September 22, 1891. (See President's proclamation, instructions, and schedule of lands elsewhere in this report.)

LANDS CEDED BY THE CITIZEN BAND OF POTTAWATOMIE AND ABSENTEE SHAWNEE INDIANS, OKLAHOMA.

Under agreement of June 26, 1889, for disposal under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., pp. 989-1044), the lands ceded by Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma were opened to settlement on September 22, 1891. The amount ceded was 309,135 acres, and allotments are provided for to more than 2,000 Indians, amounting in the aggregate to 286,000 acres for allotments. (See President's proclamation, instructions to registers and receivers, and schedule of lands elsewhere in this report.)

SEMINOLE AND MUSKOGEE, OR CREEK LANDS, CEDED IN INDIAN TERRITORY (NOW A PART OF OKLAHOMA).

By the proclamation of the President, dated March 23, 1889, under act of March 2, 1889, there were, on April 22, 1889, in Oklahoma 1,887,796 acres of land, ceded by the Seminole and Creek Nations, opened to settlement under the homestead laws. The amount of land on which entries have been made is included in the following general statement relative to Indian lands entered in Oklahoma and elsewhere:

AREA OF INDIAN LANDS CEDED AND DISPOSED OF UNDER HOMESTEAD LAWS.

The total amount of lands ceded and amount disposed of under homestead laws in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oklahoma is shown as follows:

Since February 10, 1890, the date of the opening of the great Sioux Reservation, there have been entered on the ceded portion thereof, and on the Sisseton and Wahpeton lands in North and South Dakota, and disposed of under the homestead laws, 589,773 acres; and since April 22, 1889, the date of opening to settlement under homestead laws the lands ceded by the Seminole and Muscogee or Creek Nations, there have been entries made on ceded Indian lands in Oklahoma Territory and lands disposed of under the homestead laws as follows: Homestead entries to the number of 24,411 have been made, which cover 3,905,760 acres, allowing 160 acres to each entry, on which fees and commissions were paid, amounting to \$341,754. In addition to this amount 833 cash entries (principally in the form of excesses on homestead entries) were made on 2,195 acres, for \$62,531; and of the 24,411 homestead entries final proof, under sections 2304 and 2305, has been made in 287 cases, on about 43,000 acres, and about the same amount of land entered as homesteads has been commuted to cash.

The foregoing statement shows the area of ceded Indian lands disposed of under homestead laws in North and South Dakota and Oklahoma Territory during the present administration to be, in the aggregate, 4,497,728 acres.

LANDS CEDED BY THE CŒUR D'ALENE INDIANS, IDAHO.

Under agreement of September 9, 1889, and act of March 3, 1891, the lands ceded by these Indians were thrown open to settlement. The area as estimated comprises 184,960 acres, of which no allotments will be made.

CHIPPEWAS OF MINNESOTA.

The lands ceded in Minnesota by various tribes of Chippewa Indians under act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642) comprise 4,000,000 acres, which are in process of surveying for disposal under the homestead laws and otherwise under the provisions of said act. The records show but 720 acres selected as allotments by six of these Indians.

COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION, WASHINGTON.

Under agreement of May 9, 1891, by act of Congress dated June 20, 1892, about 1,500,000 acres embraced in the Colville Indian Reservation became a part of the public domain. A copy of the said act to provide for the opening of said lands will be found on other pages of this report. The act provides for the opening of the lands to settlement by proclamation of the President.

CROW INDIAN RESERVATION, MONTANA.

This reservation was ceded December 8, 1890, and comprises, exclusive of allotments, something over 1,800,000 acres, which will be thrown open to entry upon completion of the adjustment of certain allotments and claims.

WITCHITA, KICKAPOO, AND TONKAWA LANDS IN OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

On June 14, 1891, September 9, 1891, and October 21, 1891, agreements were made for the cession of the Wichita, Kickapoo, and Tonkawa reservations, the area of which, in the aggregate, amounts to 833,466 acres.

ONEIDA INDIANS OF WISCONSIN.

The Oneida Indian Reservation in Wisconsin has been subdivided and allotted in severalty to the 1,501 Indians entitled thereto, and descriptions of allotments have been posted in the tract books of this office during the fiscal year.

MISCELLANEOUS ALLOTMENTS.

In California 512 allotments to Indians were made during the fiscal year, amounting to 62,264 acres, and allotments in other States to individual Indians of various tribes aggregate 6,000 acres more.

LANDS SOLD FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDIANS.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 871), authorizing the sale of certain lands patented to certain members of the Flathead tribe of Indians in the Bitter Root Valley, Montana, the consent of the Indians having been secured in accordance with the law, the appraisal of said lands and improvements thereon has been approved (the several unpatented allotments and location claims remaining to be adjudicated hereafter). In accordance with the directions of the Department this office, on August 20, 1891, and October 2, 1891, issued instructions to the register and receiver at Missoula for the sale of said patented allotments, under which sales have been made of 1,666 acres, amounting to \$14,434, which amount is to be expended for the benefit of these Indians.

In April, 1891, certain Umatilla Indian lands in La Grande district, Oregon, by instructions of this office, were offered for sale under acts of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 340; also 25 Stats., 239 and 559). The total amount appraised was 126,335 acres, and there were sold for the benefit of said Indians 33,253 acres for \$78,391, leaving as yet unsold 93,083 acres.

Under act of October 1, 1890, there were sold at Topeka, Kans., in April, 1891, 440 acres Absentee Shawnee Indian lands, said lands having been improperly allotted to said Indians. Since that date 80 acres have been sold for \$200.

There were sold at Topeka, Kans., for the benefit of certain New York Indians, under act of September 30, 1890, and prior to September 30, 1891, 9,375 acres of land, amounting to about \$23,500. Since that date 2,831 acres have been sold for \$7,077, making a total for these Indians of 12,206 acres, amounting to \$30,577.

Of the Osage Indian lands, sales were made at Larned, Kans., during the fiscal year, of 4,640 acres, amounting to \$28,813.

Of the Ute Indian lands, Colorado, 81,893 acres were sold during the fiscal year for the benefit of these Indians for \$84,714.

Of the Omaha Indian lands Nebraska, 680 acres were sold for the Omaha Indians, for \$28,450, and of the Ponca Indian lands, Nebraska, 306 acres were sold for the benefit of the tribe for \$383.

The foregoing statement shows 1,122,307 acres allotted to Indians since January, 1890, exclusive of allotments in the Crow Indian Reservation, now pending, which will aggregate 112,000 acres, and exclusive of the Oneida Indian Reservation allotted in severalty, amounting to about 120,000 acres. The record shows also, exclusive of Cherokee school lands, of which 361 acres were sold for \$451, that 135,161 acres of Indian lands have been sold during the last fiscal year for the benefit of Indians of various tribes.

The acreage and location of the principal areas of land restored or made a part of the public domain and thrown open to entry under homestead laws since June 30, 1889, are herewith presented as pertinent to and an interesting feature of this report.

Indian lands opened to homestead entry.

	Acreage.
Oklahoma, including Seminole and Creek lands, opened April 22, 1889..	6, 308, 124
North Dakota and South Dakota	11, 293, 032
Idaho	184, 960
In process of restoration:	
Minnesota	4, 000, 000
Montana	1, 800, 000
Oklahoma	833, 466
Washington	1, 500, 000
Total.....	25, 919, 582

Abandoned military reservations thrown open to homestead entry.

	Acreage.
Wyoming (Fort McKinney, Fort Fred Steele, Fort Fetterman, Fort Laramie, Fort Sanders	111, 609
Montana (Fort Ellis)	33, 235
Nevada (Fort Carlin, Fort Halleck, Camp McGarry, Fort McDermit)...	70, 071
Colorado (Fort Lyon, Old Fort Lyon, Pagosa Springs)	46, 159
South Dakota (Fort Randall, Fort Sisseton)	103, 902
Total.....	364, 976

Abandoned military reservations relinquished or thrown open to sale or disposal under act of July 5, 1884, since June 30, 1889.

	Acreage.
Arizona (Camp McDowell, Fort Lowell, Fort Verde post).....	86, 551
California (Fort Bidwell, remainder)	3, 078
Colorado (Fort Crawford)	5, 496
Michigan (Fort Dearborn)	9, 724
Mississippi (Greenwood Island)	100
Montana (Fort Maginnis, Fort Assinniboine)	417, 760
New Mexico (Fort Cummings, Fort Seldon)	32, 654
North Dakota (Fort Abraham Lincoln)	28, 400
Texas (Fort Elliot)	2, 560
Washington (Point Roberts)	2, 170
Wyoming (Fort Bridger, remainder).....	10, 941
Total	599, 434
Total abandoned military reservations	964, 410

<i>Railroad lands restored.</i>		Acreage.
June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1891		7, 365, 960
June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1892		1, 062, 540
Total railroad lands		8, 428, 500
<i>Restored by private claims rejected.</i>		Acreage.
Las Vegas, N. Mex., Hon. Secretary's decision of December 5, 1891.....		490, 000
Buena Vista, N. Mex., Hon. Secretary's decision of March 17, 1892		2, 000
Scolley, N. Mex., Hon. Secretary's decision of June 4, 1892		87, 000
San Ignacio del Babacomori, Ariz., Hon. Secretary's decision of January 23, 1892		132, 000
Total private claims		711, 000
<i>Miscellaneous restorations.</i>		Acreage.
Reservoir lands restored, act June 30, 1890, Wisconsin and Minnesota..		219, 900
Reservoir site, act of October 2, 1888, restored in 1891, California, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, and Utah.....		*27, 023, 031
Restored by swamp claims rejected		505, 993
Restored by coal filings canceled, Colorado		115, 000
Total miscellaneous		27, 863, 924
Grand total lands restored		63, 887, 416

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, based on information furnished by the officials of each local land office, is so arranged as to show the area of vacant surveyed and unsurveyed lands separately in each land district, to show the acreage remaining vacant in each county, as well as the amount vacant in each State and Territory, and is arranged to show, through recapitulation by States, approximately the number of acres of public lands now vacant and unappropriated.

The preparation of this tabulated statement has involved a vast amount of labor and necessitated a great deal of correspondence for the purpose of securing accuracy in the detail work on which the same is based, and it is believed to be as close an approximate showing as possible, in view of the facts that a large part of the unsurveyed public domain lies within the limits of grants to railroads and that in some instances county lines are not definitely established thereon.

The records of this office are kept in accordance with the rectangular system of survey, by section, township, and range, without regard to county lines, and for this reason the location of the land by counties has been a laborious undertaking. The result, however, by which an estimate as to the amount of vacant public land in any particular county in this vast country can be furnished at a moment's notice in answer to the numerous inquiries that reach this office relating thereto fully compensates for the time and trouble necessary to obtain the facts.

Quite a considerable portion of the vacant lands are in the heavily timbered regions of the Southern States, in the ceded Indian lands of the great Northwest, in the lake regions, and in the mountainous and arid regions of the Far West.

It is reasonable, however, to presume that vast bodies of arid lands will in time be reclaimed and made fertile by irrigation as a result of the efforts of the Government to construct storage basins, reservoirs, and ditches for the purpose of conveying water over the arid lands.

In connection with the reports relative to the area of vacant lands the local officers at various districts transmit items of information, some of which are deemed worthy of mention as of interest and supplementary to the tabulated statement furnished.

The register at Los Angeles, Cal., reports that the major portion of the land remaining in the public domain within the limits of that district would be classed as arid lands and will undoubtedly be greatly benefited in consequence of the establishment of the San Gabriel Reservation. This class of land, in large part, only needs water and cultivation to make it productive. About one third of the area would be classed as mountain land, rising all the way from the foothills to an altitude of from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The San Gabriel Reservation was created by an order from the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated at Washington, D. C., November 14, 1891, with a view of the conservation of the snows in the mountains and the consequent preservation of the water supply in the streams emanating from them. This reservation is, in round numbers, 50 miles in length by 20 in width, taking in the whole Sierra Madre Range from the Cajon Pass to a point near Acton.

Final action has not yet been had regarding this reservation, and for the present it is only temporarily reserved for the purpose of having it carefully examined by a special agent and reported upon, when the permanent reservation will be determined.

The natural resources of the lands in this district are gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, asphaltum, petroleum, extensive deposits of marble, kaolin, cement, fire clay, granite, red and gray sandstone, and timber of several varieties. The celebrated Temescal tin mine is located in that district. The production of petroleum is a large and growing industry, but the principal productions are fruits (citrus and deciduous), wine, and grain. Another industry has recently been started in the district in the production of beet sugar, which is likely to grow into large proportions in the near future.

The register at Eureka, Nev., calls attention to the great quantity of unsurveyed land in that district, embracing some of the most fertile agricultural valleys and most productive cattle and sheep ranges in the State.

Most of these valleys and ranges, he states, are held under mere shadow of possessory title, and in many instances are fenced in violation of law, to the exclusion of those who in good faith would enter, purchase, and improve the lands were they permitted to do so. He therefore urges a liberal appropriation for the extension of the public surveys that this land may be properly disposed of.

The register at Clayton, N. Mex., reports the unsurveyed lands in that district as consisting of a strip on the east boundary line of that Territory about 190 miles long and 4 miles wide, over which the lines of survey should be extended.

The register at Spokane Falls, Wash., reports that the great need of the people in that district is surveys. The surveyed land has been culled over until the tracts that remain vacant are rough and mountainous or barren wastes unfit for settlement, and a large area of the unsurveyed portions has been claimed by actual settlers for years, who are constantly beseeching the local office to assist in the endeavor to have the lands surveyed, of which there are in that district 1,655,200 acres.

The register at Ashland, Wis., reports that the larger amount of vacant land in that district as compared with that of last year is caused by the restoration of the surplus indemnity lands not needed by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad.

The register at New Orleans states that in making the estimate of lands in Ascension Parish allowance is made for the uncertainty of the line of the McDonogh and Fontenot claims.

In naming the land districts in the tabulated statement the names of

the present local offices are adopted as the names of the districts, for the reason that the districts are thus known by the settlers and because it would be inconvenient and unnecessary to give the statutory names of the different districts created by Congress, in addition to the names of the offices to which correspondence relative to public lands therein should be addressed.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also by counties where practicable, of lands not granted nor reserved that were subject to settlement or entry on July 1, 1892.

ALABAMA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Huntsville.....	Blount.....	5,140		
	Cherokee.....	<i>a</i> 6,080		
	Colbert.....	2,960		
	Cullman.....	1,960		
	Dekalb.....	1,800		
	Etowah.....	4,420		
	Fayette.....	<i>b</i> 9,560		
	Franklin.....	32,040		
	Jackson.....	32,720		
	Jefferson.....	<i>c</i> 160		
	Lauderdale.....	19,100		
	Limestone.....	1,840		
	Lawrence.....	31,060		
	Lamar.....	<i>d</i> 3,560		
	Marion.....	50,320		
	Marshall.....	3,000		
	Madison.....	2,180		
	Morgan.....	3,040		
	St. Clair.....	<i>e</i> 840		
	Walker.....	<i>f</i> 11,200		
	Winston.....	82,740		
				305,720
	Cherokee school land subject to cash entry only.....			<i>g</i> 8,540
Total.....				314,260
Montgomery.....	Autauga.....	400		
	Bibb.....	2,380		
	Butler.....	440		
	Bullock.....	40		
	Barbour.....	380		
	Baldwin.....	60,800		
	Crenshaw.....	1,900		
	Conecuh.....	2,740		
	Covington.....	23,000		
	Coffee.....	2,560		
	Clarke.....	15,680		
	Choctaw.....	42,920		
	Coosa.....	11,080		
	Chelton.....	2,820		
	Cleburne.....	16,740		
	Calhoun.....	5,380		
	Cherokee.....	<i>a</i> 1,240		
	Clay.....	2,720		
	Dale.....	2,680		
	Elmore.....	120		
	Escambia.....	23,330		
	Fayette.....	<i>b</i> 17,200		
	Geneva.....	11,040		
	Hale.....	760		
	Henry.....	5,620		
	Jefferson.....	<i>c</i> 9,420		
	Lamar.....	<i>d</i> 360		
	Monroe.....	11,360		
	Macon.....	40		
	Mobile.....	57,640		

a Total in Cherokee County (Huntsville and Montgomery districts), 7,320 acres.

b Total in Fayette County (Huntsville and Montgomery districts), 26,760 acres.

c Total in Jefferson County (Huntsville and Montgomery districts), 9,580 acres.

d Total in Lamar County (Huntsville and Montgomery districts), 3,920 acres.

e Total in St. Clair County (Huntsville and Montgomery districts), 3,340 acres.

f Total in Walker County (Huntsville and Montgomery districts), 23,440 acres.

g These lands are sold for cash at private entry for the benefit of the Cherokee school fund.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

ALABAMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Montgomery.....	Marengo	2,300		
	Pickens	6,140		
	Pike.....	840		
	Perry	520		
	Russell.....	920		
	Randolph.....	3,420		
	Sumter.....	580		
	St. Clair	a2,500		
	Shelby.....	3,020		
	Talladega.....	9,800		
	Tallapoosa.....	560		
	Tuscaloosa.....	58,240		
	Washington.....	58,817		
	Walker.....	b12,240		
	Wilcox.....	1,000		
Total				493,687
Total in Alabama.....				807,947

ARIZONA.

Prescott.....	Apache	3,500,000	1,500,000	c5,000,000
	Coconino	1,600,000	10,000,000	11,600,000
	Gila	50,000	75,000	d125,000
	Maricopa		823,000	e823,000
	Mojave	26,000	6,000,000	6,026,000
	Yavapai	2,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
Total		7,176,000	22,398,000	29,574,000
Tucson.....	Apache	14,320	27,700	c42,020
	Cochise	1,261,940	2,491,635	3,753,575
	Graham	698,890	2,194,068	2,892,958
	Gila		410,020	d410,020
	Maricopa	464,350	3,497,700	e3,962,050
	Pinal	701,960	2,247,900	2,949,860
	Pima	1,065,920	5,241,688	6,307,608
	Yuma	542,080	4,174,360	4,716,440
		4,749,460	20,285,071	25,034,531
Total in Arizona.....		11,925,460	42,683,071	54,608,531

ARKANSAS.

Camden.....	Ashley	f21,957		
	Bradley	31,379		
	Clark	22,576		
	Columbia.....	6,346		
	Calhoun	28,596		
	Cleveland	g50,040		
	Drew	h2,002		
	Garland	i84,396		
	Howard	107,516		
	Hot Springs	j34,324		
	Hempstead	1,623		
	Lafayette.....	9,374		
	Little River	10,126		
	Miller	2,985		
	Montgomery.....	194,106		

a Total in St. Clair County (Huntsville and Montgomery districts), 3,340 acres.

b Total in Walker County (Huntsville and Montgomery districts), 23,440 acres.

c Total in Apache County (Prescott and Tucson districts), 5,042,020 acres.

d Total in Gila County (Prescott and Tucson districts), 535,020 acres.

e Total in Maricopa County (Prescott and Tucson districts), 4,785,050 acres.

f Total in Ashley County (Camden and Little Rock districts), 23,965 acres.

g Total in Cleveland County (Camden and Little Rock districts), 55,320 acres.

h Total in Drew County (Camden and Little Rock districts), 4,162 acres.

i Total in Garland County (Camden, Dardanelle, and Little Rock districts), 159,236 acres.

j Total in Hot Springs County (Camden and Little Rock districts), 38,204 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Camden	Nevada	1,600		
	Ouachita	8,859		
	Pike	116,706		
	Polk	<i>a</i> 324,235		
	Sevier	54,227		
	Union	37,305		
Total				1,150,278
Dardanelle	Conway	<i>b</i> 14,640		
	Crawford	45,446		
	Franklin	<i>c</i> 38,905		
	Garland	<i>d</i> 70,040		
	Johnson	109,659		
	Logan	57,950		
	Montgomery	69,209		
	Perry	<i>e</i> 136,502		
	Polk	<i>a</i> 35,000		
	Pope	147,950		
	Saline	<i>f</i> 59,000		
	Yell	177,011		
	Scott	304,760		
	Sebastian	27,495		
Total				1,293,567
Harrison	Baxter	156,720		
	Benton	85,160		
	Boone	88,140		
	Carroll	102,760		
	Franklin	<i>c</i> 2,800		
	Fulton	<i>g</i> 55,180		
	Independence	<i>h</i> 5,640		
	Izard	<i>i</i> 62,000		
	Madison	171,060		
	Marion	135,000		
	Newton	359,120		
	Searcy	247,860		
	Stone	252,580		
	Van Buren	<i>j</i> 37,560		
	Washington	58,620		
Total				1,820,200
Little Rock	Arkansas	880		
	Ashley	<i>k</i> 2,008		
	Chicot	40		
	Clay	3,880		
	Cleburne	132,380		
	Cleveland	<i>l</i> 5,280		
	Conway	<i>b</i> 8,520		
	Craighead	560		
	Cross	1,320		
	Dallas	8,360		
	Desha	1,169		
	Drew	<i>m</i> 2,160		
	Faulkner	7,900		
	Fulton	<i>g</i> 57,800		
	Garland	<i>d</i> 4,800		
	Grant	640		
	Greene	2,240		
	Hot Springs	<i>n</i> 3,880		
	Independence	<i>h</i> 39,000		
	Izard	<i>i</i> 10,240		

- a* Total in Polk County (Camden and Dardanelle districts), 359,235 acres.
b Total in Conway County (Dardanelle and Little Rock districts), 23,160 acres.
c Total in Franklin County (Dardanelle and Harrison districts), 41,705 acres.
d Total in Garland County (Camden, Dardanelle, and Little Rock districts), 159,236 acres.
e Total in Perry County (Dardanelle and Little Rock districts), 156,142 acres.
f Total in Saline County (Dardanelle and Little Rock districts), 112,120 acres.
g Total in Fulton County (Harrison and Little Rock districts), 112,980 acres.
h Total in Independence County (Harrison and Little Rock districts), 47,120 acres.
i Total in Izard County (Harrison and Little Rock districts), 72,240 acres.
j Total in Van Buren County (Harrison and Little Rock districts), 283,960 acres.
k Total in Ashley County (Camden and Little Rock districts), 23,965 acres.
l Total in Cleveland County (Camden and Little Rock districts), 55,320 acres.
m Total in Drew County (Camden and Little Rock districts), 4,162 acres.
n Total in Hot Springs County (Camden and Little Rock districts), 38,204 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Little Rock.....	Jackson	840	.....	.....
	Jefferson.....	900	.....	.....
	Lawrence.....	7, 520	.....	.....
	Lee	160	.....	.....
	Lincoln.....	8, 300	.....	.....
	Lonoke	40	.....	.....
	Mississippi.....	3, 640	.....	.....
	Monroe.....	200	.....	.....
	Perry.....	<i>a</i> 19, 640	.....	.....
	Phillips.....	40	.....	.....
	Poinsett.....	4, 000	.....	.....
	Prairie.....	40	.....	.....
	Pulaski.....	19, 800	.....	.....
	Randolph.....	56, 080	.....	.....
	Saline	<i>b</i> 53, 120	.....	.....
	Sharp.....	405, 700	.....	.....
	St. Francis.....	320	.....	.....
	Van Buren	<i>c</i> 246, 400	.....	.....
	White	7, 480	.....	.....
Total				827, 268
Total in Arkansas.....				5, 091, 313

CALIFORNIA.

Humboldt	Del Norte.....	20, 000	450, 000	470, 000
	Humboldt	500, 000	450, 000	950, 000
	Mendocino	14, 000	2, 500	<i>d</i> 16, 500
	Shasta	2, 000	.....	<i>e</i> 2, 000
	Siskiyou	500, 000	640, 000	<i>f</i> 1, 140, 000
	Trinity	800, 000	400, 000	<i>g</i> 1, 200, 000
Total		1, 836, 000	1, 942, 500	3, 778, 500
Independence.....	Alpine.....	16, 000	.....	<i>h</i> 16, 000
	Fresno.....	492, 000	299, 520	<i>k</i> 791, 520
	Inyo	3, 060, 000	3, 336, 720	6, 396, 720
	Kern	1, 146, 000	244, 480	<i>i</i> 1, 390, 480
	Mariposa.....	23, 040	11, 520	<i>j</i> 34, 560
	Moro	1, 487, 000	750, 720	2, 237, 720
	San Bernardino.....	2, 500, 000	149, 120	<i>m</i> 2, 649, 120
	Tulare	460, 000	89, 600	<i>p</i> 549, 600
Los Angeles	Tuolumne.....	80, 000	92, 160	<i>l</i> 172, 160
		9, 264, 040	4, 973, 840	14, 237, 880
	Kern	94, 492	47, 339	<i>i</i> 141, 831
	Los Angeles.....	309, 289	157, 280	466, 569
	Orange	2, 803	25, 400	28, 203
	San Bernardino	2, 467, 206	2, 234, 134	<i>m</i> 4, 701, 340
	San Diego	3, 778, 535	3, 044, 086	6, 822, 621
	Santa Barbara	42, 797	91, 207	<i>n</i> 134, 004
Total	Ventura	145, 301	78, 590	<i>o</i> 223, 891
		6, 840, 423	5, 678, 036	12, 518, 459

a Total in Perry County (Dardanelle and Little Rock districts), 156,142 acres.*b* Total in Saline County (Dardanelle and Little Rock districts), 112,120 acres.*c* Total in Van Buren County (Harrison and Little Rock districts) 283,960 acres.*d* Total in Mendocino County (Humboldt and San Francisco districts), 918,357 acres.*e* Total in Shasta County (Humboldt and Redding districts), 975,908 acres.*f* Total in Siskiyou County (Humboldt and Redding districts), 2,418,208 acres.*g* Total in Trinity County (Humboldt and Redding districts), 519,611 acres.*h* Total in Alpine County (Independence and Sacramento districts), 661,159 acres.*i* Total in Kern County (Independence, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Visalia districts), 1,899,480 acres.*j* Total in Mariposa County (Independence and Stockton districts), 183,757 acres.*k* Total in Fresno County (Independence, San Francisco, Stockton, and Visalia districts), 1,913,716 acres.*l* Total in Tuolumne County (Independence, Sacramento, and Stockton districts), 647,900 acres.*m* Total in San Bernardino County (Independence and Los Angeles districts), 7,350,460 acres.*n* Total in Santa Barbara County (Los Angeles and San Francisco districts), 694,364 acres.*o* Total in Ventura County (Los Angeles and San Francisco districts), 471,650 acres.*p* Tulare (Independence and Visalia districts), 745,840.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Marysville	Butte	209,470	33,425	<i>a</i> 242,895
	Colusa	133,500	3,173	<i>b</i> 136,673
	Napa	14,320	664	14,984
	Nevada	33,000	.....	<i>c</i> 33,000
	Plumas	260,340	20,433	<i>d</i> 280,773
	Sierra	29,090	11,200	<i>e</i> 40,290
	Sutter	3,120	.....	3,120
	Tehama	75,840	29,865	<i>f</i> 105,705
	Yolo	67,400	6,145	73,545
	Yuba	61,040	33,360	94,400
Total		887,120	138,265	1,025,385
Redding	Butte	5,000	.....	<i>a</i> 5,000
	Modoc	99,443	33,237	<i>g</i> 132,680
	Plumas	5,332	.....	<i>d</i> 5,332
	Shasta	860,531	113,377	<i>h</i> 973,908
	Siskiyou	1,031,839	246,369	<i>i</i> 1,278,208
	Tehama	374,003	18,735	<i>f</i> 392,738
	Trinity	326,815	72,796	<i>j</i> 399,611
	Total	2,702,963	484,514	3,187,477
Sacramento	Alpine	494,359	150,800	<i>k</i> 645,159
	Amador	205,618	5,000	210,618
	Calaveras	229,618	4,900	<i>l</i> 234,518
	El Dorado	587,712	28,623	616,335
	Nevada	170,676	4,100	<i>c</i> 174,776
	Placer	342,776	29,181	371,957
	Plumas	7,400	.....	<i>d</i> 7,400
	Sierra	177,590	4,000	<i>e</i> 181,590
	Tuolumne	243,618	17,200	<i>m</i> 260,818
	Total	2,459,367	243,804	2,703,171
San Francisco	Alameda	6,608	.....	6,608
	Colusa	151,150	8,500	<i>b</i> 159,650
	Fresno	192,617	2,662	<i>h</i> 195,279
	Kern	20,699	58,670	<i>n</i> 79,369
	Lake	424,229	50,504	474,733
	Mendocino	750,747	151,110	<i>o</i> 901,857
	Merced	36,666	.....	<i>p</i> 36,666
	Monterey	949,636	78,791	1,028,427
	Napa	16,941	.....	16,941
	San Benito	276,488	5,115	<i>q</i> 281,603
	San Joaquin	9,910	.....	<i>r</i> 9,910
	San Luis Obispo	311,654	120,640	432,294
	Santa Barbara	433,175	127,185	<i>s</i> 560,360
	Santa Clara	72,458	5,000	77,458
	Santa Cruz	970	.....	970
	Solano	1,633	.....	1,633
	Sonoma	45,746	35,027	80,773
	Stanislaus	32,640	5,737	<i>t</i> 38,377
	Ventura	212,771	34,988	<i>u</i> 247,759
	Total	3,946,738	683,929	4,630,667

a Total in Butte County (Marysville and Redding districts), 247,895 acres.*b* Total in Colusa County (Marysville and San Francisco districts), 296,323 acres.*c* Total in Nevada County (Marysville and Sacramento districts), 207,776 acres.*d* Total in Plumas County (Marysville, Sacramento, Redding and Susanville districts), 1,263,911 acres.*e* Total in Sierra County (Marysville, Sacramento, and Susanville districts), 163,280 acres.*f* Total in Tehama County (Marysville and Redding districts), 498,443 acres.*g* Total in Modoc County (Redding and Susanville districts), 1,926,812 acres.*h* Total in Shasta County (Humboldt and Redding districts), 975,908 acres.*i* Total in Siskiyou County (Humboldt and Redding districts), 2,418,208 acres.*j* Total in Trinity County (Humboldt and Redding districts), 519,611 acres.*k* Total in Alpine County (Independence and Sacramento districts), 661,159 acres.*l* Total in Calaveras County (Sacramento and Stockton districts), 246,461 acres.*m* Total in Tuolumne County (Independence, Sacramento, and Stockton districts), 647,900 acres.*n* Total in Kern County (Independence, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Visalia districts), 1,899,480 acres.*o* Total in Mendocino County (Humboldt and San Francisco districts), 918,357 acres.*p* Total in Merced County (San Francisco and Stockton districts), 57,650 acres.*q* Total in San Benito County (San Francisco and Visalia districts), 308,483 acres.*r* Total in San Joaquin County (San Francisco and Stockton districts), 11,910 acres.*s* Total in Santa Barbara County (Los Angeles and San Francisco districts), 694,364 acres.*t* Total in Stanislaus County (San Francisco and Stockton districts), 79,669 acres.*u* Total in Ventura County (Los Angeles and San Francisco districts), 471,650 acres.

Statements by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Stockton	Calaveras.....	<i>a</i> 11, 943	.....	.....
	Fresno.....	<i>b</i> 614, 849	.....	.....
	Merced.....	<i>c</i> 20, 984	.....	.....
	Mariposa.....	<i>d</i> 149, 237	.....	.....
	San Joaquin.....	<i>e</i> 2, 000	.....	.....
	Stanislaus.....	<i>f</i> 41, 292	.....	.....
	Tuolumne.....	<i>g</i> 214, 922	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	1, 055, 227	582, 340	1, 637, 567
Susanville	Lassen.....	2, 781, 526	39, 683	2, 821, 209
	Modoc.....	1, 682, 433	111, 699	<i>h</i> 1, 794, 132
	Plumas.....	890, 581	79, 825	<i>i</i> 970, 406
	Sierra.....	4, 400	.....	<i>j</i> 4, 400
Total .....	.....	5, 358, 940	231, 207	5, 590, 147
Visalia	Fresno.....	285, 828	26, 240	<i>b</i> 312, 068
	Kern.....	209, 080	78, 720	<i>k</i> 287, 800
	San Benito.....	26, 880	.....	<i>l</i> 26, 880
	Tulare.....	97, 680	98, 560	<i>m</i> 196, 240
Total .....	.....	619, 468	203, 520	822, 988
Total in California.....	.....	34, 970, 286	15, 028, 836	50, 032, 241

COLORADO.

Akron	Arapahoe.....	<i>n</i> 800, 000	.....	.....
	Morgan.....	<i>o</i> 105, 760	.....	.....
	Washington.....	<i>p</i> 151, 180	.....	.....
	Yuma.....	<i>q</i> 245, 460	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	1, 302, 400
Central City	Boulder.....	152, 000	.....	<i>r</i> 152, 000
	Clear Creek.....	152, 000	65, 000	217, 000
	Eagle.....	231, 000	.....	<i>s</i> 231, 000
	Gilpin.....	63, 000	.....	63, 000
	Grand.....	1, 043, 000	43, 520	1, 086, 520
	Jefferson.....	62, 000	.....	<i>t</i> 62, 000
	Routt.....	132, 960	.....	<i>u</i> 132, 960
	Summit.....	110, 000	.....	<i>v</i> 110, 000
Total .....	.....	1, 945, 960	108, 520	2, 054, 480
Del Norte.....	Conejos.....	401, 500	186, 880	588, 380
	Costilla.....	74, 900	287, 040	361, 940

a Total in Calaveras County (Sacramento and Stockton districts), 246,461 acres.*b* Total in Fresno County (Independence, San Francisco, Stockton, and Visalia districts), 1,913,716 acres.*c* Total in Merced County (San Francisco and Stockton districts), 57,650 acres.*d* Total in Mariposa County (Independence and Stockton districts), 183,757 acres.*e* Total in San Joaquin County (San Francisco and Stockton districts), 11,910 acres.*f* Total in Stanislaus County (San Francisco and Stockton districts), 79,669 acres.*g* Total in Tuolumne County (Independence, Sacramento, and Stockton districts), 647,900 acres.*h* Total in Modoc County (Redding and Susanville districts), 1,926,812 acres.*i* Total in Plumas County (Marysville, Sacramento, and Susanville districts), 1,258,579 acres.*j* Total in Sierra County (Marysville, Sacramento, and Susanville districts), 163,280 acres.*k* Total in Kern County (Independence, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Visalia districts), 1,899,480 acres.*l* Total in San Benito County (San Francisco and Visalia districts), 308,483 acres.*m* Total in Tulare County (Independence and Visalia districts), 745,840 acres.*n* Total in Arapahoe County (Akron and Denver districts), 1,156,280 acres.*o* Total in Morgan County (Akron, Denver, and Sterling districts), 500,346 acres.*p* Total in Washington County (Akron and Sterling districts), 210,337 acres.*q* Total in Yuma County (Akron and Sterling districts), 301,957 acres.*r* Total in Boulder County (Central City and Denver districts), 155,640 acres.*s* Total in Eagle County (Central City, Glenwood Springs, and Leadville districts), 869,752 acres.*t* Total in Jefferson County (Central City and Denver districts), 113,820 acres.*u* Total in Routt County (Central City and Glenwood Springs districts), 3,759,897 acres.*v* Total in Summit County (Central City and Leadville districts), 278,060 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Del Norte.....	Hinsdale.....	269,080	46,000	<i>a</i> 315,080
	Rio Grande.....	472,609	.....	<i>b</i> 472,609
	San Juan.....	3,840	23,040	<i>c</i> 26,880
	Saguache.....	1,020,737	50,220	<i>d</i> 1,070,957
Total		2,242,666	593,180	2,835,846
Denver	Arapahoe.....	<i>e</i> 356,280	.....	.....
	Boulder.....	<i>f</i> 3,640	.....	.....
	Douglas.....	126,300	.....	.....
	Elbert.....	<i>g</i> 329,820	.....	.....
	Jefferson.....	<i>h</i> 51,820	.....	.....
	Larimer.....	<i>i</i> 1,697,490	.....	.....
	Morgan.....	<i>j</i> 259,380	.....	.....
	Weld.....	<i>k</i> 799,230	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	3,623,960
Durango.....	Archuleta.....	350,000	115,000	465,000
	Dolores.....	474,600	124,000	<i>l</i> 598,600
	Hinsdale.....	203,800	97,500	<i>a</i> 301,300
	La Plata.....	503,000	6,000	509,000
	Montezuma.....	767,500	75,000	842,500
	Ouray.....	9,000	.....	<i>m</i> 9,000
	Rio Grande.....	47,500	.....	<i>b</i> 47,500
	San Juan.....	222,150	.....	<i>c</i> 222,150
	San Miguel.....	41,900	.....	<i>n</i> 41,900
Total		2,619,450	417,500	3,036,950
Glenwood Springs	Eagle.....	342,905	215,040	<i>o</i> 557,945
	Garfield.....	1,518,803	782,478	2,301,281
	Gunnison.....	53,280	124,620	<i>p</i> 177,900
	Larimer.....	27,820	.....	<i>i</i> 27,820
	Mesa.....	201,564	227,692	<i>q</i> 429,256
	Pitkin.....	179,906	309,813	<i>r</i> 489,719
	Rio Blanco.....	1,516,458	633,702	2,050,160
	Routt.....	3,604,027	22,910	<i>s</i> 3,626,937
Total		7,444,763	2,216,255	9,661,018
Gunnison	Delta.....	6,439	.....	<i>t</i> 6,439
	Gunnison.....	1,073,508	596,668	<i>p</i> 1,670,176
	Hinsdale.....	261,165	14,606	<i>a</i> 275,771
	Montrose.....	27,399	61,000	<i>u</i> 88,399
	Saguache.....	336,240	.....	<i>d</i> 336,240
Total		1,704,751	672,274	2,377,025
Hugo.....	Cheyenne.....	<i>v</i> 344,387	.....	.....
	Kit Carson.....	545,503	.....	.....
	Lincoln.....	495,958	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	1,385,848

a Total in Hinsdale County (Del Norte, Durango, and Gunnison districts), 892,151 acres.*b* Total in Rio Grande County (Del Norte and Durango districts), 520,109 acres.*c* Total in San Juan County (Del Norte and Durango districts), 249,030 acres.*d* Total in Saguache County (Del Norte and Gunnison districts), 1,407,197 acres.*e* Total in Arapahoe County (Akron and Denver districts), 1,156,260 acres.*f* Total in Boulder County (Central City and Denver districts), 155,640 acres.*g* Total in Elbert County (Denver and Pueblo districts), 510,780 acres.*h* Total in Jefferson County (Central City and Denver districts), 113,820 acres.*i* Total in Larimer County (Denver and Glenwood Springs districts), 1,725,310 acres.*j* Total in Morgan County (Akron, Denver, and Sterling districts), 500,346 acres.*k* Total in Weld County (Denver and Sterling districts), 1,161,637 acres.*l* Total in Dolores County (Durango and Montrose districts), 638,440 acres.*m* Total in Ouray County (Durango and Montrose districts), 142,000 acres.*n* Total in San Miguel County (Durango and Montrose districts), 707,020 acres.*o* Total in Eagle County (Central City, Glenwood Springs, and Leadville districts), 869,752 acres.*p* Total in Gunnison County (Glenwood Springs, Gunnison, and Leadville districts), 1,889,805 acres.*q* Total in Mesa County (Glenwood Springs and Montrose districts), 1,929,528 acres.*r* Total in Pitkin County (Glenwood Springs and Leadville districts), 572,664 acres.*s* Total in Routt County (Central City and Glenwood Springs districts), 3,759,897 acres.*t* Total in Delta County (Gunnison and Montrose districts), 337,277 acres.*u* Total in Montrose County (Gunnison and Montrose districts), 1,334,639 acres.*v* Total in Cheyenne County (Hugo and Lamar districts), 344,587 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land-districts, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Lamar.....	Baca.....	693,300		
	Bent.....	<i>a</i> 352,700		
	Cheyenne.....	<i>b</i> 178,000		
	Kiowa.....	<i>c</i> 304,000		
	Las Animas.....	<i>d</i> 309,000		
	Lincoln.....	<i>e</i> 41,000		
	Prowers.....	429,900		
Total				2,307,900
Leadville	Chaffee.....	628,102		
	Eagle.....	<i>f</i> 80,807		
	El Paso.....	<i>g</i> 4,980		
	Gunnison.....	<i>h</i> 41,729		
	Lake.....	179,588		
	Park.....	1,002,637		
	Pitkin.....	<i>i</i> 82,945		
	Summit.....	<i>j</i> 168,060		
Total				2,188,848
Montrose	Delta.....	294,000	36,838	<i>k</i> 330,838
	Dolores.....	39,840		<i>l</i> 39,840
	Mesa.....	820,000	680,272	<i>m</i> 1,500,272
	Montrose.....	925,640	320,600	<i>n</i> 1,246,240
	Ouray.....	133,000		<i>o</i> 133,000
	San Miguel.....	596,000	69,120	<i>p</i> 665,120
Total		2,808,480	1,106,830	3,915,310
Pueblo.....	Bent.....	<i>a</i> 68,942		68,942
	Custer.....	213,606		213,606
	Costilla.....	26,123		26,123
	Elbert.....	<i>q</i> 180,960		180,960
	El Paso.....	662,821	1,500	<i>g</i> 664,321
	Fremont.....	735,954		735,954
	Huerfano.....	685,677	480	686,157
	Kiowa.....	<i>c</i> 54,980		54,980
	Las Animas.....	<i>d</i> 1,607,664		1,607,664
	Lincoln.....	<i>e</i> 360,763		360,763
	Otero.....	859,809		859,809
	Pueblo.....	659,496		659,496
	Saguache.....	81,599		81,599
Total		6,198,394	1,980	6,200,374
Sterling	Logan.....	284,387		284,387
	Morgan.....	110,166	23,040	<i>r</i> 133,206
	Sedgwick.....	213,764		213,764
	Washington.....	58,157		<i>s</i> 58,157
	Weld.....	362,407		<i>t</i> 362,407
	Yuma.....	56,497		<i>u</i> 56,497
Total		1,085,378	23,040	1,108,418
Total in Colorado.....		36,858,798	5,139,579	41,998,377

a Total in Bent County (—, Lamar, and Pueblo districts), 421,642 acres.*b* Total in Cheyenne County (Hugo and Lamar districts), 344,587 acres.*c* Total in Kiowa County (—, Lamar, and Pueblo districts), 358,980 acres.*d* Total in Las Animas County (Lamar and Pueblo districts), 1,916,664 acres.*e* Total in Lincoln County (Hugo, Lamar, and Pueblo districts), 897,721 acres.*f* Total in Eagle County (Central City, Glenwood Springs, and Leadville districts), 869,752 acres.*g* Total in El Paso County (Leadville and Pueblo districts), 669,301 acres.*h* Total in Gunnison County (Glenwood Springs, Gunnison, and Leadville districts), 1,889,805 acres.*i* Total in Pitkin County (Glenwood Springs and Leadville districts), 572,664 acres.*j* Total in Summit County (Central City and Leadville districts), 278,060 acres.*k* Total in Delta County (Gunnison and Montrose districts), 337,277 acres.*l* Total in Dolores County (Durango and districts), 638,440 acres.*m* Total in Mesa County (Glenwood Springs and Montrose districts), 1,929,528 acres.*n* Total in Montrose County (Gunnison and Montrose districts), 1,334,639 acres.*o* Total in Ouray County (Durango and Montrose districts), 142,000 acres.*p* Total in San Miguel County (Durango and Montrose districts), 707,020 acres.*q* Total in Elbert County (Denver and Pueblo districts), 510,780 acres.*r* Total in Morgan County (Akron, Denver, and Sterling districts), 500,346 acres.*s* Total in Washington County (Akron and Sterling districts), 210,337 acres.*t* Total in Weld County (Denver and Sterling districts), 1,161,637 acres.*u* Total in Yuma County (Akron and Sterling districts), 301,957 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

FLORIDA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Gainesville	Alachua	39,240		39,240
	Baker	18,240		18,240
	Bradford	96,640		96,640
	Brevard	66,960	7,040	74,000
	Calhoun	128,540		128,540
	Citrus	8,060		8,060
	Clay	17,040		17,040
	Columbia	16,040		16,040
	Dade	98,120	72,960	171,080
	De Soto	136,920		136,920
	Duval	2,760		2,760
	Escambia	1,000		1,000
	Franklin			
	Gadsden	12,560		12,560
	Hamilton	7,340		7,340
	Hernando	6,520		6,520
	Hillsboro	6,040		6,040
	Holmes	23,280		23,280
	Jackson	71,640		71,640
	Jefferson	4,160		4,160
	La Fayette	17,100		17,100
	Lake	56,120		56,120
	Lee	171,037	13,440	184,477
	Leon	7,960		7,960
	Levy	34,660		34,660
	Liberty	10,040		10,040
	Madison	15,340		15,340
	Manatee	10,800		10,800
	Marion	114,100		114,100
	Monroe	23,730	705,990	729,720
	Nassau	13,120		13,120
	Orange	31,760		31,760
	Osceola	12,280		12,280
	Pasco	2,240		2,240
	Polk	30,080		30,080
	Putnam	24,760		24,760
	St. Johns	15,000		15,000
	Sumter	2,290		2,290
	Suwannee	10,380		10,380
	Taylor	120,720		120,720
	Volusia	26,160		26,160
	Wakulla	1,360		1,360
	Walton	270,560		270,560
	Washington	224,460		224,460
Total in district and State		2,007,157	799,430	2,806,587

IDAHO.

Blackfoot	Bear Lake	320,580	242,324	562,904
	Bingham	642,735	683,858	1,326,593
	Oneida	275,400	390,280	665,680
Total		1,238,715	1,316,462	2,555,177
Boise City	Ada	411,561	640,000	1,051,561
	Boise	114,491	2,160,777	2,275,268
	Elmore	^a 295,677	1,018,100	1,313,777
	Idaho	^b 3,760	1,280,000	1,283,760
	Owyhee	756,728	3,520,000	4,276,728
	Washington	318,895	1,280,000	1,598,895
Total		1,901,112	9,898,877	11,799,989
Cœur d'Alene	Kootenai	219,785	3,010,846	3,230,631
	Shoshone	^c 414,274	1,195,913	1,610,187
Total		634,059	4,206,759	4,840,818

^a Total in Elmore County (Boise City and Hailey districts), 1,338,327 acres.^b Total in Idaho County (Boise City and Lewiston districts), 12,408,940 acres.^c Total in Shoshone County (Cœur d'Alene and Lewiston districts), 2,510,684 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

IDAHO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Hailey.....	Alturas.....	78,325	271,094	349,419
	Cassia.....	250,075	512,176	762,251
	Custer.....	65,150	265,250	330,400
	Elmore.....	<i>a</i> 19,050	5,500	24,550
	Lemhi.....	3,500	246,300	249,800
	Logan.....	4,000	816,200	820,200
Total.....		420,100	2,116,520	2,536,620
Lewiston.....	Idaho.....	<i>b</i> 19,900	11,105,280	11,125,180
	Latah.....	27,718	276,480	304,198
	Nez Perces.....	11,390	151,280	162,670
	Shoshone.....	<i>c</i> 169,577	730,920	900,497
Total.....		228,585	12,263,960	12,492,545
Total in Idaho.....		4,422,571	29,802,578	34,225,149

IOWA.

Des Moines.....	No vacant land in the State. <i>d</i>			
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KANSAS.

Garden City.....	Clark.....	12,060		
	Finney.....	62,549		
	Ford.....	100		
	Garfield.....	4,160		
	Grant.....	13,480		
	Gray.....	10,508	.....	.....
	Hamilton.....	43,979	.....	.....
	Haskell.....	15,672	.....	.....
	Hodgeman.....	5,760	.....	.....
	Kearney.....	74,939	.....	.....
	Meade.....	49,804	.....	.....
	Morton.....	49,829	.....	.....
	Seward.....	58,233	.....	.....
	Stanton.....	9,831	.....	.....
	Stevens.....	38,586	.....	.....
Total.....				449,490
Kirwin.....	No vacant land reported.	.....	.....	.....
Larned.....	Barber.....	3,215	.....	.....
	Barton.....	2,080	.....	.....
	Comanche.....	3,505	.....	.....
	Edwards.....	2,182	.....	.....
	Kingman.....	88	.....	.....
	Kiowa.....	2,957	.....	.....
	Pawnee.....	164	.....	.....
	Pratt.....	88	.....	.....
	Rice.....	98	.....	.....
	Stafford.....	1,895	.....	.....
	Sumner.....	17	.....	.....
Total.....				16,289

a Total in Elmore County (Boise City and Hailey districts), 1,338,327 acres.*b* Total in Idaho County (Boise City and Lewiston districts), 12,408,940 acres.*c* Total in Shoshone County (Cœur d'Alene and Lewiston districts), 2,510,684 acres.*d* Register reports no vacant land except as caused by cancellation and relinquishment.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Oberlin	Cheyenne	59,694	.....	.....
	Decatur	840	.....	.....
	Graham	560	.....	.....
	Norton	120	.....	.....
	Rawlins	17,460	.....	.....
	Sheridan	<i>a</i> 1,900	.....	.....
	Sherman	<i>b</i> 4,720	.....	.....
	Thomas	<i>c</i> 480	.....	.....
Total				85,774
Salina	Geary	40	.....	.....
	Lincoln	77	.....	.....
	Pottawatomie	40	.....	.....
	Riley	80	.....	.....
	Russell	1,300	.....	.....
Total				1,537
Topeka	No vacant land reported.			
Wa-Keeney	Ellis	15,600	.....	.....
	Gove	25,120	.....	.....
	Graham .....	.....	.....	.....
	Greeley	14,280	.....	.....
	Lane	8,680	.....	.....
	Logan	36,680	.....	.....
	Ness	2,440	.....	.....
	Rooks	2,680	.....	.....
	Rush	40	.....	.....
	Scott	11,800	.....	.....
	Sheridan	<i>a</i> 1,120	.....	.....
	Sherman	<i>b</i> 5,840	.....	.....
	Thomas	<i>c</i> 160	.....	.....
	Trego	9,360	.....	.....
	Wallace	45,430	.....	.....
	Wichita	1,760	.....	.....
Total				180,990
Total in Kansas				734,080

LOUISIANA.

Natchitoches	Bienville	23,800	.....	<i>d</i> 23,800
	Bossier	25,000	5,260	30,260
	Caddo	15,000	51,051	66,051
	Claiborne	2,000	.....	<i>e</i> 2,000
	De Soto	4,000	26,656	30,656
	Grant	3,900	1,280	<i>f</i> 5,180
	Natchitoches	72,000	1,170	73,170
	Rapides	18,000	.....	<i>g</i> 18,000
	Red River	8,000	15,972	23,972
	Sabine	95,500	.....	90,500
	Vernon	86,000	.....	<i>h</i> 86,000
	Webster	12,800	.....	12,800
	Winn	11,000	.....	<i>i</i> 11,000
Total		377,000	101,389	478,389
New Orleans	Assumption	183	.....	.....
	Avoyelles	2,280	.....	.....
	Acadia	100	.....	.....

a Total in Sheridan County (Oberlin and Wa-Keeney districts), 3,020 acres.*b* Total in Sherman County (Oberlin and Wa-Keeney districts), 10,560 acres.*c* Total in Thomas County (Oberlin and Wa-Keeney districts), 640 acres.*d* Total in Bienville County (Natchitoches and New Orleans districts), 36,380 acres.*e* Total in Claiborne County (Natchitoches and New Orleans districts), 6,420 acres.*f* Total in Grant County (Natchitoches and New Orleans districts), 58,020.*g* Total in Rapides County (Natchitoches and New Orleans districts), 51,410 acres.*h* Total in Vernon County (Natchitoches and New Orleans districts), 115,520 acres.*i* Total in Winn County (Natchitoches and New Orleans districts), 104,490.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
New Orleans	Bienville	<i>a</i> 12,580	.....	.....
	Calcasieu	95,610	.....	.....
	Caldwell	48,480	.....	.....
	Cameron	1,000	.....	.....
	Catahoula	97,000	.....	.....
	Claiborne	<i>b</i> 4,420	.....	.....
	Concordia .....	.....	.....	.....
	East Baton Rouge	3,360	.....	.....
	East Carroll	320	.....	.....
	East Feliciana	3,756	.....	.....
	Franklin	2,207	.....	.....
	Grant	<i>c</i> 54,120	.....	.....
	Iberia	2,160	.....	.....
	Jackson	18,120	.....	.....
	Jefferson	2,000	.....	.....
	Lafayette .....	.....	.....	.....
	Lincoln	3,240	.....	.....
	Livingston	13,720	.....	.....
	Morehouse	12,590	.....	.....
	Madison	160	.....	.....
	Ouachita	31,520	.....	.....
	Plaquemines	4,970	.....	.....
	Pointe Coupee	173	.....	.....
	Rapides	<i>d</i> 33,410	.....	.....
	Richland	800	.....	.....
	St. Bernard	2,380	.....	.....
	St. Helena	2,780	.....	.....
	St. Landry	30,600	.....	.....
	St. Martin	1,200	.....	.....
	St. Mary	500	.....	.....
	St. Tammany	18,250	.....	.....
	Tangipahoa	13,460	.....	.....
	Tensas	200	.....	.....
	Terrebonne	2,000	.....	.....
	Union	27,400	.....	.....
	Vermilion	400	.....	.....
	Vernon	<i>e</i> 29,520	.....	.....
	Washington	21,620	.....	.....
	West Carroll	1,250	.....	.....
	Winn	<i>f</i> 93,490	.....	.....
	West Feliciana	800	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	694,129
Total in Louisiana .....	.....	1,071,129	101,389	1,172,518

MICHIGAN.

Grayling	Alcona	7,690	.....	.....
	Alpena	6,500	.....	.....
	Antrim .....	.....	.....	.....
	Arenac	160	.....	.....
	Benzie	1,750	.....	.....
	Charlevoix	80	.....	.....
	Cheboygan	6,860	.....	.....
	Clare	4,380	.....	.....
	Crawford	19,402	.....	.....
	Gladwin	26,864	.....	.....
	Grand Traverse	1,560	.....	.....
	Iosco	19,780	.....	.....
	Kalkaska	2,760	.....	.....
	Lake	1,380	.....	.....
	Leelanaw	1,700	.....	.....
	Manitou	2,000	.....	.....
	Manistee	3,440	.....	.....
	Mason	2,180	.....	.....
	Messaukee	3,180	.....	.....
	Montmorency	22,020	.....	.....
	Muskegon	80	.....	.....
	Newago	340	.....	.....

a Total in Bienville County (Natchitoches and New Orleans districts), 36,380 acres.*b* Total in Claiborne County (Natchitoches and New Orleans districts), 6,420 acres.*c* Total in Grant County (Natchitoches and New Orleans districts), 58,020 acres.*d* Total in Rapides County (Natchitoches and New Orleans districts), 51,410 acres.*e* Total in Vernon County (Natchitoches and New Orleans districts), 115,520 acres.*f* Total in Winn County (Natchitoches and New Orleans districts), 104,490 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Grayling	Oceana	720	.....	.....
	Ogemaw	1,560	.....	.....
	Osceola	43,760	.....	.....
	Oscoda	80	.....	.....
	Otsego	2,480	.....	.....
	Presque Isle	16,117	.....	.....
	Roscommon	1,685	.....	.....
	Wexford	310	.....	.....
Total				200,821
Marquette	Alger	12,118	.....	.....
	Baraga	26,480	.....	.....
	Chippewa	101,235	.....	.....
	Delta	32,063	.....	.....
	Dickinson	7,520	.....	.....
	Gogebic	2,460	.....	.....
	Houghton	40,630	.....	.....
	Iron	21,380	.....	.....
	Isle Royale	15,400	.....	.....
	Keweenaw	2,170	.....	.....
	Luce	23,800	.....	.....
	Mackinac	15,910	.....	.....
	Marquette	77,530	.....	.....
	Menominee	9,000	.....	.....
	Ontonagon	108,120	.....	.....
	Schoolcraft	27,595	.....	.....
Total				523,411
Total in Michigan				724,232

MINNESOTA.

Crookston	Becker	31,812	.....	31,812
	Beltrami	^a 42,793	116,200	158,993
	Clay	1,240	.....	1,240
	Kittston	533,222	348,600	881,822
	Marshall	52,480	47,600	100,080
	Norman	1,160	.....	1,160
	Otter Tail	^b 940	.....	940
	Polk	7,340	1,280	8,620
Total		670,987	513,680	1,184,667
Duluth	Aitkin	^c 41,800	.....	41,800
	Carlton	10,220	.....	10,220
	Cook	389,016	130,560	519,576
	Itasca	^d 227,000	1,450,680	1,677,680
	Lake	352,387	631,040	983,427
	St. Louis	527,617	809,320	1,336,937
Total		1,548,040	3,021,600	4,569,640
Marshall	Bigstone	280	.....	.....
	Dakota	42	.....	.....
	Filmore	40	.....	.....
	Freeborn	67	.....	.....
	Houston	249	.....	.....
	Jackson	40	.....	.....
	Lac qui Parle	68	.....	.....
	Lincoln	38	.....	.....
	Lyon	40	.....	.....
	Rock	14	.....	.....
	Steele	27	.....	.....
	Swift	40	.....	.....
	Wabasha	160	.....	.....
	Waseca	97	.....	.....
	Winona	80	.....	.....
	Wright	40	.....	.....
	Yellow Medicine	238	.....	.....
Total				1,560

^a Total in Beltrami County (Crookston and St. Cloud districts), 432,553 acres.^b Total in Otter Tail County (Crookston and St. Cloud districts), 2,140 acres.^c Total in Aitkin County (Duluth, St. Cloud, and Taylor's Falls districts), 122,340 acres.^d Total in Itasca County (Duluth and St. Cloud districts), 1,685,220 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
St. Cloud	Aitkin.....	<i>a</i> 47,940	.....	47,940
	Benton.....	120	.....	120
	Beltrami.....	<i>b</i> 66,200	207,360	273,560
	Cass.....	209,520	.....	209,520
	Crow Wing.....	9,460	.....	9,460
	Hubbard.....	48,780	.....	48,780
	Itasca.....	<i>c</i> 7,540	.....	7,540
	Kandiyohi.....	160	.....	160
	Morrison.....	6,620	.....	6,620
	Otter Tail.....	<i>d</i> 1,200	.....	1,200
	Pope.....	40	.....	40
	Sherburne.....	90	.....	90
	Stearns.....	186	.....	186
	Stevens.....	80	.....	80
	Todd.....	2,070	.....	2,070
	Traverse.....	120	.....	120
	Wadena.....	45,020	.....	45,020
	Wilkin.....	680	.....	680
	Wright.....	40	.....	40
Total		445,866	207,360	653,226
Taylor's Falls	Aitkin.....	<i>a</i> 32,600	.....	.....
	Isanti.....	200	.....	.....
	Kanabec.....	8,209	.....	.....
	Mille Lacs.....	10,000	.....	.....
	Pine.....	50,320	.....	.....
	Sherburne.....	189	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	101,518
Total in Minnesota		2,767,971	3,742,640	6,510,611

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson	Amite.....	11,560	.....	.....
	Attala.....	13,920	.....	.....
	Calhoun.....	600	.....	.....
	Carroll.....	2,120	.....	.....
	Choctaw.....	1,600	.....	.....
	Claiborne.....	668	.....	.....
	Clarke.....	23,040	.....	.....
	Copiah.....	3,560	.....	.....
	Covington.....	48,080	.....	.....
	Franklin.....	26,840	.....	.....
	Greene.....	75,280	.....	.....
	Grenada.....	4,600	.....	.....
	Hancock.....	58,120	.....	.....
	Harrison.....	84,180	.....	.....
	Hinds.....	80	.....	.....
	Holmes.....	1,000	.....	.....
	Jackson.....	76,640	.....	.....
	Jasper.....	8,720	.....	.....
	Jefferson.....	1,440	.....	.....
	Jones.....	17,140	.....	.....
	Kemper.....	13,660	.....	.....
	Lauderdale.....	8,560	.....	.....
	Lawrence.....	18,480	.....	.....
	Leake.....	13,040	.....	.....
	Lincoln.....	2,320	.....	.....
	Lowndes.....	40	.....	.....
	Madison.....	1,160	.....	.....
	Marion.....	88,880	.....	.....
	Monroe.....	4,640	.....	.....
	Montgomery.....	5,600	.....	.....
	Neshoba.....	19,520	.....	.....
	Newton.....	6,480	.....	.....
	Noxubee.....	4,280	.....	.....
	Oktibbeha.....	600	.....	.....
	Pearl River.....	39,760	.....	.....
	Perry.....	89,060	.....	.....

a Total in Aitkin County (Duluth, St. Cloud, and Taylor's Falls districts), 122,340 acres.*b* Total in Beltrami County (Crookston and St. Cloud districts), 432,553 acres.*c* Total in Itasca County (Duluth and St. Cloud districts), 1,685,220 acres.*d* Total in Otter Tail County (Crookston and St. Cloud districts), 2,140 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Jackson	Pike.....	12,560	.....	.....
	Rankin.....	10,510	.....	.....
	Scott	6,400	.....	.....
	Simpson.....	37,100	.....	.....
	Smith	40,060	.....	.....
	Tallahatchie.....	3,000	.....	.....
	Washington.....	480	.....	.....
	Wayne	38,280	.....	.....
	Webster.....	9,120	.....	.....
	Wilkinson.....	31,280	.....	.....
	Winston.....	13,840	.....	.....
	Yazoo	520	.....	.....
Total in district and State.....		.....	.....	978,418

MISSOURI.

Boonville.....	Benton	9,962	.....	.....
	Camden	106,606	.....	.....
	Cedar.....	960	.....	.....
	Crawford.....	783	.....	.....
	Dallas	<i>a</i> 28,541	.....	.....
	Hickory	13,394	.....	.....
	Laclede	<i>b</i> 26,551	.....	.....
	Maries.....	4,800	.....	.....
	Miller	6,983	.....	.....
	Morgan.....	631	.....	.....
	Phelps.....	400	.....	.....
	Polk	1,000	.....	.....
	Pulaski.....	<i>c</i> 34,172	.....	.....
	St. Clair	10,737	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	245,520
Ironton .....		.....	.....	<i>d</i> 189,279
Springfield.....	Barry.....	14,000	.....	.....
	Christian	19,000	.....	.....
	Dallas	<i>a</i> 1,000	.....	.....
	Douglas.....	28,000	.....	.....
	Laclede.....	<i>b</i> 12,000	.....	.....
	McDonald	5,000	.....	.....
	Newton.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ozark.....	60,000	.....	.....
	Pulaski.....	<i>c</i> 6,000	.....	.....
	Stone	86,000	.....	.....
	Taney	125,000	.....	.....
	Texas	6,000	.....	.....
	Webster.....	3,000	.....	.....
	Wright.....	9,000	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	374,000
Total in Missouri .....		.....	.....	808,799

a Total in Dallas County (Boonville and Springfield districts), 29,541 acres.*b* Total in Laclede County (Boonville and Springfield districts), 38,551 acres.*c* Total in Pulaski County (Boonville and Springfield districts), 40,172 acres.*d* The district officers report it impracticable to report areas by counties. Of the total area in the district 62,839 acres are in townships east of the fifth principal meridian and 126,440 acres are in those west thereof.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MONTANA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Bozeman.....	Gallatin	40,364	523,538	<i>a</i> 563,902
	Jefferson.....	31,192	34,560	<i>b</i> 65,752
	Madison	23,526	114,780	<i>c</i> 138,306
	Park.....	350,775	1,326,184	<i>d</i> 1,676,959
	Yellowstone	330,503	215,520	<i>e</i> 546,023
Total		776,360	2,214,582	2,990,942
Helena	Beaverhead.....	300,184	1,842,613	<i>f</i> 2,142,797
	Cascade	516,096	486,365	1,002,461
	Choteau	2,445,456	22,089,447	<i>g</i> 24,534,903
	Deer Lodge.....	211,682	1,035,500	<i>h</i> 1,247,182
	Fergus		20,500	<i>i</i> 20,500
	Gallatin		3,300	<i>a</i> 3,300
	Jefferson	130,418	253,283	<i>b</i> 383,701
	Lewis and Clarke.....	208,687	426,681	635,368
	Madison	328,747	589,339	<i>c</i> 918,086
	Meagher.....	488,306	1,004,317	<i>j</i> 1,492,623
	Missoula.....		25,600	<i>k</i> 25,600
	Park.....	11,520	21,200	<i>d</i> 32,720
	Silverbow	72,600	77,000	149,600
Total		4,713,696	27,875,145	32,588,841
Lewistown	Choteau		92,000	<i>g</i> 92,000
	Custer	12,160	115,000	127,160
	Dawson	286,000	368,000	654,000
	Fergus	2,362,768	1,789,042	<i>i</i> 4,151,810
	Meagher.....	738,572	102,240	<i>j</i> 840,812
	Park	67,680	7,960	<i>d</i> 75,640
	Yellowstone.....	360,036	86,250	<i>e</i> 446,286
Total		3,827,216	2,560,492	6,387,708
Miles City.....	Choteau	1,496,505	1,198,080	<i>g</i> 2,694,585
	Custer.....	546,985	7,328,080	7,875,065
	Dawson		13,799,200	13,799,200
	Yellowstone	20,234	599,040	<i>e</i> 619,274
Total		2,063,724	22,924,400	24,988,124
Missoula	Beaverhead.....	89,964	495,064	<i>f</i> 585,028
	Deer Lodge.....	37,667	209,920	<i>h</i> 247,587
	Missoula	333,590	6,436,323	<i>k</i> 6,769,913
Total		461,221	7,141,307	7,602,528
Total in Montana.....		11,842,217	62,715,926	74,558,143

NEBRASKA.

Alliance	Boxbutte	146,652		
	Cheyenne.....	<i>m</i> 312,213		
	Deuel.....	<i>n</i> 563,728		
	Scotts Bluff.....	<i>o</i> 132,298		
	Sheridan.....	<i>p</i> 441,649		
	Sioux.....	<i>q</i> 450,116		
Total				1,946,656

- a* Total in Gallatin County (Bozeman and Helena districts), 567,202 acres.
b Total in Jefferson County (Bozeman and Helena districts), 449,453 acres.
c Total in Madison County (Bozeman and Helena districts), 1,056,392 acres.
d Total in Park County (Bozeman, Helena, and Lewistown districts), 275,319 acres.
e Total in Yellowstone County (Bozeman, Miles City, and Lewistown districts), 1,601,583 acres.
f Total in Beaverhead County (Helena and Missoula districts), 2,727,825 acres.
g Total in Choteau County (Helena, Miles City, and Lewistown districts), 27,321,488 acres.
h Total in Deer Lodge County (Helena, and Missoula districts), 1,494,769 acres.
i Total in Fergus County (Helena, and Lewistown districts), 4,172,310 acres.
j Total in Meagher County (Helena, and Lewistown districts), 2,333,435 acres.
k Total in Missoula County (Helena, and Missoula districts), 6,795,513 acres.
l Total in Boxbutte County (Alliance and Chadron districts), 73,872 acres.
m Total in Cheyenne County (Alliance and Sidney districts), 627,330 acres.
n Total in Deuel County (Alliance and Sidney districts), 798,900 acres.
o Total in Scotts Bluff County (Alliance and Sidney districts), 156,128 acres.
p Total in Sheridan County (Alliance and Chadron districts), 749,969 acres.
q Total in Sioux County (Alliance and Chadron districts), 962,156 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Bloomington.....	No vacant land.			
Broken Bow.....	Arthur.....	185,600		
	Blaine.....	261,760		
	Brown.....	<i>a</i> 138,880		
	Cherry.....	<i>b</i> 588,800		
	Custer.....	<i>c</i> 108,800		
	Grant.....	345,600		
	Hooker.....	371,200		
	Logan.....	<i>d</i> 153,600		
	McPherson.....	<i>e</i> 222,720		
	Thomas.....	364,800		
Total.....				2,741,760
Chadron.....	Boxbutte.....	<i>f</i> 27,220		
	Dawes.....	112,160		
	Sheridan.....	<i>g</i> 308,320		
	Sioux.....	<i>h</i> 512,040		
Total.....				959,740
Grand Island.....	Buffalo.....	160		
	Custer.....	2,200		
	Greeley.....	16,000		
	Howard.....	160		
	Sherman.....	60		
	Valley.....	4,500		
Total.....				23,080
McCook.....	Chase.....	53,240		
	Dundy.....	113,460		
	Frontier.....	13,000		
	Hayes.....	32,300		
	Hitchcock.....	7,520		
Total.....				219,520
Neligh.....	Boone.....	14,440		
	Garfield.....	87,040		
	Holt.....	<i>i</i> 33,000		
	Loup.....	186,400		
	Rock.....	<i>j</i> 48,000		
	Wheeler.....	96,000		
Total.....				464,880
North Platte.....	Custer.....	<i>c</i> 33,917		
	Dawson.....	6,452		
	Gosper.....	160		
	Keith.....	<i>k</i> 118,076		
	Lincoln.....	254,542		
	Logan.....	<i>d</i> 30,603		
	McPherson.....	<i>e</i> 386,841		
	Perkins.....	9,707		
Total.....				840,298
O'Neill.....	Boyd.....	25,000	125,000	150,000
	Holt.....	90,000		<i>i</i> 90,000
	Knox.....	25,000		25,000
Total.....		140,000	125,000	265,000

a Total in Brown County (Broken Bow and Valentine districts), 398,880 acres.*b* Total in Cherry County (Broken Bow and Valentine districts), 2,528,800 acres.*c* Total in Custer County (Broken Bow and North Platte districts), 142,717 acres.*d* Total in Logan County (Broken Bow and North Platte districts), 184,203 acres.*e* Total in McPherson County (Broken Bow and North Platte districts), 609,561 acres.*f* Total in Boxbutte County (Alliance and Chadron districts), 73,872 acres.*g* Total in Sheridan County (Alliance and Chadron districts), 749,969 acres.*h* Total in Sioux County (Alliance and Chadron districts), 962,156 acres.*i* Total in Holt County (Neligh and O'Neill districts), 123,000 acres.*j* Total in Rock County (Neligh and Valentine districts), 218,000 acres.*k* Total in Keith County (North Platte and Sidney districts), 143,686 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Sidney.....	Banner.....	127,882	.....	.....
	Cheyenne.....	a315,117	.....	.....
	Deuel.....	b235,172	.....	.....
	Keith.....	c25,610	.....	.....
	Kimball.....	170,787	.....	.....
	Scotts Bluff.....	d23,830	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	.....	898,398
Valentine.....	Brown.....	e260,000	.....	.....
	Cherry.....	f1,940,000	.....	.....
	Keyapaha.....	70,000	.....	.....
	Rock.....	g170,000	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	.....	2,440,000
Total in Nebraska.....		10,674,332	125,000	10,799,332

NEVADA.

Carson City.....	Churchill.....	1,317,372	1,718,287	3,035,659
	Douglas.....	271,186	69,979	341,165
	Elko.....	80,422	1,200	h81,622
	Esmeralda.....	1,889,164	1,680,882	i3,570,046
	Humboldt.....	3,077,409	6,171,624	9,249,033
	Lander.....	330,367	493,341	j823,708
	Lyon.....	323,463	540,849	864,312
	Nye.....	472,897	285,640	k758,537
	Ormsby.....	39,964	18,560	58,524
	Storey.....	50,309	96,984	147,293
	Washoe.....	1,816,178	1,350,151	3,166,329
Total.....		9,668,731	12,427,497	22,096,228
Eureka.....	Elko.....	h5,975,970	.....	.....
	Esmeralda.....	i307,197	.....	.....
	Eureka.....	652,076	.....	.....
	Lander.....	j1,139,021	.....	.....
	Lincoln.....	5,464,819	.....	.....
	Nye.....	k3,864,796	.....	.....
Total.....	White Pine.....	2,885,627	.....	.....
		.....	.....	20,289,506
Total in Nevada.....		29,958,237	12,427,497	42,385,734

NEW MEXICO.

Folsom, now Clayton.....	Colfax.....	1,775,820	171,900	l1,947,720
	Lincoln.....	256,560	15,380	m271,940
	Mora.....	1,244,960	76,800	n1,321,760
	San Miguel.....	3,518,166	235,760	o3,753,926
Total.....		6,795,506	499,840	7,295,346
Las Cruces.....	Dona Ana.....	3,768,998	1,749,420	5,518,418
	Grant.....	3,299,595	2,223,360	5,522,955
	Sierra.....	1,394,135	125,440	1,519,575
	Socorro.....	5,112,520	1,274,740	p6,387,260
Total.....		13,575,248	5,372,960	18,948,208

a Total in Cheyenne County (Alliance and Sidney districts), 627,330 acres.

b Total in Deuel County (Alliance and Sidney districts), 798,900 acres.

c Total in Keith County (North Platte and Sidney districts), 143,686 acres.

d Total in Scotts Bluff County (Alliance and Sidney districts), 156,128 acres.

e Total in Brown County (Broken Bow and Valentine districts), 398,880 acres.

f Total in Cherry County (Broken Bow and Valentine districts), 2,528,800 acres.

g Total in Rock County (Neligh and Valentine districts), 218,000 acres.

h Total in Elko County (Carson City and Eureka districts), 6,057,592 acres.

i Total in Esmeralda County (Carson City and Eureka districts), 3,877,243 acres.

j Total in Lander County (Carson City and Eureka districts), 1,962,729 acres.

k Total in Nye County (Carson City and Eureka districts), 4,623,333 acres.

l Total in Colfax County (Clayton and Santa Fe districts), 2,270,793 acres.

m Total in Lincoln County (Clayton and Roswell districts), 4,943,823 acres.

n Total in Mora County (Clayton and Santa Fe districts), 1,993,848 acres.

o Total in San Miguel County (Clayton and Santa Fe districts), 5,691,373 acres.

p Total in Socorro County (Las Cruces and Santa Fe districts), 7,683,988 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Roswell.....	Chaves	4,185,343	1,744,080	5,929,423
	Eddy	1,271,558	2,063,400	3,334,958
	Lincoln	2,685,043	1,986,840	a4,671,883
	Total	8,141,944	5,794,320	13,936,264
Santa Fe.....	Bernalillo.....	1,400,587	691,200	2 091,787
	Colfax	237,772	85,301	b323,073
	Mora.....	395,608	276,480	c672,088
	Rio Arriba.....	1,112,661	990,720	2,103,381
	San Juan	1,096,136	576,000	1,672,136
	San Miguel.....	1,707,047	230,400	d1,937,447
	Santa Fe.....	859,826	46,080	905,906
	Socorro	1,255,608	41,120	e1,296,728
	Taos	301,063	345,600	646,663
	Valencia.....	2,454,076	437,760	2,891,836
Total		10,820,384	3,720,661	14,541,045
Total in New Mexico		39,333,082	15,387,781	54,720,863

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck.....	Billings.....	54,000	617,040	671,040
	Bowman.....		348,160	348,160
	Burleigh	265,170		265,170
	Dunn	40,240	345,000	385,240
	Eddy	f 1,920		1,920
	Emmons.....	226,440		226,440
	Foster	g 1,600		1,600
	Garfield	20,200		20,200
	Hettinger	46,080	588,080	634,160
	Kidder	252,480		252,480
	Logan	219,660		219,660
	Mercer	145,960	51,700	197,660
	McIntosh.....	156,380		156,380
	McKenzie		368,640	368,640
	McLean	91,140		91,140
	Morton	254,800	738,630	993,430
	Oliver	156,800		156,800
	Sheridan.....	93,150	218,640	311,790
	Stark	184,120	250,360	434,480
	Stevens.....	85,000	48,000	133,000
	Stutsman.....	h 191,400	23,040	214,440
	Wells.....	i 82,240	140,000	222,240
	Williams.....	80,400	299,000	379,400
	Total	2,649,180	4,036,290	6,685,470
Devils Lake.....	Benson	j 525,600		525,600
	Bottineau	192,500	292,000	484,500
	Cavalier.....	k 89,400		89,400
	Church.....	65,000	575,000	640,000
	Eddy	f 32,900		32,900
	McHenry.....	254,500	437,000	691,500
	Pierce	511,600		511,600
	Ramsey	l 23,200		23,200
	Rolette.....	191,300	85,000	276,300
	Towner.....	400,600		400,600
	Wells	i 201,000		201,000
Total		2,487,600	1,389,000	3,876,600

a Total in Lincoln County (Clayton and Roswell districts) 4,943,823 acres.

b Total in Colfax County (Clayton and Santa Fe districts), 2,270,793 acres.

c Total in Mora County (Clayton and Santa Fe districts), 1,993,848 acres.

d Total in San Miguel County (Clayton and Santa Fe districts), 5,691,373 acres.

e Total in Socorro County (Las Cruces and Santa Fe districts), 7,683,988 acres.

f Total in Eddy County (Bismarck, Devils Lake, and Fargo districts), 64,820 acres.

g Total in Foster County (Bismarck and Fargo districts), 22,600 acres.

h Total in Stutsman County (Bismarck and Fargo districts), 272,240 acres.

i Total in Wells County (Bismarck and Devils Lake districts), 423,240 acres.

j Total in Benson County (Devils Lake and Grand Forks districts), 526,576 acres.

k Total in Cavalier County (Devils Lake and Grand Forks districts), 336,995 acres.

l Total in Ramsey County (Devils Lake and Grand Forks districts), 242,967 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Fargo	Barnes.....	16,000	.....	.....
	Cass.....	200	.....	.....
	Dickey.....	70,000	.....	.....
	Eddy.....	<i>a</i> 30,000	.....	.....
	Foster.....	<i>b</i> 21,000	.....	.....
	Griggs.....	31,000	.....	.....
	Lamoure.....	53,000	.....	.....
	Ransom.....	18,000	.....	.....
	Richland.....	23,000	.....	.....
	Sargent.....	22,300	.....	.....
	Steele.....	1,700	.....	.....
	Stutsman.....	<i>c</i> 57,800	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	344,000
Grand Forks	Benson.....	<i>d</i> 976	.....	.....
	Cavalier.....	<i>e</i> 247,595	.....	.....
	Eddy.....	<i>a</i> 33,460	.....	.....
	Nelson.....	32,425	.....	.....
	Ramsey.....	<i>f</i> 219,767	.....	.....
	Walsh.....	45,409	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	579,632
Minot.....	Buford.....	.....	1,248,480	1,248,480
	Flannery.....	.....	1,664,640	1,664,640
	Mountrail.....	.....	2,496,960	2,496,960
	Renville.....	.....	832,320	832,320
	Stevens.....	23,040	529,920	552,960
	Wallace.....	342,533	460,800	803,333
	Wynn.....	.....	416,160	416,160
Total .....	.....	365,573	7,649,280	8,014,853
Total in North Dakota.....	.....	6,425,985	13,074,570	19,500,555

OKLAHOMA.

Beaver.....	Beaver.....	3,451,409	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	3,451,409
Guthrie.....	Logan.....	<i>g</i> 47	.....	.....
	Payne.....	277	.....	.....
	A.....	<i>h</i> 113	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	437
Kingfisher.....	Canadian.....	37	.....	.....
	Kingfisher.....	10,771	.....	.....
	Logan.....	<i>g</i> 71	.....	.....
	C.....	<i>i</i> 129,648	.....	.....
	D.....	495,662	.....	.....
	E.....	<i>j</i> 621,285	.....	.....
	F.....	<i>k</i> 119,513	.....	.....
Total	G.....	<i>l</i> 194,205	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	1,571,292
Oklahoma.....	Canadian.....	1,221	.....	.....
	Cleveland.....	1,339	.....	.....
	Oklahoma.....	708	.....	.....
	A.....	<i>h</i> 8,157	.....	.....
	B.....	34,740	.....	.....

a Total in Eddy County (Bismarck, Devils Lake, and Fargo districts), 64,820 acres.*b* Total in Foster County (Bismarck and Fargo districts), 22,600 acres.*c* Total in Stutsman County (Bismarck and Fargo districts), 272,240 acres.*d* Total in Benson County (Devils Lake and Grand Forks districts), 526,576 acres.*e* Total in Cavalier County (Devils Lake and Grand Forks districts), 336,995 acres.*f* Total in Ramsey County (Devils Lake and Grand Forks districts), 242,967 acres.*g* Total in Logan County (Guthrie and Kingfisher districts), 8,244 acres.*h* Total in A County (Guthrie and Oklahoma districts), 815,881 acres.*i* Total in C County (Kingfisher and Oklahoma districts), 146,310 acres.*j* Total in E County (Kingfisher and Oklahoma districts), 719,586 acres.*k* Total in F County (Kingfisher and Oklahoma districts), 583,575 acres.*l* Total in G County (Kingfisher and Oklahoma districts), 397,475 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Oklahoma	C	<i>a</i> 16, 662	.....	.....
	E	<i>b</i> 98, 301	.....	.....
	F	<i>c</i> 464, 062	.....	.....
	G	<i>d</i> 202, 270	.....	.....
	H	473, 265	.....	.....
Total				1, 301, 725
Total in Oklahoma.....				6, 324, 863

OREGON.

Burns	Baker	200, 278	37, 057	<i>e</i> 237, 335
	Crook	211, 440	.....	<i>f</i> 211, 440
	Grant.....	1, 126, 557	233, 074	<i>g</i> 1, 359, 631
	Harney	2, 355, 097	380, 160	<i>h</i> 2, 735, 257
	Malheur	1, 951, 238	1, 362, 720	<i>i</i> 3, 313, 958
Total		5, 844, 610	2, 013, 011	7, 857, 621
Lagrande	Baker	729, 571	225, 600	<i>e</i> 955, 171
	Grant.....	1, 357, 164	14, 080	<i>g</i> 1, 371, 244
	Morrow.....	229, 463	.....	<i>j</i> 229, 463
	Umatilla.....	845, 876	96, 520	942, 396
	Union	1, 033, 826	357, 056	1, 390, 882
	Wallowa.....	606, 157	799, 988	1, 406, 145
Total		4, 802, 057	1, 493, 244	6, 295, 301
Lakeview.....	Crook	1, 098, 625	291, 225	<i>f</i> 1, 389, 850
	Klamath.....	1, 258, 733	396, 000	<i>m</i> 1, 654, 733
	Harney.....	1, 435, 729	563, 326	<i>h</i> 1, 999, 055
	Lake	2, 628, 310	252, 648	2, 880, 958
	Malheur.....	999, 721	968, 000	<i>i</i> 1, 967, 721
Total		7, 421, 118	2, 471, 199	9, 892, 317
Oregon City	Benton	60, 000	121, 600	<i>k</i> 181, 600
	Clackamas.....	5, 000	420, 000	425, 000
	Clatsop	6, 000	288, 000	294, 000
	Columbia	7, 000	30, 000	37, 000
	Linn.....	65, 000	506, 880	<i>l</i> 571, 880
	Marion	10, 000	506, 880	516, 880
	Multnomah	15, 000	40, 000	55, 000
	Polk	21, 000	69, 120	90, 120
	Tillamook	145, 000	253, 400	398, 400
	Washington	3, 600	57, 600	61, 200
	Yam Hill	23, 000	.....	23, 000
Total		360, 600	2, 293, 480	2, 654, 080
Roseburg	Benton	19, 077	38, 720	<i>k</i> 57, 797
	Coos	146, 536	385, 019	531, 555
	Curry.....	126, 938	663, 506	790, 444
	Douglas	313, 455	1, 453, 920	1, 767, 375
	Jackson	334, 009	374, 490	708, 499
	Josephine.....	74, 550	769, 900	844, 450
	Klamath	10, 800	231, 470	<i>m</i> 242, 270
	Lane.....	366, 016	1, 394, 260	1, 760, 276
	Linn.....	19, 198	315, 520	<i>l</i> 334, 718
Total		1, 410, 579	5, 626, 805	7, 037, 384

a Total in C County (Kingfisher and Oklahoma districts), 146,310 acres.*b* Total in E County (Kingfisher and Oklahoma districts), 719,586 acres.*c* Total in F County (Kingfisher and Oklahoma districts), 583,575 acres.*d* Total in G County (Kingfisher and Oklahoma districts), 397,475 acres.*e* Total in Baker County (Burns and Lagrande districts), 1,192,506 acres.*f* Total in Crook County (Burns, Lakeview, and The Dalles districts), 4,036,890 acres.*g* Total in Grant County (Burns, Lagrande, and The Dalles districts), 3,204,871 acres.*h* Total in Harney County (Burns and Lakeview districts), 4,734,312 acres.*i* Total in Malheur County (Burns and Lakeview districts), 5,281,679 acres.*j* Total in Morrow County (Lagrande and The Dalles districts), 429,463 acres.*k* Total in Benton County (Oregon City and Roseburg districts), 239,397 acres.*l* Total in Linn County (Oregon City and Roseburg districts), 906,598 acres.*m* Total in Klamath County (Lakeview and Roseburg districts), 1,897,003 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
The Dalles.....	Crook.....	2,300,000	135,600	<i>a</i> 2,435,600
	Gilliam.....	435,000	35,300	470,300
	Grant.....	460,000	14,000	<i>b</i> 474,000
	Morrow.....	200,000	.....	<i>c</i> 200,000
	Sherman.....	185,000	1,900	186,900
	Wasco.....	747,370	185,000	932,370
Total		4,327,370	371,800	4,699,170
Total in Oregon.....		24,166,334	14,269,539	38,435,873

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen.....	Brown.....	934	.....	.....
	Campbell.....	71,943	.....	.....
	Edmunds.....	55,748	.....	.....
	McPherson.....	123,029	.....	.....
	Walworth.....	59,796	.....	.....
Total				311,450
Chamberlain.....	Brule.....	18,470	.....	18,470
	Buffalo.....	18,513	.....	18,513
	Gregory.....	.....	138,000	138,000
	Jackson.....	271,425	219,000	490,425
	Lyman.....	244,881	.....	244,881
	Nowlin.....	171,393	23,000	194,393
	Pratt.....	549,639	.....	549,639
Total	Presho.....	224,191	.....	224,191
		1,498,512	380,000	1,878,512
Huron.....	Beadle.....	1,120	.....	.....
	Faulk.....	9,950	.....	.....
	Hand.....	43,964	.....	.....
	Hyde.....	95,920	.....	.....
	Potter.....	81,420	.....	.....
	Spink.....	920	.....	.....
Total				233,294
Mitchell.....		(<i>d</i>)	.....	.....
Pierre.....	Hughes.....	91,300	.....	.....
	Sully.....	12,360	.....	.....
	Unorganized counties	<i>e</i> 1,741,090	.....	.....
Total				1,844,750
Rapid City.....	Butte.....	103,280	460,800	564,080
	Burdick <i>e</i>.....	.....	690,000	690,000
	Choteau <i>e</i>.....	.....	500,000	500,000
	Custer.....	158,580	526,080	684,660
	Delano <i>e</i>.....	.....	600,000	600,000
	Ewing <i>e</i>.....	.....	575,000	575,000
	Fall River.....	514,920	197,120	712,040
	Harding.....	46,000	644,100	690,000
	Lawrence.....	21,920	336,000	357,920
	Martin <i>e</i>.....	.....	450,000	450,000
	Meade.....	229,380	.....	229,380
	Pennington.....	283,920	320,080	604,000
	Rinehardt <i>e</i>.....	.....	500,000	500,000
	Scobey.....	560,000	.....	560,000
	Wagner <i>e</i>.....	.....	150,000	150,000
Total	Ziebach.....	155,000	495,000	650,000
		2,073,000	6,444,180	8,517,180
Watertown.....	Brookings.....	700	.....	.....
	Clark.....	1,100	.....	.....
	Coddington.....	3,600	.....	.....

a Total in Crook County (Burns, Lakeview, and The Dalles districts), 4,036,890 acres.*b* Total in Grant County (Burns, Lagrande, and The Dalles districts), 3,204,871 acres.*c* Total in Morrow County (Lagrande and The Dalles districts), 429,463 acres.*d* No vacant land reported in this district.*e* Unorganized counties.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Watertown.....	Day	14,000	.....	.....
	Deuel.....	1,900	.....	.....
	Grant	3,400	.....	.....
	Hamlin.....	540	.....	.....
	Kingsbury	250	.....	.....
	Marshall	71,000	.....	.....
	Roberts.....	114,000	.....	.....
Total.....				210,490
Yankton.....	Charles Mix	10,200	.....	.....
	Clay	160	.....	.....
	Douglas	160	.....	.....
	Hutchinson.....	200	.....	.....
Total				10,720
Total in South Dakota.....		6,182,216	6,824,180	13,006,396

UTAH.

Salt Lake City.....	Beaver.....	332,241	1,699,960	2,032,201
	Boxelder	459,304	1,906,960	2,366,264
	Cache	78,036	95,668	173,704
	Davis.....	51,883	649,226	701,109
	Emery.....	463,029	2,275,550	2,738,579
	Garfield	209,988	2,299,760	2,509,748
	Iron	575,524	1,919,920	2,495,444
	Juab	704,412	1,500,000	2,204,412
	Kane	374,930	1,610,000	1,984,930
	Millard.....	1,188,718	2,494,240	3,682,958
	Morgan.....	94,804	433,752	528,556
	Piute.....	233,233	1,360,880	1,594,113
	Rich.....	286,865	7,000	293,865
	Salt Lake.....	14,923	116,912	131,835
	Sanpete	113,445	860,000	973,445
	Sevier	281,405	1,380,855	1,662,260
	Summit	206,256	968,389	1,174,645
	Tooele.....	760,257	2,499,982	3,260,239
	Uintah	147,713	1,643,680	1,791,393
	Utah	178,452	999,880	1,178,332
	Wasatch	61,029	206,551	267,580
	Washington	187,335	1,000,000	1,187,335
	Weber.....	20,351	278,168	298,519
Total in district and Territory.....		7,024,133	28,207,333	35,231,466

WASHINGTON.

North Yakima.....	Douglas	984,066	.....	<i>a</i> 984,066
	Kittitas	283,290	230,400	<i>b</i> 513,690
	Yakima	436,594	521,600	<i>c</i> 958,194
Total		1,703,950	752,000	2,455,950
Olympia.....	Chehalis.....	4,700	339,840	344,540
	Kitsap.....	1,440	.....	<i>d</i> 1,440
	Lewis	660	30,720	<i>e</i> 31,380
	Pacific.....	80	10,240	<i>f</i> 10,320
	Pierce	6,360	225,280	231,640
	Mason.....	7,980	133,760	141,740
	Thurston.....	1,120	20,480	21,600
Total		22,340	760,320	782,660

a Total in Douglas County (North Yakima and Waterville districts), 1,990,940 acres.*b* Total in Kittitas County (North Yakima and Waterville districts), 1,617,035 acres.*c* Total in Yakima County (North Yakima and Wallawalla districts), 262,194 acres.*d* Total in Kitsap County (Olympia and Seattle districts), 1,560 acres.*e* Total in Lewis County (Olympia and Vancouver districts), 284,816 acres.*f* Total in Pacific County (Olympia and Vancouver districts), 132,387 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Seattle.....	Clallam.....	12,020	1,474,560	1,486,580
	Island.....			
	Jefferson.....	2,160	1,013,760	1,015,920
	Pierce.....			
	King.....	875	806,400	807,275
	Kitsap.....	120		<i>a</i> 120
	San Juan.....	3,680		3,680
	Skagit.....	5,260	645,120	650,380
	Snohomish.....	5,320	506,880	512,200
	Whatcomb.....	3,800	1,128,960	1,132,760
Total		33,235	5,575,680	5,608,915
Spokane Falls	Adams.....	178,185		<i>b</i> 178,185
	Lincoln.....	220,975	57,600	278,575
	Spokane.....	42,261	100,000	142,261
	Stevens.....	232,344	1,497,600	1,729,944
	Whitman.....	22,786		<i>c</i> 22,786
Total		696,551	1,655,200	2,351,751
Vancouver.....	Clarke.....	1,329	109,440	110,769
	Cowlitz.....	15,832	163,840	179,672
	Klickitat.....	430,784	20,000	<i>d</i> 450,784
	Lewis.....	13,436	240,000	<i>e</i> 253,436
	Pacific.....	13,507	108,560	<i>f</i> 122,067
	Skamania.....	47,798	279,680	327,478
	Wahkiakum.....	13,078	10,240	23,318
Total		535,764	931,760	1,467,524
Walla Walla.....	Adams.....	146,001		<i>b</i> 146,001
	Asotin.....	104,210	100,200	204,410
	Columbia.....	84,000	149,653	233,653
	Franklin.....	301,500		301,500
	Garfield.....	107,300	81,200	188,500
	Klickitat.....	206,000		<i>d</i> 206,000
	Walla Walla.....	17,000		17,000
	Whitman.....	19,500		<i>e</i> 19,500
	Yakima.....	64,000		<i>g</i> 64,000
Total		1,049,511	331,053	1,380,564
Waterville.....	Douglas.....	822,014	184,840	<i>h</i> 1,006,854
	Kittitas.....	25,345	1,078,000	<i>i</i> 1,103,345
	Okanogan.....	190,857	2,750,000	2,940,857
		1,038,216	4,012,840	5,051,056
Total in Washington		5,079,567	14,018,853	19,098,420

WISCONSIN.

Ashland.....	Ashland.....	<i>j</i> 50,000		
	Bayfield.....	50,000		
	Burnett.....	<i>k</i> 20,000		
	Douglas.....	60,000		
	Sawyer.....	<i>l</i> 10,000		
	Washburn.....	<i>m</i> 35,000		
Total				225,000

a Total in Kitsap County (Olympia and Seattle districts), 1,560 acres.*b* Total in Adams County (Spokane Falls and Wallawalla districts), 324,186 acres.*c* Total in Whitman County (Spokane Falls and Wallawalla districts), 42,286 acres.*d* Total in Klickitat County (Vancouver and Wallawalla districts), 656,784 acres.*e* Total in Lewis County (Olympia and Vancouver districts), 284,816 acres.*f* Total in Pacific County (Olympia and Vancouver districts), 132,387 acres.*g* Total in Yakima County (North Yakima and Wallawalla districts), 262,194 acres.*h* Total in Douglas County (North Yakima and Waterville districts), 1,990,940 acres.*i* Total in Kittitas County (North Yakima and Waterville districts), 1,617,035 acres.*j* Total in Ashland County (Ashland and Wausau districts), 54,000 acres.*k* Total in Burnett County (Ashland and Eau Claire districts), 163,822 acres.*l* Total in Sawyer County (Ashland and Eau Claire districts), 32,220 acres.*m* Total in Washburn County (Ashland and Eau Claire districts), 62,067 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Eau Claire.....	Barron	1,779	.....	.....
	Buffalo	1,190	.....	.....
	Burnett	<i>a</i> 113,822	.....	.....
	Clark	5,767	.....	.....
	Chippewa	7,026	.....	.....
	Crawford	240	.....	.....
	Dunn	2,204	.....	.....
	Eau Claire	1,790	.....	.....
	Grant	160	.....	.....
	Jackson	15,903	.....	.....
	Lacrosse	600	.....	.....
	Monroe	12,682	.....	.....
	Pepin	306	.....	.....
	Pierce	760	.....	.....
	Polk	8,977	.....	.....
	Price	<i>b</i> 5,354	.....	.....
	Richland	80	.....	.....
	Sauk	1,260	.....	.....
	Sawyer	<i>c</i> 22,220	.....	.....
	Taylor	<i>d</i> 3,977	.....	.....
	Trempealeau	675	.....	.....
	Vernon	348	.....	.....
	Washburn	<i>e</i> 27,067	.....	.....
Total				234,187
Menasha.....	Columbia	40	.....	.....
	Door	160	.....	.....
	Florence	5,240	.....	.....
	Forest	<i>f</i> 8,540	.....	.....
	Langlade	<i>g</i> 850	.....	.....
	Marinette	33,680	.....	.....
	Oconto	5,520	.....	.....
	Outagamie	40	.....	.....
	Shawano	40	.....	.....
	Sheboygan	40	.....	.....
	Wapaca	250	.....	.....
Total				54,400
Wausau	Adams	7,000	.....	.....
	Ashland	<i>h</i> 4,000	.....	.....
	Forest	<i>f</i> 25,000	.....	.....
	Juneau	1,500	.....	.....
	Langlade	<i>g</i> 10,000	.....	.....
	Lincoln	40,000	.....	.....
	Marathon	1,200	.....	.....
	Marquette	1,300	.....	.....
	Oneida	250,000	.....	.....
	Portage	1,300	.....	.....
	Price	<i>b</i> 7,200	.....	.....
	Shawano	1,000	.....	.....
	Taylor	<i>d</i> 8,000	.....	.....
Total				357,500
Total in Wisconsin				871,087

WYOMING.

Buffalo	Fremont	<i>i</i> 831,200	.....	.....
	Johnson	4,029,566	.....	.....
	Sheridan	1,288,736	.....	.....
Total				6,149,502

a Total in Burnett County (Ashland and Eau Claire districts), 133,822 acres.*b* Total in Price County (Eau Claire and Wausau districts), 12,554 acres.*c* Total in Sawyer County (Ashland and Eau Claire districts), 32,220 acres.*d* Total in Taylor County (Eau Claire and Wausau districts), 11,977 acres.*e* Total in Washburn County (Ashland and Eau Claire districts), 62,067 acres.*f* Total in Forest County (Menasha and Wausau districts), 33,540 acres.*g* Total in Langlade County (Menasha and Wausau districts), 10,850 acres.*h* Total in Ashland County (Ashland and Wausau districts), 54,000 acres.*i* Total in Fremont County (Buffalo, Cheyenne, Douglas, Evanston, and Lander districts), 13,823,451 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

WYOMING—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cheyenne.....	Albany.....	1,338,543	92,160	1,430,703
	Carbon.....	2,702,255	437,760	3,140,015
	Fremont.....	207,016	.....	<i>a</i> 207,016
	Laramie.....	2,826,611	23,040	2,879,651
	Sweetwater.....	711,069	.....	<i>b</i> 711,069
Total		7,815,494	552,960	8,468,454
Douglas	Converse.....	3,739,759	.....	<i>c</i> 3,739,759
	Fremont.....	214,000	507,599	<i>a</i> 721,599
	Natrona.....	3,061,590	8,070	3,069,660
Total		7,015,349	515,669	7,531,018
Evanston	Fremont.....	949,520	3,382,880	<i>a</i> 4,282,400
	Sweetwater.....	5,390,000	500,000	<i>b</i> 5,890,000
	Uinta.....	2,860,000	1,600,000	<i>d</i> 4,460,000
Total		9,199,520	5,432,880	14,632,400
Lander.....	Fremont.....	3,242,756	4,538,480	<i>a</i> 7,781,236
	Uinta.....	.....	2,373,520	<i>d</i> 2,373,520
Total		3,242,756	6,912,000	10,154,756
Sundance	Converse.....	<i>c</i> 69,550	.....	.....
	Crook.....	2,848,180	.....	.....
	Weston.....	2,301,388	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	5,219,118
Total in Wyoming.....		38,641,739	13,413,509	52,055,248

RECAPITULATION OF VACANT LANDS BY LAND OFFICES AND STATES.

State or Territory.	Land district.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	Huntsville.....	314,260	.....	314,260
	Montgomery.....	493,687	.....	493,687
		807,947	.....	807,947
Arizona	Prescott.....	7,176,000	22,398,000	29,574,000
	Tucson.....	4,749,460	20,285,071	25,034,531
		11,925,460	42,683,071	54,608,531
Arkansas.....	Camden.....	1,150,278	.....	1,150,278
	Dardanelle.....	1,293,567	.....	1,293,567
	Harrison.....	1,820,200	.....	1,820,200
	Little Rock.....	827,268	.....	827,268
		5,091,313	.....	5,091,313
California	Humboldt.....	1,836,000	1,942,500	3,778,500
	Independence.....	9,264,040	4,973,840	14,237,880
	Los Angeles.....	6,840,423	5,678,036	12,518,459
	Marysville.....	887,120	138,265	1,025,385
	Redding.....	2,702,963	484,514	3,187,477
	Sacramento.....	2,459,367	243,804	2,703,171
	San Francisco.....	3,946,738	683,929	4,630,667
	Stockton.....	1,055,227	582,340	1,637,567
	Susanville.....	5,358,940	231,207	5,590,147
	Visalia.....	619,468	203,520	822,988
		34,970,286	15,161,955	50,132,241

a Total in Fremont County (Buffalo, Cheyenne, Douglas, Evanston, and Lander districts), 13,823,451 acres.*b* Total in Sweetwater County (Cheyenne and Evanston districts), 6,601,069 acres.*c* Total in Converse County (Douglas and Sundance districts), 3,809,309 acres.*d* Total in Uinta County (Evanston and Lander districts), 6,833,520 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF VACANT LANDS BY LAND OFFICES AND STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Land district.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Colorado.....	Akron.....	1,302,400	.....	1,302,400
	Central City.....	1,945,960	108,520	2,054,480
	Del Norte.....	2,242,666	593,180	2,835,846
	Denver.....	3,623,960	.....	3,623,960
	Durango.....	2,619,450	417,500	3,036,950
	Glenwood Springs.....	7,444,763	2,216,255	9,661,018
	Gunnison.....	1,704,751	672,274	2,377,025
	Hugo.....	1,385,848	.....	1,385,848
	Lamar.....	2,307,900	.....	2,307,900
	Leadville.....	2,188,848	.....	2,188,848
	Montrose.....	2,808,480	1,106,830	3,915,310
	Pueblo.....	6,198,394	1,980	6,200,374
	Sterling.....	1,085,378	23,040	1,108,418
		36,858,798	5,139,579	41,998,377
Florida.....		2,007,157	799,430	2,806,587
Idaho.....	Blackfoot.....	1,238,715	1,316,462	2,555,177
	Boise.....	1,901,112	9,898,877	11,799,989
	Cœur d'Alene.....	634,059	4,206,759	4,840,818
	Hailey.....	420,100	2,116,520	2,536,620
	Lewiston.....	228,585	12,263,960	12,492,545
		4,422,571	29,802,578	34,225,149
Iowa.....	Des Moines*.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	Garden City.....	449,490	.....	449,490
	Kirwin*.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larned.....	16,289	.....	16,289
	Oberlin.....	85,774	.....	85,774
	Salina.....	1,537	.....	1,537
	Topeka*.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wakeeney.....	180,990	.....	180,990
		734,080	.....	734,080
Louisiana.....	Natchitoches.....	337,000	101,389	478,389
	New Orleans.....	694,129	.....	694,129
		1,071,129	101,389	1,172,518
Michigan.....	Grayling.....	200,821	.....	200,821
	Marquette.....	523,411	.....	523,411
		724,232	.....	724,232
Minnesota.....	Crookston.....	670,987	513,680	1,184,667
	Duluth.....	1,548,040	3,021,600	4,569,640
	Marshall.....	1,560	.....	1,560
	St. Cloud.....	445,866	207,360	653,226
	Taylor's Falls.....	101,518	.....	101,518
		2,767,971	3,742,640	6,510,611
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	978,418	.....	978,418
Missouri.....	Boonville.....	245,520	.....	245,520
	Ironton.....	189,279	.....	189,279
	Springfield.....	374,000	.....	374,000
		808,799	.....	808,799
Montana.....	Bozeman.....	776,360	2,214,582	2,990,942
	Helena.....	4,713,696	27,875,145	32,588,841
	Lewistown.....	3,827,216	2,560,492	6,387,708
	Miles City.....	2,063,724	22,924,400	24,988,124
	Missoula.....	461,221	7,141,307	7,602,528
		11,842,217	62,715,926	74,558,143
Nebraska.....	Alliance.....	1,946,656	.....	1,946,656
	Bloomington*.....	.....	.....	.....
	Broken Bow.....	2,741,760	.....	2,741,760
	Chadron.....	959,740	.....	959,740
	Grand Island.....	23,080	.....	23,080

* No vacant land.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF VACANT LANDS BY LAND OFFICES AND STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Land district.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Nebraska.....	Lincoln*			
	McCook.....	219, 520		219, 520
	Neligh.....	464, 880		464, 880
	North Platte.....	840, 298		840, 298
	O'Neill.....	140, 000	125, 000	265, 000
	Sidney.....	898, 398		898, 398
	Valentine.....	2, 440, 000		2, 440, 000
		10, 674, 332	125, 000	10, 799, 332
Nevada.....	Carson City	9, 668, 731	12, 427, 497	22, 096, 228
	Eureka	20, 289, 506		20, 289, 506
		29, 958, 237	12, 427, 497	42, 385, 734
New Mexico.....	Clayton.....	6, 795, 506	499, 840	7, 295, 346
	Las Cruces	13, 575, 248	5, 372, 960	18, 948, 208
	Roswell.....	8, 141, 944	5, 794, 320	13, 936, 264
	Santa Fe.....	10, 820, 384	3, 720, 661	14, 541, 045
		39, 333, 082	15, 387, 781	54, 720, 863
North Dakota	Bismarck.....	2, 649, 180	4, 036, 290	6, 685, 470
	Devils Lake	2, 487, 600	1, 389, 000	3, 876, 600
	Fargo	344, 000		344, 000
	Grand Forks	579, 632		579, 632
	Minot	365, 573	7, 649, 280	8, 014, 853
		6, 425, 985	13, 074, 570	19, 500, 555
Oklahoma	Beaver	3, 451, 409		3, 451, 409
	Guthrie	437		437
	Kingfisher.....	1, 571, 292		1, 571, 292
	Oklahoma	1, 301, 725		1, 301, 725
		6, 324, 863		6, 324, 863
Oregon.....	Burns	5, 844, 610	2, 013, 011	7, 857, 621
	Lagrande	4, 802, 057	1, 493, 244	6, 295, 301
	Lakeview.....	7, 421, 118	2, 471, 199	9, 892, 317
	Oregon City	360, 600	2, 293, 480	2, 654, 080
	Roseburg.....	1, 410, 579	5, 626, 805	7, 037, 384
	The Dalles	4, 327, 370	371, 800	4, 699, 170
		24, 166, 334	14, 269, 539	38, 435, 873
South Dakota.....	Aberdeen.....	311, 450		311, 450
	Chamberlain.....	1, 498, 512	380, 000	1, 878, 512
	Huron	233, 294		233, 294
	Mitchell*.....			
	Pierre	1, 844, 750		1, 844, 750
	Rapid City	2, 073, 000	6, 444, 180	8, 517, 180
	Watertown	210, 490		210, 490
	Yankton.....	10, 720		10, 720
		6, 182, 216	6, 824, 180	13, 006, 396
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	7, 024, 133	28, 207, 333	35, 331, 466
Washington	North Yakima.....	1, 703, 950	752, 000	2, 455, 950
	Olympia	22, 340	760, 320	782, 660
	Seattle.....	33, 235	5, 575, 680	5, 608, 915
	Spokane Falls	696, 551	1, 655, 200	2, 351, 751
	Vancouver	535, 764	931, 760	1, 467, 524
	Wallawalla.....	1, 049, 511	331, 053	1, 380, 564
	Waterville	1, 038, 216	4, 012, 840	5, 051, 056
		5, 079, 567	14, 018, 853	19, 098, 420
Wisconsin.....	Ashland.....	225, 000		225, 000
	Eau Claire.....	234, 187		234, 187
	Menasha	54, 400		54, 400
	Wausau	357, 500		357, 500
		871, 087		871, 087

* No vacant land.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF VACANT LANDS BY LAND OFFICES AND STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Land district.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wyoming	Buffalo	6,149,502	.....	6,149,502
	Cheyenne.....	7,815,494	552,960	8,368,454
	Douglas	7,015,349	515,669	7,531,018
	Evanston.....	9,199,520	5,432,880	14,632,400
	Lander	3,242,756	6,912,000	10,154,756
	Sundance.....	5,219,118	.....	5,219,118
		38,641,739	13,413,509	52,055,248

RECAPITULATION OF VACANT LANDS IN THE PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	807,947	.....	807,947
Arizona	11,925,460	42,683,071	54,608,531
Arkansas.....	5,091,313	.....	5,091,313
California	34,970,286	15,161,955	50,132,241
Colorado	36,858,798	5,139,579	41,998,377
Florida.....	2,007,157	799,430	2,806,587
Idaho.....	4,422,571	29,802,578	34,225,149
Iowa *.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	734,080	.....	734,080
Louisiana	1,071,129	101,389	1,172,518
Michigan.....	724,232	.....	724,232
Minnesota.....	2,767,971	3,742,640	6,510,611
Mississippi.....	978,418	.....	978,418
Missouri.....	808,799	.....	808,799
Montana	11,842,217	62,715,926	74,558,143
Nebraska.....	10,674,332	125,000	10,799,332
Nevada.....	29,958,237	12,427,497	42,385,734
New Mexico.....	39,333,082	15,387,781	54,720,863
North Dakota	6,425,985	13,074,570	19,500,555
Oklahoma	6,324,863	.....	6,324,863
Oregon.....	24,166,334	14,269,539	38,435,873
South Dakota	6,182,216	6,824,180	13,006,396
Utah	7,024,133	28,207,333	35,231,466
Washington	5,079,567	14,018,853	19,098,420
Wisconsin.....	871,087	.....	871,087
Wyoming	38,641,739	13,413,509	52,055,248
Grand total.....	289,691,953	277,894,830	567,586,783

* No vacant land.

This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small, isolated tracts. It is exclusive of Alaska, containing 577,390 square miles or 369,529,600 acres. It is also exclusive of military and Indian reservations and lands subject to sale for the benefit of certain Indian tribes, and exclusive of reservoir-site and timber reservations and tracts covered by selections, filings, railroad grants, and claims as yet unadjudicated, a part of which may in the future be added to the public domain.

D—PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS DIVISION.

This division has charge of all claims which had their origin in some form of concession from a foreign government before the acquisition by the United States of the territory in which they are located, and are embraced within the purchases of Louisiana and Florida, the former by the treaty of April 30, 1803, with France, and the latter by the treaty of February 22, 1819, with Spain, and the cession made by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo and the subsequent Gadsden purchase.

The rights of claimants to property acquired from the former governments when they exercised sovereignty over the regions of country in which their respective claims are situated are recognized and protected by the treaties of acquisition referred to. After the confirmation of this class of claims under the various laws passed by Congress for ascertaining their validity, their proper location by a United States survey and patenting come within the supervision of this division.

It also has charge of the examination, location, and patenting of donation claims in the States of Oregon and Washington and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona; and of Indian lands, both reservations for individual Indians and allotments, and the issuing of scrip in satisfaction of confirmed claims where the title to such claims has been adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States under the act of Congress of June 22, 1860, and certificates of location, or scrip, have been decreed by said court. Also of the examination and authentication of other scrip issued for like purposes under the act of June 2, 1858, and the examination and patenting of New Madrid locations, act of February 17, 1815, and other matters in the service similar to the foregoing.

The allotment of lands to Indians, in severalty, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 8, 1887, and supplemental legislation, has largely increased the labors devolving upon this division. The correspondence has necessarily increased; and more patents have been issued here, and delivered, during the fiscal year, than in any previous year since the reorganization of the General Land Office by the act of July 4, 1836.

WORK PERFORMED.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the principal work performed in the division was as follows:

Oregon and Washington donation patents	40
Alabama, California, Florida, and Louisiana private land claims patented.....	12
Indian claims patented.....	8, 297
Entries with certificates of location finally approved.....	326
Claims in Louisiana satisfied with scrip, act of June 2, 1858.....	18

The indemnity scrip issued in lieu of the above 18 Louisiana private land claims amounted to 8,788.99 acres.

The total number of letters received in this division of the office during the fiscal year was 1,677, and the total number written was 1,549.

Of cases examined some have been passed for patenting, while others have been suspended and are now subjects of correspondence.

Of the cases decided some are now on appeal, or awaiting the expiration of the time within which appeal may be taken or motion for review made.

The following statement will show the condition of the work in this division, generally, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

California cases docketed, and not finally adjudicated.....	13
Confirmed New Mexico and Arizona private land claims not finally adjudicated	27
Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona donations, reported and not finally adjudicated	103
Scrip cases, act of June 2, 1858, reported and awaiting action.....	63
Imperfect claims reported under act of June 22, 1860, and supplemental legislation to be reported to Congress by this office	2
Florida, Louisiana, Illinois, Michigan, etc., cases awaiting action.....	3, 003
Claims within limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado, in which awards were made by the register and receiver at Pueblo under act of February 25, 1869, not adjudicated	1
Claims within limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado rejected by the register and receiver under act of February 25, 1869, on file, exclusive of one disposed of in 1874 and one withdrawn.....	24
Scrip locations pending	856
Indian allotments not patented.....	1, 777
Docketed Indian allotment contests	156

There is also a considerable amount of correspondence and unclassified cases referred from other divisions of the office for examination, etc., awaiting appropriate action.

ARIZONA.

From the surveyor-general's annual report I make the following extract:

Spanish archives, etc.

I should have an appropriation for a clerk to take care of the Spanish archives on file in this office, and which demand a great deal of time since the establishing of the private land grant court. The run on the office by claimants and settlers to see these papers and to ascertain facts is quite heavy, and I have no clerk in connection with this work, and have an abundance of work for the few clerks I have.

I should have \$1,200 for the purpose, and it ought to be appropriated at once.

The Algodones land grant.

This land grant was located near Yuma, in this Territory, and was suspended from entry by Surveyor-General Wasson before he made his report as to its being a forgery, after special correspondence with the Land Office. Where plats of surveys had already been filed the suspension was made in the Land Office, and where the plats were still within the jurisdiction of this office they were withheld from filing in the local land office. The court of private land grants has pronounced the grant as forged, and as soon as possible the suspension should be relieved inasmuch as great injustice to the people has already occurred and the land is very desirable, and would be taken up very fast.

CALIFORNIA.

I quote the following from the Surveyor-General's annual report:

Spanish archives.

The condition of this important department could not be better. Everything is arranged with the greatest regularity and order. Each class of archives or documents are kept in separate divisions, and the new glass cases that have been pro-

vided furnish ample room for distribution, rendering thereby the finding of any particular book or paper simple and easy.

The compilation of the historical archives continues, and already 14 subjects have been arranged in alphabetical order under 75 subheads exclusive of the biographical sketches, with facsimile of handwriting and autographs, of all the leading men of the country since the year 1767, including the signatures and paraphs of all the kings, viceroys, governors, and commandant-generals of the Northern Provinces of New Spain and Mexico; also the diaries of all exploring expeditions that were made in early times for the selection of mission or presidio sites in the Province of the Californias.

My special report in the matter of the collection of the Spanish and Mexican archives of Los Angeles and San Diego has already been presented, but no action has been taken as yet concerning the flat refusal of the Los Angeles County officials to deliver up the books which they retain in their possession without authority.

The San Diego archives that were obtained are already collated and divided into the different subjects to which they refer.

There are in this office twelve ranch patents that have not as yet been delivered to the patentees, and I am of the opinion that measures should be adopted to compel claimants to take out their patents, and pay into this office the fees owing on the same. A number of patents have been awaiting the claimants in this office fourteen years, on one of which \$1,000 fees are owing.

In the matter of land titles, scarcely anything has been done during the present year, and nearly all of the private land claims are at present finally settled, except, perhaps, a few that up to this time are still in doubt only as to their true and exact location. The litigation that seemed so probable two years ago has apparently been discontinued.

Material aid has been given to Hon. Frank D. Lewis, of Los Angeles, who is attorney for the Mission Indians, in his attempts to establish the rights of his clients to the lands upon which their ancestors as Neophytes lived, and where they themselves have been all their lives, and in establishing the true location of the Indian villages of Aqua Caliente, Valle de San Jose, Santa Ysable, and Valle de Pamo Ranchos, as the present owners of the land are ejecting the unfortunates from their ancient dwelling places.

The frequent applications that are made for information upon questions that never have been clearly defined, either by the board of land commissioners or by the courts of the country, have caused considerable research, only with the view of giving unequivocal answers to the questions propounded. The following are some of the questions: What was the office of prefect? What were the powers of a prefect? What is the validity of a prefect grant? What is the meaning of the word *alcalde*? What were the powers of *alcaldes*? What is the validity of an *alcalde* grant?

Prefects.

A prefect is a magistrate who exercises both judicial and executive powers. The office of prefect, as defined in the Spanish Dictionary of Legislation and Jurisprudence, seems to have been in existence as early as the reign of Constantine, when the Roman Empire was divided into provinces or departments, and during the early government of Spain, the powers of prefects are clearly set forth in Law 8, Title 18, partida fourth, of the celebrated code of "Alfonzo the Wise." After the date of the Mexican independence, the sixth constitutional law of Mexico points out the nature of said office and the duties of prefects in general. The revolution of 1836 resulted in the destruction of the State government and the federal system, and the adoption of a new constitution which went into effect on the 1st of January, 1837, by which the territory of the republic was divided into departments, districts, and partidos, the head of each of which was constituted a chief executive officer. The organic law of the 20th March, 1837, designated the officers that should preside respectively over the said political divisions, and in said decree are defined their powers and duties.

The powers of prefects to grant the common land of the towns seems to have been derived from Article 77 of the above-mentioned organic law under the head "Of the Prefect," which reads thus:

"They (the prefects) shall regulate executively in conformity with the laws the distribution of the common lands of the towns of their districts whenever there is no litigation pending relative thereto."

It has been contended by able American judges and lawyers that the above article gives to the prefect no power to dispose of the public lands by grant, but simply a right to regulate and to prescribe rules by which the distribution should be governed. They claim the first to be a high prerogative, and the second the subordinate executive power with which the prefect was invested and with no greater authority.

If the Spanish word "Arreglar" meant simply to regulate, and it stood alone in the article and without qualification, the construction given would be clearly a correct one, but a reference to the dictionary will show that its technical meaning, as it is used here, is to adjust the administration of provinces and to enact laws thereunder.

Taking this meaning in connection with the word "Gubernativamente," translated "executively," which immediately follows, it would appear plainly to imply that the prefect was not only intrusted with the power to adopt general regulations for the distribution (repartimiento), or granting of the common lands of the Pueblos (towns), but also with the authority to execute or carry them into effect by granting the lands with a right of appeal to the governor and departmental juntas, to whom the general administration of the public lands of the department was entrusted.

After the date of the occupation of California by the Americans, Governor Bennett Riley, in his proclamation dated November 20, 1849, declares: "The law of the 20th of March, 1837, being still in force, its provisions must be carried out until it is repealed," etc.

The board of land commissioners created by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1851, upheld the above doctrine, and approved whatever prefect grants were proven to be genuine by the presenting claimants.

The greater portion of the former grants within municipal districts were issued by the respective prefects, and to such an extent was their power recognized by the Mexican governors that applications to the governors for land within the commons of a town were invariably sent back to the prefect for his action.

Prefect grants made in conformity with the provisions of the laws of September 26, 1836, and March 20, 1837, have been invariably held to be valid as any other grant declared legal by the American courts.

Alcaldes.

Alcalde is an Arabic word that signifies "the judge," and was a term used especially to denote the person in charge of the municipal government of a town or district.

According to the provisions of the royal ordinance of December 4, 1786, the offices of chief alcaldes were abolished, and assessors, subdelegates, and ordinary alcaldes were created. Article 309 of the Spanish constitution, May 18, 1812, treats of the government of Pueblos, and requires the alcalde to be president of town councils. The law of the Cortes of January, 1813, gives soldiers the right to claim lands within the towns, and vests power in the council to designate such lands, and in the alcalde, in the name of the corporate body, to issue titles therefor. There never was any law, either in Spain or in Mexico, that permitted an alcalde to execute deeds for Pueblo lands where an Ayuntamiento existed without the consent of that body. In California, where there were only three pueblos, San Jose, Los Angeles, and Branciforte, it became necessary to authorize alcaldes to execute land titles for lots to settlers without the consent, as above stated. After California became a part of the United States alcaldes were allowed or permitted, so to speak, by the Government to exercise their presumed prerogatives of making grants for town lots in Monterey, Yerba Buena (San Francisco), San Jose, Los Angeles, and in other towns.

Governor Riley, on May 15, 1849, declared "The alcalde being the executive officer of the town, may, it is believed, with the consent of the Ayuntamiento make sales and sign deeds in the name of the town, and without such consent it is thought he can make no sales of this kind."

In conclusion, I would say that Mexican as well as American alcaldes derived their powers as above set forth from the same laws, and any alcalde grant that was made in strict conformity with the requirements of said laws, either before or after July 7, 1846, was a valid grant, and all such have been so pronounced by the United States courts.

This resume of answers given so frequently in response to inquiries from widely scattered sources, is embodied as fully as permissible in this report, in the belief that in this way many interested in the titles of our private grants may obtain the information desired.

NEW MEXICO.

I quote from the Surveyor-General's last annual report as follows:

New Mexico contains over 90 per cent of the Spanish and Mexican grants in regard to which the law of March 3, 1891, was enacted. A multitude of small holders, with whom this office has to do, particularly under the provisions of sections 16, 17, and 18 (of the aforesaid act) seemed likely, through ignorance, to lose their right, at the expiration of two years from the date of that law.

To give them a chance, 3,000 circulars in Spanish, giving a correct translation of the law and calling attention to it, as many in English, and a great number of letters in Spanish were sent out, early in the year, throughout the territory.

A great many letters in Spanish and as many in English have been received in return, to which I have replied, explaining the application of the law to particular cases.

Forty filings under section 18 have been received, which have been recorded in a book prepared for that purpose, and they are coming in daily. A blank which I have sent out facilitates their preparation.

Spanish title papers in my charge are being constantly called for for examination by attorneys and others. Attending the land court to testify to the genuineness of documents on file in my office has taken much of my time, and holding hearings in grant boundary cases promises to absorb more; but this labor on the grant business is cheerfully undertaken in view of the fair prospect that New Mexico will soon be in a great measure freed from that which has been the greatest obstacle to her progress, the uncertainty of her land titles.

Among the benefits in this regard that have been secured by the rulings of the present Secretary of the Department, I may mention that the owners of the "Scolly grant" will soon report to me their selection of five leagues of land out of the twenty-five leagues that have been held for thirty-two years for them to select from, thus releasing to the public domain 87,000 acres of land. * * *

As to the estimate for the survey of private land claims the decrees of the land court the past year could not be carried out by surveying out to claimants the lands adjudged to them for the lack of appropriation.

A large number of cases will be brought before the court the coming year, and a great number of small holdings that will be presented render the amount asked for necessary.

LOUISIANA.

Satisfaction of confirmed claims under section 3, act of June 2, 1858.

Under this heading the Surveyor-General reports that—

During the year just closed we have adjusted twenty-eight claims, numbered 551 to 578, inclusive, and aggregating 21,824.05 acres.

This I regard as doing well when the small clerical force allowed and the intricate and difficult comprehension and intelligent determination of the claims are considered.

There is a great amount of labor required to thoroughly investigate and decide these claims, owing to the peculiarity of the law of this State and the imperfect surveys of the past.

E.—SURVEYING DIVISION.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was as follows:

Letters:

Letters on hand unanswered July 1, 1891	146
Letters received during the year	4, 628
Letters written during the year	4, 184
Letters disposed of during the year	4, 590
Letters remaining on hand July 1, 1892	184
Pages of press copy, nearly all type-written	6, 763
Pages of record copied	824

Copies of field notes:

Pages of field notes for official and individual use	1, 790
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Surveying returns:

Number of returns of surveys received during the year	194
Number of plats with transcripts of field notes pending July 1, 1891	4
Number of same received during the year	907
Number disposed of during the year	700
Number on hand June 30, 1892	211

Reports of examinations of surveys:

Number pending July 1, 1891	4
Number received during the year	106
Number acted upon and disposed of during the year	104
Number on hand June 30, 1892	6

Surveying contracts:

Contracts pending July 1, 1891	0
Contracts received during the year	162
Special instructions (in lieu of contracts) received during the year	22
Contracts acted upon during the year	155
Special instructions acted upon during the year	22
Contracts awaiting action June 30 1892	7

Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1891, during the past fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1892; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

Land States and Territories.	Areas of public lands in States and Territories.		Number of acres of public lands surveyed.				Total area of public and Indian lands remaining unsurveyed, including the area of private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1892.
	In acres.	In square miles.	Up to June 30, 1891.	Number of contracts made prior to June 30, 1891, and not heretofore reported because accepted since June 30, 1891.	Under contracts made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.	Total up to June 30, 1892.	
Alabama	32,462,115	50,722	32,462,115			32,462,115	
Arkansas	33,410,063	52,203	33,410,063			33,410,063	
California	100,992,640	157,801	72,443,739	192,252	480	72,636,471	28,356,169
Colorado	66,880,000	104,500	59,696,356	511,576		60,207,932	6,672,068
Florida	37,931,520	59,268	30,830,657			30,830,657	7,100,863
Illinois	35,465,093	55,414	35,465,093			35,465,093	
Indiana	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760			21,637,760	
Iowa	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800			35,228,800	
Idaho	55,228,160	86,294	10,799,017	683,949		11,482,966	43,745,194
Kansas	51,770,240	80,891	51,770,240			51,770,240	
Louisiana	28,731,090	44,893	27,130,970	33,796		27,164,766	1,566,324
Michigan	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640			36,128,640	
Minnesota	53,459,840	83,531	42,588,112	1,050,017	46,032	43,638,161	9,775,679
Mississippi	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840			30,179,840	
Missouri	41,836,931	65,370	41,836,931			41,836,931	
Montana	92,016,640	143,776	20,662,543	1,161,035	180	21,823,758	70,192,882
Nebraska	47,468,800	74,170	47,256,537			47,256,537	212,263
Nevada	71,737,600	112,090	33,272,753	346,760		33,619,513	38,118,087
North Dakota	45,561,600	71,190	24,445,413	572,775	44	^a 25,018,232	20,543,368
Ohio	25,581,976	39,972	25,581,976			25,581,976	
Oregon	60,975,360	95,274	40,891,716	208,180	1,133	41,101,029	19,874,331
South Dakota	50,643,200	79,130	29,825,061	3,732,328		33,557,389	17,085,811
Wisconsin	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360			34,511,360	
Washington	44,796,160	69,994	22,198,068	166,032		22,364,100	22,432,060
Wyoming	62,645,120	97,883	47,536,822	1,319,557		48,856,379	13,788,741
Alaska	369,529,600	577,390					369,529,600
Arizona	72,906,240	113,916	15,116,269	189,854		15,306,123	57,600,117
Indian Territory	^b 25,840,640	40,376	10,800,640			10,800,640	15,040,000
New Mexico	77,568,640	121,201	48,795,447	64,402		48,859,849	28,708,791
Oklahoma	^c 18,234,080	28,647	14,561,760		1,434,884	15,996,644	2,237,436
Utah	54,064,640	84,476	14,121,960	1,002,227		15,124,187	38,940,453
Total	1,815,424,388	2,836,757	991,186,658	11,234,740	1,482,753	1,003,904,151	^d 811,520,237

^a This area includes 572,775 acres of land surveyed under contracts made with the United States Surveyor-General of South Dakota, and reported by him prior to the establishment of the district and office of United States Surveyor-General of North Dakota.

^b The figures given for Indian Territory include the area of the Cherokee Outlet, which is 9,790 square miles, or 6,265,600 acres.

^c The figures given for Oklahoma Territory include the area of the former public land strip, 5,738 square miles, or 3,672,320 acres.

^d This estimate is of a very general nature, and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims as well as surveyed private land claims in the districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp land, and other grants; the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes, and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes. The area of land in the unsurveyed portion of the public domain suitable for homes and subject to settlement under the laws of the United States is of comparatively small proportions.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, and the area as far as known or estimated with reference to executive orders or authority other than the Executive by which the reservations were established, enlarged, or reduced.

[For reservations relinquished under act of July 5, 1884, see page 74.]

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
ALABAMA.		
At entrance to Mobile Bay, the small islands between the north point of Dauphin Island and Cedar Point, Grant, Heron, Tower, and other islands, (a) and so much of Cedar Point as lies in fractional sections 25 and 26, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.: Cedar Point.....	296.50	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Fort Gaines, on eastern end of Dauphin Island.	(b)	Lands conveyed to the United States by decree of chancery in January, 1853.
Fort Morgan, in T. 9 S., R. 1 E.....	(b)	Secretary of War, September 10, 1842.
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.		
All that part of Cat Island owned by the Government; all of Ship Island, Round, Hurricane, and Dog islands; the west and east ends of Horn and Petit Bois Blanc islands. Area (including Dog and Hurricane islands) estimated at 100 acres.	6,716.55	Executive order, August 30, 1847. This does not include Round Island, which was previously reserved for naval purposes.
Total in Alabama and Mississippi as far as known.	7,013.05	
ARIZONA TERRITORY.		
Camp Apache, within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation.	7,421.14	Executive order, February 1, 1877.
Camp Bowie, near Chiricahua Mountains.....	23,040.00	Executive orders, March 30, 1870, and November 27, 1877.
Camp Grant (new), in Ts. 8, 9, and 10 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E.	42,341.00	Executive order, April 17, 1876.
Camp Mojave, on Colorado River:		
Post.....	5,582.00	Executive order, March 30, 1870.
Hay and wood.....	9,114.81	
Fort Huachuca, in southern Arizona, adjacent to Babacomari private land claims.	49,920.00	Executive orders, October 29, 1881, and May 14, 1883.
Fort Thomas, mostly in T. 4 S., R. 23 E.....	10,487.00	Executive order, May 18, 1877.
Fort Whipple, in T. 14 N., R. 2 W.	1,730.00	Executive orders, August 31, 1869, and October 19, 1875. Act of Congress approved June 22, 1874 (Stats., 18, p. 201).
Total in Arizona as far as known.....	149,635.95	
ARKANSAS.		
Quarry reservation for stone for public buildings at Little Rock Arsenal, viz: S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 25 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 36, all on right bank of Arkansas River.	260.96	Commissioner of General Land Office, April 11, 1839.
Fort Smith National Cemetery, in sec. 17, T. 8 N., R. 32 W.	14.81	Executive orders, May 22, 1871, and December 3, 1876.
Total in Arkansas.....	275.77	
CALIFORNIA.		
Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay.....	(a)	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and April 20, 1860.
Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay.....	(c)	Executive order, November 6, 1850.
Drum Barracks, at Wilmington, Cal.....	55.00	Deeded to the United States by private parties.
Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, in Ts. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.	344.90	Executive order, October 10, 1862.
Fort Bidwell, in T. 46 N., Rs. 15 and 16 E., Mount Wood reserve, in secs. 1 and 12, T. 46 N., R. 15 E.	640.00	Deed by private persons in 1849.
Deadman Island, being lot 1, sec. 19, T. 5 S., R. 13 W., San Bernardino meridian.	2.00	Executive order, February 7, 1871.
		Executive order, March 15, 1872.

a Area of island not known.

b Area not known.

c Unsurveyed.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Camp Gaston, in T. 8 N., R. 5 E., of Humboldt meridian within Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.	451.50	Executive order, April 2, 1869.
Fort Hill or Monterey, at Monterey.....	(a)	Executive order, November 23, 1886,
Island called Red Rock, Golden Rock, or Molate, in sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 W., Mount Diablo meridian.	7.52	Secretary of Interior, March 2, 1858; executive order, October 21, 1882.
Presidio military reserve, Fort Point, on San Francisco Bay.	1,479.94	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and December 31, 1851; act of Congress, May 9, 1876 (Stats. 19, p. 52).
Point San José (originally included within the Presidio reserve No. 1).	7.89	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and December 31, 1851; act of Congress, July 1, 1870 (Stats. 16, p. 186).
Point Loma (San Diego), at San Diego Harbor: "To include that portion of the peninsula lying on west side of entrance to the harbor which shall be included between the southernmost point of the peninsula (Punto de Loma) and a line drawn across said peninsula from the harbor to the ocean, at a distance of 1½ miles above Punta de Guisanas."	(a)	Executive order, February 26, 1852.
San Pedro Bay, in T. 5 S., Rs. 13 and 14 W., S. B. M. This tract of land was originally a public reservation by cession from Mexico under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluded February 2, 1848.	(a)	Executive order, September 14, 1883.
San Solito Bay Point: From southern boundary of San Solito Bay, a line parallel to the channel of entrance to the Pacific.	(b)	Executive order, November 6, 1850.
Three Brothers, Three Sisters, and Marine Islands, in entrance to the San Pablo Bay.	(c)	Executive order, October 25, 1867.
Yerba Buena Island (Camp Reynolds), in San Francisco Bay.	(a)	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and October 12, 1866.
Mount Whitney: All of T. 15 S., R. 34 E.; T. 16 S., R. 34 E.; T. 16 S., R. 35 E.; secs. 19 to 36, inclusive, of T. 15 S., R. 35 E.; secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 15 S., R. 36 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	d 84,468.00	President's order, September 20, 1883.
Total in California.....	87,468.75	
COLORADO.		
Fort Lewis, in Ts. 34 and 35 N., Rs. 10, 11, and 12 W. of New Mexico principal meridian.	30,720.00	Executive order, January 27, 1882.
Total in Colorado.....	30,720.00	
FLORIDA.		
North end of Amelia Island (Fort Clinch), fractional sec. 8, T. 3 N., R. 29 E.; fractional sec. 11 and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E.	419.44	Declared by executive order, February 9, 1842. Lot 2 of sec. 14, patented to D. L. Yulee, September 5, 1853.
Fort McRee, near Pensacola, in T. 3 S., R. 31 W.: "All the public land within 1 mile of the fort on Foster's Bank."	(a)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
North Key, in Ts. 15 and 16 S., R. 12 E.....	159.48	Executive order, March 2, 1840. Order of Secretary of War, March 23, 1849. Originally reserved as a part of Cedar Keys, although Mullet Key is not one of the Cedar Keys, but is at the entrance of Tampa Bay. Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Snake Key, in T. 16 S., R. 13 E.....	52.17	
Mullet Key, in T. 33 S., R. 16 E.....	842.29	
At Charlotte Harbor: "The south end of Gasparilla Island for a distance of 2 miles from its southern extremity, in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and the north end of Boca Grande or Cayo Costa Island for a length of 2 miles from its northern extremity," in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and T. 44 S., Rs. 20 and 21 E.	2,143.38	
Dry Tortugas (including Fort Jefferson).....	(a)	Executive order, September 17, 1845.
Egmont Island, at entrance to Tampa Bay, in T. 33 S., R. 15 E.	e 392.77	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.

a Area not known.
d About.

b Area not stated.
e Present area not known.

c Unsurveyed; area not known.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remark.
FLORIDA—continued.		
Flagg Island in St. George Sound.....	(a)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Matanzas Inlet or fort, in sec. 14, T. 9 S., R. 30 E..	(a)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849.
Fort Barrancas, in T. 3 S., R. 30 W.....	(a)	It falls within the naval reservation declared by executive order, January 10, 1838, and it is said to have been declared February 9, 1842.
Fort Pickens, all of Santa Rosa Island	(a)	Land deeded to the United States May 28, 1828. Executive order July 2, 1888.
At St. Andrew Sound: "The tongue or neck of land called Crooked Island, east of the several entrances along the coast."	(a)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849.
At St. Augustine the following-named tracts:		
1. Site of Fort Marion and adjacent lands....	(a)	Secretary of War, October 12, 1838, and March 23, 1849.
5. Spanish governor's house lot.....	(a)	
6. Treasury lot	(a)	
8. St. Francis barracks and grounds.....	(a)	
9. Military hospital lot	(a)	
10. Powder-house lot	(a)	Executive order, May 31, 1892.
11. Two small islands in the Matanzas River, St. Augustine Harbor.	(b)	
At St. Joseph Bay: "The whole neck or peninsula forming the bay of St. Joseph from its northern extremity or point, St. Joseph, to its connection with the main land at the eastern shore of the bay, including Cape San Blas," in T. 9 S., R. 11 W., and Ts. 7, 8, and 9 S., R. 12 W.	3, 851. 21	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849, besides what had been sold prior to date of order.
St. Marks.....	(a)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849.
Tract reserved for Fort St. Marks and adjacent to it.	305. 75	By decree of superior court middle district of Florida, June 30, 1838, out of the limits of land claimed under Forbes's purchase.
All the public lands between the fort and Third street, in the town of St. Marks.	(a)	Section 2, act of Congress March 2, 1833 (4 Stat., p. 664), and executive order dated January 28, 1852.
Santa Rosa Sound: "So much of the point opposite to and east of the east end of Santa Rosa Island as lies in T. 2 S., R. 22 W."	5, 958. 20	Executive order February 9, 1842.
Santa Rosa Island: Reserves all that portion of Santa Rosa Island which was formerly a naval reserve, and relinquished to the Department of the Interior February 25, 1880; the same attached to and made a part of Fort Pickens military reservation, and embracing the entire area of Santa Rosa Island.	Unsurveyed	Executive order of July 2, 1888.
Key West, or Thompson Island.....	(a)	Land said to have been deeded to the United States. Key covered by private land claim confirmed by Congress in 1828. (See act of July 22, 1876, 19 Stat., p. 96.)
Key West Shoals, S. W. point of Key West.....	(a)	Executive order, September 17, 1845.
Haulover Canal, 1,000 feet each side from the center in sec. 29, T. 20 S., R. 36 E.	(c)	Executive order, August 20, 1886.
Total in Florida as far as known or estimated.	14, 124. 69	
IDAHO.		
Fort Boisé in Boisé Valley, one-half mile from Boisé City.	638. 00	Executive order, April 9, 1873.
Fort Hall, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in T. 3 N., R. 38 E.	646. 50	Executive order, October 12, 1870.
Fort Lapwai, within Nez Percé Indian Reserve, in T. 35 N., R. 4 W.	640. 00	Executive orders, April 23, 1864, and June 15, 1871.
Fort Sherman (late Cœur d'Alene):		
Post reserve, in T. 50 N., R. 4 W	591. 35	Request of Secretary of War, October 9, 1877. Executive order, dated April 22, 1880.
Winter-pasture reserve, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 4 W., as surveyed.	640. 00	
Winter-pasture reserve, as declared, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 4 and 5 W.	640. 00	
Total in Idaho.....	3, 795. 85	

a Area not known.

b About.

c Area not calculated.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
ILLINOIS.		
Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), in fractional T. 18 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., fourth principal meridian.	a 750.00	Request of Secretary of War, March 2, 1825, and September 11, 1835. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1866 (14 Stat., p. 75), certain small islands were added to the reserve, and right of way was granted to the Rock Island Railroad Company. Act of April 2, 1844 (6 Stat., p. 908), allowed George Davenport to enter the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 2 W.
Total in Illinois	b 750.00	
INDIAN TERRITORY.		
Council Grove: For use of Fort Reno in T. 12 N., R. 4 W., I. M.	5,760.00	Executive order of April 19, 1889, reiterated executive order of December 26, 1885.
Oklahoma.....	160.00	Executive order of April 9, 1889.
Total in Indian Territory.....	5,920.00	
KANSAS.		
Fort Leavenworth, on west bank of Missouri River, in T. 8 S., R. 22 E.	a 2,750.00	Executive order, October 10, 1854. Diminished by direction of Secretary of the Interior in 1861. See also act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 238); joint resolution February 9, 1871 (16 Stat., p. 594); act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 392).
Fort Riley, in Ts. 11 and 12 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E.....	b 19,899.22	Executive order, May 5, 1855. Reduced in area under joint resolution of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat., p. 367), and order of President thereunder of July 19, 1867. Further reduced under act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat., p. 573).
Total in Kansas.....	22,649.22	
LOUISIANA.		
Battery Bienvenue, in T. 12 S., R. 13 E., east of river: "The public lands 1,200 yards each way from the fort."	(c)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Fort Livingston, on west end of Grand Terre Island.	126.16	Purchased by United States in January, 1834.
Fort Jackson, sec. 50, T. 20 S., R. 30 E., southeast district, west of Mississippi River.	740.97	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Fort Pike, consisting of "the public land within 1,200 yards of Fort Pike."	(c)	Executive order, February 9, 1842. All the land has been patented to the State as swamp except sec. 19 of T. 10 S., R. 15 E., southeast district, east of river and south of Great Rigolet. Area of reserve in sec. 19 not known.
Fort St. Philip, sec. 11, T. 19 S., R. 17 E., southeast district, east of river.	556.12	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Tower Dupres: "All the public land within 1,200 yards of the fort," in T. 13 S., R. 14 E., east of Mississippi River.	(d)	Executive order, February 9, 1842. Lands found to be covered by a private land claim.
Fort Macomb, on Pass Chef Menteur: "All the public land within 1,200 yards from the fort."	(c)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Proctor landing, on Lake Borgne	a 92.00	Purchased March 15, 1856.
United States barracks and land adjoining and above same, near New Orleans, on left bank Mississippi River, about 3 miles above city.	(d)	Purchased by United States December 14, 1833, and May 17, 1848.
Baton Rouge Arsenal, adjoining Baton Rouge...	(c)	Purchased in 1814.
Total in Louisiana as far as known or estimated.	1,515.25	
MICHIGAN.		
First area between south boundaries of claims Nos. 95 and 96 and north boundary of canal grant, in T. 47 N., R. 1 E.; second area between north line of Canal street and south boundary canal grant, shown in diagram, with order.	(d)	Executive order, May 9, 1835.
a Approximate present area.		b About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
MICHIGAN—continued.		
Fort Mackinac (or Mackinaw), on the island of Mackinac.	(c)	Never declared by executive order. Portion of reserve set apart as a park by act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 517); other parts granted to individuals by act of March 1, 1879 (20 Stat., p. 326).
St. Marys Falls Canal Reserve, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	9.41	Executive order, June 10, 1883.
Improvement of Hay Lake Channel, St. Marys River, lots 5 and 6, sec. 2, and lot 3, sec. 3, T. 45 N., R. 2 E.	145.90	Executive order, October 30, 1884. Executive order, October 12, 1889. Reserves islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E., for use in connection with improvement of St. Marys River, at Hay Lake Channel, 132.50 acres.
The unsurveyed islands in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	(d)	Secretary of the Interior, September 5, 1885. Executive order, September 22, 1885.
Fort Wayne, near city of Detroit	(c)	Land deeded to the United States June 3, 1842, and April 15, 1844.
Total in Michigan as far as known	288.81	
MINNESOTA.		
Fort Snelling, at junction of Mississippi and Minnesota rivers.	(a)	Reservation made at the request of Secretary of War, July 13, 1839, and Secretary of Treasury, July 15, 1839. President's orders, dated May 25, 1853, and November 16, 1853. Act of Congress approved August 26, 1852 (10 Stats. p. 36), and order of Secretary of War thereunder, dated March 13, 1854. Joint resolution of Congress approved May 7, 1870 (16 Stats., p. 376). Reduction approved by Secretary of War, January 1, 1874. Executive order, March 13, 1854.
Reservation on St. Louis River, in Minnesota, lot 1, sec. 20, T. 49 N., R. 13 W.	7.32	
Total in Minnesota, except Fort Snelling ..	7.32	
MISSOURI.		
Grand Tower Rock, in Mississippi River, which, if surveyed would be in sec. 20, T. 34 N., R. 14 E., of fifth principal meridian.	(b)	Executive order, February 24, 1871.
Fort Leavenworth, on east bank of Missouri River, in Ts. 52 and 53 N., R. 36 W., of fifth principal meridian.	c 1,000.00	Executive order, June 21, 1838. Portion of reserve released by Secretary of War, March 1, 1841. Present reserve is in R. 36 W.
Total in Missouri as far as known or estimated.	1,000.00	
MONTANA.		
Camp Baker, in T. 11 N., R. 4 E.....	2,400.00	Executive order, May 16, 1871.
Fort Buford, in Montana and Dakota. (See under Dakota for particulars.)		
Fort Shaw, in T. 20 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W	c 32,000.00	Executive order, January 11, 1870.
Fort Keogh, at mouth of Tongue River.....	d 57,619.00	Executive order, Mar. 14, 1878. General Orders, No. 6, headquarters Department of Dakota, February 18, 1880, describes the ferry or bridge site on east bank of river.
Fort Assiniboine, mostly between the Milk and Missouri rivers, and within the reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, and other Indians.	133,120.00	Executive orders, March 4, 1880, June 16, 1882, and May 2, 1888. Executive order, dated May 2, 1888, modified military reservations of Fort Assiniboine, per executive order of June 10, 1881, so as to embrace within its boundaries a post reservation, a hay reservation, and a coal-field reservation.
Fort Missoula:		
Original reserve, sec. 31, T. 13 N., R. 19 W	640.00	Executive order, February 19, 1877.
Additional reserve, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 13 N., R. 20 W., the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{2}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	560.23	Executive order, August 5, 1878.
Timber reserve on unsurveyed land	1,577.41	Executive order, June 10, 1879.
a About. b Present area. c Area not known. d Area not stated.		

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area, in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority, and remarks.
MONTANA—Continued.		
Fort Custer post reservation, 6 miles square, in secs. 1 and 2 S., Rs. 33 and 34 E.	23,040.00	Executive order, December, 7, 1886.
National cemetery of Custer's battle-field, 640 acres.	640.00	Thirteen Indian families residing on post reservation not to be disturbed.
Limestone reservation, near Old Fort C. F. Smith, 2,227.20 acres.	2,227.20	
Total in Montana as far as known or estimated.	253,823.84	
NEBRASKA.		
Fort McPherson national cemetery	107.00	Executive orders, October 13, 1873, and January 5, 1887.
Camp Robinson, on White River, at mouth of Spring Creek:		
Post reserve	12,800.00	Executive orders, November 14, 1876, and June 28, 1879.
Timber reserve, 4 square miles	10,240.00	Executive order, November 4, 1870.
Fort Sidney:		
Sidney Barracks post reserve, sec. 32, T. 14 N., R. 49 W.	640.00	Executive order, May 14, 1874.
Timber and wood reserve, secs. 6 and 18, T. 17 N., R. 52 W., and secs. 12, 14, and 24, T. 17 N., R. 53 W.	3,195.35	Executive order, May 31, 1880.
Fort Niobrara:		
Post reserve: Secs. 26 and 35 of T. 34 N., secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, T. 33 N., and all that part of secs. 22, 23, 27, 33, and 34 of T. 34 N., and of secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, T. 33 N., lying on the right (south and east) bank of the Niobrara River, all in R. 27 W. of the sixth principal meridian.	6,194.84	Executive order, December 10, 1879.
Wood and timber reserve: All that part of T. 34 N., R. 27 W., not already embraced within the existing reservation, excepting secs. 16 and 36 (school sections); the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 27; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 3 of sec. 22; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33.		
In T. 34 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 29, 31, and 32; all of sec. 19, except lots 2, 3, 4, and 5; all of sec. 20, except the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and all of sec. 30, except the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1 and 2. In T. 39 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. In T. 33 N., R. 27 W., all of secs. 1 and 12.	28,817.48	Executive order, June 6, 1881.
(To the above was added the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., and at the same time there was excluded the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30 of the same township and range.)	.....	Executive order, April 29, 1884.
Total in Nebraska	61,994.67	
NEW MEXICO.		
Fort Baynard, in T. 17 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W.	8,840.00	Executive order of April 19, 1869.
Fort Marcy, at Santa Fé	d 17.77	Executive order, August 28, 1868.
Fort Stanton, within former limits of Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation.	10,240.00	Originally 12 miles square, by executive order of May 12, 1859. Reduced under act of May 21, 1872, to a tract 8 miles long and 2 miles wide, 1 mile from each bank of the river Bonito.
Fort Summer post cemetery, situated in NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 2 N., R. 26 E:		
These two subdivisions contain	320.00	Executive order, May 22, 1871.
Fort Union falls within the confirmed private land grant Mora:		
Post and timber reserve	66,880.00	Executive order, October 9, 1868.
Fort Wingate, in Ts. 13, 14, and 15 N., Rs. 15, 16, and 17 W.	83,200.00	Executive order, February 18, 1870, and March 26, 1881.
Total in New Mexico	169,491.77	

a Present area not known.

b Area not given

c Estimated.

d About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Areas in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Fort Buford, in Montana and Dakota, on Yellowstone and Missouri rivers.	<i>a</i> 576, 000. 00	Executive order, August 18, 1868. Executive order, dated January 17-1888, modified the southern boundary of the Fort Buford Reservation, in Montana and Dakota, as defined by Executive order of August 18, 1868, by withdrawing the same northward so as to exclude certain surveyed lands in Montana.
Fort Pembina, secs. 16, 17, 18, and fractional sec. 15, T. 163 N., R. 51 W.	1, 899. 08	Executive order, October 4, 1870.
Fort Stevenson, on both sides of Missouri River, partly in T. 147 N., R. 84 W.	<i>b</i> 48, 000. 00	Executive order, June 30, 1868. Post and reservation turned over to Interior Department for school purposes August 7, 1883.
Fort Totten, mostly within the Devils Lake, Indian Reservation, but including all the islands in Devils Lake.	(<i>c</i>)	Established by Executive orders, January 11, 1870, and October 7, 1873; reduced by General Orders, War Department, No. 17, August 28, 1876, and No. 49, July 5, 1883, by authority of Secretary of War. Executive order February 10, 1881, corrects the description of reservation in reference to certain islands in Devils Lake.
Total in North Dakota, so far as known or estimated.	625, 899. 08	
OREGON.		
Sand Island, in secs. 14, 23, and 24, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	192. 07	Executive order, August 29, 1863.
Point Adams (Fort Stevens), in T. 10 N., R. 10 W.; fractional secs. 5 and 6, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. 7, 8, and 9.	1, 250. 11	Executive order, February 26, 1852. A donation claim covers some 400 acres of the reservation.
For improvement of Coos Bay and Harbor: Lots 1, 2, 3, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, and lots 1 and 2 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3, T. 26 S., R. 14 W.	174. 27	Executive order, July 14, 1884. Executive order, November 13, 1889, reserves part of secs. 3, 4, and 9, and parts of 10 and 15; secs. 16, 17, and 20, and parts of secs. 21, 22, 27, and 28; secs. 29 and 31, and part of 32; sec. 33 and part of 34, all in T. 24 S., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 4 and 5; sec. 6; parts of secs. 7, 18, and 19, T. 25 N., R. 13 W.; secs. 12, 13, and 23, and parts of 24, 25, and 26, T. 25 S., R. 14 W.
North side of Tillamook Head, fractional SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, lots 1 and 2 of sec. 30, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, T. 6 N., R. 10 W.	327. 55	Executive order, November 4, 1885.
Total in Oregon.....	1, 944. 60	
OKLAHOMA.		
Fort Sill wood reserve in Tps. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 8 and 9 W., Ind. Mer.	26, 880. 00	Ex. order, June 4, 1892, in lieu of Ex. order of March 8, 1892.
Total in Oklahoma.....	26, 880. 00	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Fort Sully, on Missouri River, 20 miles below the mouth of the Cheyenne River.	<i>b</i> 28, 800. 00	Executive orders, December 10, 1869, and January 17, 1877. By the latter order that part west of the east bank of the Missouri River and within the Sioux Indian Reservation was left out.
Fort Meade: Post reserve, in Ts. 5 and 6 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	7, 840. 00	Executive order, December 18, 1878.
Timber reservation, as follows: Secs. 19, 30, 31, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 18 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 20, T. 5 N., R. 5 E.; E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of secs. 24 and 25 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 13, T. 5 N., R. 4 E, Black Hills meridian.	3, 344. 83	Executive order, April 18, 1881. Executive order, September 16, 1889, enlarging the wood and timber reservations as per boundaries described in letter of Secretary of War dated September 14, 1889.
Fort Randall, west of Missouri River.....	71, 000. 00	Executive orders, June 14, 1860, and July 22, 1884.
Total in South Dakota, as far as known or estimated.	110, 984. 83	
<i>a</i> Whole area.	<i>b</i> Estimated.	<i>c</i> Present area not known.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Areas in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
UTAH.		
Fort Douglass, in Ts. 1 N., and 1 S., R. 1 E.....	2,388.19	Executive order, September 3, 1867. Act of Congress, May 16, 1874 (18 Stats., p. 46), gave 20 acres for cemetery for Salt Lake religious bodies; act of January 21, 1885 (Stats., 23, p. 285), reduced reserve 151.81 acres.
Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas..	1,920.00	Act March 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 478), added to reserve for water supply.
Fort Du Chesne, in T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uintah meridian, within the Uintah Indian Reservation.	3,840.00	Executive order, September 1, 1887.
Total in Utah	8,148.19	
WASHINGTON.		
Port Angeles and Ediz Hook, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W.	(a)	Executive orders, July 19, 1862, and March 10, 1863.
Canoe Island, off east coast of Shaw Island.....	43.10	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Cape Disappointment, including Fort Canby, fractional section 9 (except lot 4 reserved for light-house purposes), and part of fractional sections 4 and 5, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	536.20	Executive order, February 26, 1852.
Southwest part of Lopez Island, including Bunch Island and Whale Rocks.	599.30	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Northwest part of Lopez Island, extending from Flat Point to Upright Point. These reserves are in Ts. 34, 35, 36 N., R. 2 W.	634.60	
At Nee-ah Harbor, straits Juan de Fuca:		Executive order, June 9, 1863. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz: NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E.
1. We-addah Island	b 20.00	
2. Tract east side of harbor	b 400.00	
3. Tract west side of harbor.....	b 400.00	Executive order, July 2, 1875. Executive orders dated March 2 and May 20, 1889, amended Executive order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reservation on San Juan Island to certain lots and subdivisions in secs. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; making an aggregate of 640 acres.
At Narrows of Puget Sound:		
1. South end of Vashous Island.....	633.60	
2. On north side of Gig Harbor.....	639.00	Executive order, July 2, 1875. Executive orders dated March 2 and May 20, 1889, amended Executive order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reservation on San Juan Island to certain lots and subdivisions in secs. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; making an aggregate of 640 acres.
All in Ts. 21 and 22 N., R. 2 E.		
San Juan Island:		
Southeast point of island, including Goose Island and Rocky Peninsula, in T. 34 N., R. 2 W.	640.00	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Northeast point of island, including Reed Rock (in secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13, T. 35 N., R. 3 W.).	508.33	
Shaw Island:		Executive order, July 31, 1865.
West end of island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	515.30	
Eastern reserve on island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	594.90	Executive order, January 29, 1859.
Fort Three Tree Point, in T. 9 N., R. 7 W	640.00	
Fort Townsend, in secs. 21, 22, 27, 28-33 of T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	621.97	Order of Secretary of War, October 29, 1853. Executive order, January 5, 1878 ($\frac{46}{100}$ of an acre was granted to Catholic mission).
Fort Vancouver, in T. 2 N., R. 1 E.....	639.54	
Fort Walla Walla, part of the post reserve remaining unsold.	619.57	Executive order, May 13, 1839. Hay and timber reserve granted away or sold.
Fort Spokane, on Spokane River.....	640.00	Order of Secretary of Interior, June 24, 1881; executive order, January 12, 1882; executive order, November 17, 1887.
Reservations as follows at twenty-five different points where the title should be found to be in the United States, viz:		
1. On north side of New Dungeness Harbor, embracing all the peninsula to its junction with the mainland, in T. 31 N., R. 4 W.	458.63	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
2. South side of New Dungeness Harbor, in T. 31 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.	628.00	
3. On west side of entrance to Washington Harbor, in T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	614.00	
4. East side of entrance to Washington Harbor, T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	588.00	
5. Challam Point, T. 30 N., R. 2 W.....	614.00	
6. Opposite Challam Point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.	637.00	

a Area not known.

b About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Areas in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
7. Protection Island, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 2 W.	.....	All disposed of before order issued.
8. Opposite Protection Island, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	624.25	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
9. Vancouver Point, in Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 2 W.	603.00	
10. Point Wilson, in T. 31 N., R. 1 W.	464.00	
11. Point Hudson, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	.....	All disposed of before order issued.
12. Admiralty Head, in T. 31 N., R. 1 E.	450.00	Executive order, September 22, 1866. This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.
13. Marrowstone Point, in T. 30 N., R. 1 E. and 1 W.	590.00	
14. North of entrance to Deception Pass, including two islands in the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 1 E.	550.00	
15. South of entrance to the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	630.00	
16. Two islands east of Deception Pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	140.00	
17. Tala Point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E.	615.25	
18. Hoods Head, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E.	614.25	
19. Foulweather Point, in T. 28 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.	602.20	
20. Double bluffs, fractional secs. 26, 27, 28, and lots 4 and 5, sec. 22 of T. 29 N., R. 2 E.	626.25	
21. Point Defiance, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E.	631.00	
22, 23, and 24. Three tracts on west side of Puget Sound, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E.	576.00 637.00 635.00	See preceding remarks.
25. Whidbeys Island, most northerly point, in T. 34 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.	606.00	
Goose Island, situate in the strait of San Juan de Fuca, off the southeastern point of San Juan Island, in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.	.....	Executive order, January 9, 1889.
Total in Washington	19,824.69	
WISCONSIN.		
Stone quarry, fractional secs. 25, 26, and 36, T. 28 N., R. 25 E.	1,046.10	Request of Secretary of War and order of Secretary of the Treasury, September 1, 1837.
WYOMING.		
Fort D. A. Russell, adjoining city of Cheyenne, in T. 14 N., R. 67 W.	4,512.00	Executive order, June 28, 1869.
Wood reserves for Forts Sanders, D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne depot, secs. 20, 28, 30, 32, T. 15 N., R. 71 W.	a2,540.64	Executive orders, November 4, 1879, and February 25, 1880.
Fort Fred. Steele National Cemetery .....	.....	Secretary of War, November 19, 1886. Area not known.
Fort Washakie, within the Shoshone Indian Reservation.	a1,405.00	Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Fort McKinney, post reserve and wood and timber reserve, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., Rs. 82 and 83 W.	25,600.00	Executive orders, July 2, 1879, and February 2, 1880.
Depot McKinney, in T. 44 N., R. 78 W.	640.00	Executive order, July 2, 1879. Executive order dated January 10, 1890, withdrawing the eastern boundary of the reservation one-fourth of a mile westward, as per terms of the order.
Fort Laramie wood reserve, in Ts. 24 and 25 N., Rs. 70 and 71 W., 6 P. M.	39,680.00	Executive order, February 9, 1881.
Total to Wyoming	74,377.64	
Total area of military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, as far as known or estimated.	1,679,580.07	

a About.

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, the date of organization of Territories, date of admission of new States into the Union, the population of each State and Territory at the taking of the census in 1890, and the area surveyed and remaining unsurveyed up to June 30, 1892.

Civil divisions.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of the States and Territories—		Number of acres sur- veyed up to June 30, 1892.	Area re- maining un- surveyed on June 30, 1892.	Population in 1890.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.											
New Hampshire							9,280	5,939,200			376,530
Massachusetts							7,800	4,992,000			2,238,943
Rhode Island							1,306	835,840			345,506
Connecticut							4,750	3,040,000			746,258
New York							47,000	30,080,000			5,997,853
New Jersey							8,320	5,324,800			1,444,933
Pennsylvania							46,000	29,440,000			5,258,014
Delaware							2,120	1,356,800			168,493
Maryland							11,124	7,119,360			1,042,390
Virginia							38,348	24,542,720			1,655,980
North Carolina							50,704	32,450,560			1,617,947
South Carolina							34,000	21,760,000			1,151,149
Georgia							58,000	37,120,000			1,837,353
STATES ADMITTED.											
Kentucky				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	37,680	24,115,200			1,858,635
Vermont				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	10,212	6,535,680			332,422
Tennessee				June 1, 1796	1	491	45,600	29,184,000			1,767,518
Maine				Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	35,000	22,400,000			661,086
Texas				Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	274,356	175,587,840			2,235,523
West Virginia				Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	23,000	14,720,000			762,794
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.											
States.											
Ohio				Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	39,972	25,581,976	25,581,976		3,672,316
Louisiana	Mar. 3, 1805	2	331	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	44,893	28,731,090	27,164,766	1,566,324	1,118,587
Indiana	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	33,809	21,637,760	21,637,760		2,192,404
Mississippi	Apr. 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	47,156	30,179,840	30,179,840		1,289,600
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	55,414	35,465,093	35,465,093		3,826,351
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	50,722	32,462,115	32,462,115		1,513,017
Missouri	June 4, 1812	2	743	Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	65,370	41,836,931	41,836,931		2,679,184
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,203	33,410,063	33,410,063		1,128,179
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	56,451	36,128,640	36,128,640		2,093,889

Florida.....	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	59, 268	37, 931, 520	30, 830, 657	7, 100, 863	391, 422
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838	5	235	do.....	5	742	55, 045	35, 228, 800	35, 228, 800	.....	1, 911, 896
Wisconsin.....	Apr. 20, 1836	5	10	Mar. 3, 1847	9	178	53, 924	34, 511, 360	34, 511, 360	.....	1, 696, 880
California.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	157, 801	100, 992, 640	72, 636, 471	28, 356, 169	1, 208, 130
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1849	9	403	Feb. 26, 1857	11	166	83, 531	53, 459, 840	43, 684, 161	9, 775, 679	1, 301, 826
Oregon.....	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95, 274	60, 975, 360	41, 101, 029	19, 874, 331	1, 313, 767
Kansas.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	80, 891	51, 770, 240	51, 770, 240	.....	1, 427, 096
Nevada.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	112, 090	71, 737, 600	33, 619, 513	38, 118, 087	45, 761
Nebraska.....	May 30, 1854	10	277	Feb. 9, 1867	14	391	73, 558	47, 077, 359	47, 256, 537	212, 263	1, 058, 910
Colorado.....	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	Mar. 3, 1875	18	474	104, 500	66, 880, 000	60, 207, 932	6, 672, 068	412, 198
Wyoming.....	July 25, 1868	15	178	July 10, 1890	26	222	97, 883	62, 645, 120	48, 856, 379	13, 788, 741	60, 705
Washington.....	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	Feb. 22, 1889	25	676	69, 994	44, 796, 160	22, 364, 100	22, 432, 060	349, 399
Montana.....	May 26, 1854	13	85	do.....	25	676	143, 776	92, 016, 640	21, 823, 758	70, 192, 882	132, 159
North Dakota.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	do.....	25	676	71, 190	45, 561, 600	24, 445, 457	21, 116, 143	182, 719
South Dakota.....	.....	12	239	do.....	25	676	79, 130	50, 643, 200	34, 130, 164	16, 513, 036	328, 808
Idaho.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	July 3, 1890	26	215	86, 294	55, 228, 160	11, 482, 966	43, 745, 194	84, 385
<i>Territories.</i>											
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	.....	.....	.....	121, 201	77, 568, 640	48, 859, 849	28, 708, 791	153, 593
Utah.....	do.....	9	453	.....	.....	.....	84, 476	54, 064, 640	15, 124, 187	38, 940, 453	207, 905
Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	.....	.....	.....	113, 916	72, 906, 240	15, 306, 123	57, 600, 117	59, 620
Alaska.....	July 27, 1868	15	240	.....	.....	.....	577, 390	369, 529, 600	.....	369, 529, 600	31, 795
Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40, 376	25, 840, 640	10, 800, 640	15, 040, 000	178, 097
District of Columbia.....	Mar. 3, 1791	1	130	.....	.....	.....	60	38, 400	.....	.....	230, 392
Oklahoma.....	July 16, 1790	1	214	.....	.....	.....	28, 647	18, 234, 080	15, 996, 644	2, 237, 436	61, 834
Total.....	May 2, 1890	26	81	.....	.....	.....	3, 580, 805	2, 291, 615, 347	1, 003, 904, 151	811, 520, 237	62, 832, 142

F.—RAILROAD DIVISION.

Tabulated statement of office work performed during the year:

Applications for lands pending July 1, 1891	2, 975
Applications received during year.....	1, 011
	3, 986
Decisions in favor of applicants.....	252
Decisions against applicants	729
Applications referred to other divisions.....	205
	1, 186
Applications pending July 1, 1892	2, 800
Entries pending July 1, 1891	3, 635
Entries received during year	1, 093
	4, 728
Entries canceled during year.....	141
Entries closed as to railroads.....	1, 260
	1, 401
Entries pending July 1, 1892	3, 327
Letters pending July 1, 1891	136
Letters received during year.....	6, 038
	6, 174
Letters answered during year	3, 478
Letters requiring no answer.....	2, 034
Letters referred to other divisions.....	514
	6, 026
Letters remaining unanswered July 1, 1892	148

Railroad selections in acres canceled during year, 308,893.86.

Letters written during year, 9,083, covering 17,895 pages of press copy.

Certified copies furnished during year, 259, costing \$1,159.42.

A comparison with reports for previous years will show that the work performed is somewhat less than that performed during the year last passed, but is largely in excess of any previous year's work, while the force of the corps of examiners of contest cases and corresponding clerks, by reason of death, transfer, and detail, has been decreased at least 30 per cent.

Taking into consideration the force employed, the work performed is greater than that of the year last preceding.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, lands have been certified and patented on account of railroad grants as follows:

Railroad.	Number of acres.	Where located.
Union Pacific Rwy. Co	53, 017. 82 543, 346. 21	Colorado. Kansas.
Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co	596, 364. 03	Arizona Territory.
Southern Pacific	373, 099. 38	California.
Northern Pacific.....	804, 401. 16	North Dakota.
Hastings and Dakota R. R. Co.....	214, 626. 12	Minnesota.
Southern Minnesota Rwy. Co.....	28, 252. 09	Do.
	1, 810. 86	
Total	2, 018, 553. 64	

LEGISLATION.

There has been no new legislation during the year affecting land-grant railroads.

Numerous bills have been introduced in Congress containing provisions relating to railroad grants, most of them providing for the forfeiture of grants for roads not constructed within the time prescribed by law, some of which have passed the House of Representatives, but none have become laws.

On September 29, 1890, the general land grant forfeiture bill was passed, and pursuant to the provisions thereof the forfeited lands were restored to entry during the fiscal year last past, with a few exceptions, wherein questions were pending affecting the quantity of land to be restored.

The questions involved in the case of the Southern Pacific grant have been determined, and the forfeited lands restored to entry. A suit has been introduced in the courts for the recovery of title to lands certified under the grant to the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company, and is still pending.

Prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company *vs.* Phelps (137 U. S., 528), it was held by this office and Department that the grant to the company did not extend beyond the boundaries of the State of Minnesota, but said decision declared that the grant was not confined to said State, but extended into the Dakotas; and, upon the extension of the limits thereof, it was found that large quantities of lands falling therein, both upon the main line and St. Vincent Extension, had been disposed of to settlers, and in numerous cases patents had been issued.

Under a resolution of the Senate dated February 28, 1891, a negotiation with the company, with a view to secure the release of the lands settled upon within the limits as extended, has been conducted, and has resulted in bill now before Congress, which has been favorably reported on by this office, wherein provisions for a conveyance of the lands to the United States, and the selection of other lands in lieu thereof by the company, are made; and it is understood that the company is cognizant of the provisions of the bill and is willing to accept them.

By the seventh section of the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890, the portion of the grant for the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad lying south of Hattiesburg, which had not been constructed, was saved from the forfeiture for one year from the date thereof, but no additional road was built by the company during the year allowed, and a report has been submitted to the Department in the matter, with a recommendation that the lands opposite to and coterminous with such unconstructed portion of the road be restored to entry.

An investigation has been made of the records of certain counties in Florida, within the limits of the grant to the company known as the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, with a view to determine what lands are claimed under the acts known as the "armed occupation acts," and numerous claims were discovered. The parties have been notified of the adverse claim of the railroad company, and called upon to advise this office of the facts connected with their claims. A number of responses have been made, but the cases have not yet been considered, because of the pressure of other and more urgent business. The investigation has enabled the office to prepare clear lists of the company's lands, and such lists, aggregating some 280,000 acres of land, have been prepared and submitted to the Department for approval.

The restoration in the Ashland land district, Wisconsin, of the excess lands reserved under the grant to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway Company, which, pursuant to the adjustment of said grant, was ordered for April 17, 1891, but suspended for reason stated on page 38 of the last annual report, was carried into effect on November 2, 1891.

During the past year lands have been patented and certified under the several railroad grants aggregating 2,018,553.64 acres, and clear lists have been prepared for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and are awaiting his action, containing 1,117,591.88 acres.

Certain persons having been erroneously permitted between August 15, 1887, and January 1, 1889, to make entry for lands within the second indemnity limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in Minnesota, etc., Congress, on October 1, 1890, passed an act allowing them to transfer their claims to other public lands subject to settlement and entry. Proper notice thereof was given, and it is believed that all, or nearly all, of those who had made entries, about 200, and some who had made filings, have availed themselves of the privilege.

In making the restoration of the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Oregon, declared forfeited by the act of September 29, 1890, this office held, and the Department concurred in the action, that the lands lying within the overlapping limits of the Northern Pacific and Oregon and California grants were included within the forfeiture, for the reason that the Northern Pacific being the earlier grant, said lands were not affected by that to the Oregon and California Company.

The Oregon and California Company, however, having definitely located its road opposite the lands, and the Northern Pacific Company not having done so, the Department had ruled that the former, by reason of its prior location, acquired a superior right, and under that decision 102,944.20 acres of said lands were patented to it.

A demand was made for the reconveyance of these lands to the United States, and the company having declined to do so, the matter was reported to the Department, and the Attorney-General has been requested to institute suit for the recovery of the title and furnished with all necessary data from the files and records of this office to enable him to prepare his case.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTION.

Prior to April 2, 1892, the Department held that title to lands embraced within a present grant to aid in the construction of a railroad passed by certification, and that although a declaration of forfeiture by Congress of the grant for breach of conditions subsequent, may have been declared, the title was still outstanding and the forfeited lands were not subject to disposal by the Government until the certification should be annulled by proper judicial proceedings. (Horace B. Rogers *et al.*, 10 L. D., 29.)

On that date, in the case of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company (14 L. D., 321) the Department overruled its former action, and held that the title vested in the grantee by the granting act, and that the certification could neither add to nor detract therefrom. Also, that an act declaring a forfeiture of a railroad grant, vacated and annulled a certification made under it, and revested the title to the land in the United States.

Pursuant to this decision, lands certified under certain grants declared forfeited by the act of September 29, 1890, can be restored to

entry as soon as the questions affecting such grants shall be determined.

On October 3, 1891, in the case of the Santa Cruz Water Storage Company (13 L. D., 660), the Secretary of the Interior decided that the act of March 3, 1891, granting a right of way through the public lands for the construction of canals, ditches, and reservoirs did not authorize the approval of maps showing locations through unsurveyed lands. On March 21, 1892 (14 L. D., 336), the Secretary declared that the same rule applied to railroads claiming the right of way under the act of March 3, 1875, and directed that maps of locations over unsurveyed lands should not be accepted.

Since said rulings, numerous maps of locations over unsurveyed lands have been received, and in every instance the parties filing them have been advised that they could not be accepted, but that the refusal to accept them would not interfere with the work of construction.

These decisions changed the previous practice of the Department, which permitted the filing of maps of location without waiting for the survey of the land, although no right could be acquired thereby.

COURT DECISIONS.

During the past year the Supreme Court has rendered several decisions affecting the rights of railroads under land grants by Congress, to which it is thought proper to briefly refer.

In the case of *Mary Bardon vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company*, decided May 16, 1892, the court declared that a claim existing at the date of the approval of an act of Congress making a present grant for railroad purposes, on land within the primary limits, excepted such land from the operation of the grant.

Prior to May 29, 1879, the Department held that if land within the primary limits of a railroad grant was free from adverse claim at the date of the definite location of the road, it passed under said grant, regardless of what its previous condition may have been. On that day the Department rendered a decision wherein it was held that a homestead entry, existing at date of a present railroad grant, excepted the land covered by it therefrom, notwithstanding the entry was canceled prior to definite location. *White vs. Hastings and Dakota Railroad Company* (6 C. L. O., 54). This case was overruled by the Department in *Rees vs. Central Pacific Railroad Company*, August 14, 1886, and the former rulings held to be correct.

The decision in the Bardon case changed a ruling of the Department relative to railroad grants, which had continuously been in force, excepting for the period between the White and Rees decisions above mentioned, since the earliest construction given such grants.

In *United States vs. Des Moines Navigation and Railway Company* (142 U. S., 510), the court in an exhaustive opinion reaffirmed its decisions in the cases therein cited, that the title of the Des Moines Navigation and Railway Company to the lands granted to Iowa to aid in the improvement of the Des Moines River by the act of August 8, 1846, joint resolution of March 2, 1861, and act of July 12, 1862, is good against the United States.

As bills have been introduced in every Congress for the past twelve or fifteen years for the relief of settlers on these lands, two of which were passed but were vetoed by President Cleveland, this suit, at the instance of the Iowa delegation in Congress, was brought to finally determine the question of title to these lands, and all cases in conflict with the claim of the Des Moines Navigation and Railway Company can now be disposed of.

ADJUSTMENTS.

The adjustments of the grants for the following railroad companies have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, viz:

Name of railroad.	When submitted.	Name of railroad.	When submitted.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	Aug. 8, 1888	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific.	Feb. 26, 1890
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River ..	Nov. 13, 1888	St. Paul and Duluth.....do	do
Dubuque and Pacific	Sept. 23, 1889	Southern Minnesota extension	do
Little Rock and Fort Smith	Nov. 12, 1889	Chicago and Northwestern (Wis.)..	do
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	Dec. 20, 1889	Wills Valley Railroad, and North-east and Southwest, known as	
Main line St. Paul and Pacific, and		Alabama and Chattanooga.....	Feb. 27, 1890
St. Vincent extension, known as		Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba	Jan. 25, 1890	(Iowa)	May 19, 1890
Alabama and Florida	Feb. 26, 1890	Hastings and Dakota	July 22, 1890
Florida and Alabama	do	Gulf and Ship Island	Feb. 11, 1892

An adjustment of the grant to the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road Company was submitted January 13, 1888. On February 1, 1892, the Secretary of the Interior returned the papers in the case, and directed that a demand be made upon the company for the reconveyance to the United States of 10,359.20 acres of land which appeared, from the adjustment, to have been erroneously patented to it. The demand was duly made, and no response has been received, but the time allowed for answer did not expire until July 2, 1892. The case will be reported to the Department for such action as may be deemed proper by the Secretary.

The adjustment of the grant to the Mobile and Girard Railroad Company, of Alabama, was completed prior to July 1, 1892, but was not submitted until subsequent to that date, and was not, therefore, included in the above list.

The submission of the adjustment of the grant to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company has been delayed by the failure of the beneficiaries to respond to a call for a designation of losses for indemnity lands heretofore conveyed thereunder and for a statement of lands sold.

All railroad companies which have received indemnity lands for which no loss as a basis therefor has been designated have been called upon to designate the losses, tract by tract, for all indemnity heretofore received, with the understanding that no further indemnity lands will be approved or patented until the requirement shall have been complied with.

The adjustments of the following grants have been approved, viz:

Name of railroad.	Approved.
Sioux City and St. Paul.....	June 22, 1887.
Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis, and Omaha	Feb. 12, 1890.
Hannibal and St. Joseph	May 29, 1890.
Grand Rapids and Indiana	July 20, 1890.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Aug. 2, 1890.
Coos Bay Military Wagon Road.....	Feb. 1, 1892.

In a number of cases, particularly the Pacific roads, the grants can not be adjusted, for the reason that large quantities of the lands within their limits have not been surveyed, and the acreage can not be

determined. A bill has, however, been introduced in Congress, and has been favorably reported on by this Office, to appropriate \$500,000 for the survey of these lands. If this bill should become a law, the adjustments of the grants will be greatly facilitated.

On September 29, 1890, Congress declared forfeited to the United States all lands, therefore granted to aid in the construction of any railroad, which were opposite to and coterminous with the portion of such road not then constructed and in operation, but made an exception of that portion of the Gulf and Ship Island Road south of Hattiesburg for one year. The Gulf and Ship Island Company did not build any road during the year allowed; and as no other road could have been built under the grants to aid in their construction, the same having been declared forfeited, the number of miles of railroad actually constructed under the land grants remains as given in the last annual report, 18,070.71.

The number of acres of land embraced in lists of selections under railroad grants awaiting examination at the close of the year is 28,846,961.60; the pending selection for wagon roads aggregate 313,406.37 acres, making 29,160,367.97 acres embraced in pending selections under railroad and wagon road grants.

A circular was issued as approved by the Department March 21, 1892, containing right of way regulations under the act of March 3, 1875, and sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of March 3, 1891, which is here given, viz:

RIGHT OF WAY REGULATIONS—RAILROADS, CANALS.

RAILROADS.

The following is a copy of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands of the United States is hereby granted to any railroad company duly organized under the laws of any State or Territory, except the District of Columbia, or by the Congress of the United States, which shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a copy of its articles of incorporation and due proofs of its organization under the same, to the extent of one hundred feet on each side of the central line of said road; also the right to take, from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, material, earth, stone, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also, ground adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount twenty acres for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

"SEC. 2. That any railroad company whose right of way, or whose track or road-bed upon such right of way, passes through any canyon, pass, or defile, shall not prevent any other railroad company from the use and occupancy of said canyon, pass, or defile, for the purposes of its road, in common with the road first located, or the crossing of other railroads at grade. And the location of such right of way through any canyon, pass, or defile shall not cause the disuse of any wagon or other public highway now located therein, nor prevent the location through the same of any such wagon road or highway where such road or highway may be necessary for the public accommodation; and where any change in the location of such wagon road is necessary to permit the passage of such railroad through any canyon, pass, or defile, said railroad company shall, before entering upon the ground occupied by such wagon road, cause the same to be reconstructed at its own expense in the most favorable location, and in as perfect a manner as the original road: *Provided*, That such expenses shall be equitably divided between any number of railroad companies occupying and using the same canyon, pass, or defile.

"SEC. 3. That the legislature of the proper Territory may provide for the manner in which private lands and possessory claims on the public lands of the United States may be condemned; and where such provision shall not have been made, such condemnation may be made in accordance with section three of the act entitled "An act [to amend an act entitled an act] to aid in the construction of a railroad and tele-

graph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

SEC. 4. That any railroad company desiring to secure the benefits of this act shall, within twelve months after the location of any section of twenty miles of its road, if the same be upon surveyed lands and, if upon unsurveyed lands, within twelve months after the survey thereof by the United States, file with the register of the land office for the district where such land is located a profile of its road; and upon approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior the same shall be noted upon the plats in said office; and thereafter all such lands over which such right of way shall pass shall be disposed of subject to such right of way: *Provided*, That if any section of said road shall not be completed within five years after the location of said section, the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to any such uncompleted section of said road.

"SEC. 5. That this act shall not apply to any lands within the limits of any military, park, or Indian reservation, or other lands specially reserved from sale, unless such right of way shall be provided for by treaty stipulation or by act of Congress heretofore passed.

"SEC. 6. That Congress hereby reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act, or any part thereof.

"Approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 482)."

The regulations under the law are as follows:

I. Any railroad company desiring to obtain the benefits of the law is required to file, through this office, or they may be filed with the register of the land district in which the principal terminus of the road is to be located, who will forward them to this office—

First. A copy of its articles of incorporation, duly certified to by the proper officer of the company, under its corporate seal.

Second. A copy of the State or Territorial law under which the company was organized (when organized under State or Territorial law), with certificate of the governor or secretary of the State or Territory that the same is the existing law.

Third. When said law directs that the articles of association, or other papers connected with the organization, be filed with any State or Territorial officer, the certificate of such officer that the same have been filed according to law, with the date of the filing thereof.

No forms are prescribed for the above portion of the "due proofs" required, as each case must be governed, to some extent, by the laws of the State or Territory.

Fourth. The official statement, under seal of the proper officer, that the organization has been completed; that the company is fully authorized to proceed with the construction of the road according to the existing law of the State or Territory; and that the copy of the articles filed is true and correct. (See Form I.)

Fifth. A true list, signed by the president, under the seal of the company, showing the names and designation of its respective officers at the date of the filing of the proofs. (See Form II.)

II. Upon the location of any section of the line of route of its road, not exceeding 20 miles in length, the company must file with the register of the land district in which such section of the road, or the greater portion thereof, is located, a map, for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, showing the termini of such portion of the road, its length, and its route over the public lands according to the public surveys.

The map must be filed within twelve months after the location of such portion of the road, if located upon surveyed lands, and if upon unsurveyed lands within twelve months of the survey thereof. It must bear—

First. Affidavit of the chief engineer of the company (or person employed to make the survey, if the company has no chief engineer), setting forth that the survey of route of the company's road from ——— to ———, a distance of ——— miles (giving termini and distance), was made by him (or under his direction) as chief engineer of the company (or as surveyor employed for the purpose, if such be the case), under authority of the company, on or between certain dates (giving the same), and that such survey is accurately represented on the map. If the affidavit is made by the chief engineer of the company, it must be signed by him officially. (See Form III.)

Second. Official certificate of the president of the company, attested by its secretary under its corporate seal, regarding the person signing the affidavit, either as to his being the chief engineer of the company or as to his employment by the company for the purpose of making such survey; that the survey was made under authority of the company; that the line of route so surveyed and represented by the map was adopted by the company, by resolution of its board of directors of a certain date (giving the date), as the definite location of the line of route of the company's road

from ——— to ———, a distance of ——— miles (giving termini and distance), and that the map has been prepared to be filed for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the company may obtain the benefits of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States." (See Form IV.)

III. It will be observed that the requirements of the law regarding the filing of the proper papers are conditions precedent to the obtainment of the right to construct a railroad over the public lands or to take therefrom material, earth, stone, and timber for its construction, or to occupy them for station or other purposes. It is therefore imperative that proper steps, as pointed out in this circular, should be taken by a company, and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior obtained, prior to the construction of any part of its road or its occupancy of the public lands in any manner.

IV. Upon construction of any section of the line of its road the company must file with the register of the proper land district, for transmission to this office, a map of such constructed portion of road, bearing—

First. Affidavit of the chief engineer or person under whose supervision the portion of the road was constructed that its construction was commenced on ——— and finished on ——— (giving dates); that the line of constructed road is accurately represented upon the map, and that it conforms to the line of located route which received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior on ——— (giving date). (See Form V.)

Second. Certificate of the president of the company, attested by the secretary under the corporate seal, that the portion of the road indicated by the map was actually constructed at the time as sworn to by the chief engineer of the company (or person making the affidavit), and on the exact route shown on the map; that in its construction the road does not deviate from the line of route approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and that the company has in all respects complied with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1875, granting right of way through the public lands. (See Form VI.)

Any variation within the limits of 100 feet from the central line of the road as located will not be considered a deviation from such line, but where, upon construction, it is found necessary to transgress the limits within which the company has right of way, the company must at once file proper map of amended route for approval.

V. If the company desires to avail itself of the provisions of the law which grant the use of "ground adjacent to the right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount 20 acres for each station, to the extent of one station for each 10 miles of its road," it must file for approval, in each separate instance, a plat showing, in connection with the public surveys, the surveyed limits and area of the grounds desired. Such plat must bear—

First. Affidavit of the chief engineer or surveyor by whom or under whose supervision the survey was made, to the effect that the plat accurately represents the surveyed limits and area of the grounds required by the company for station or other purposes, under the law (stating the purposes), in ——— (giving section, township, range, and State or Territory); that the company has occupied no other grounds for station or other similar purposes upon public lands within the section of 10 miles for which this selection is made, and that, in his belief, the grounds so represented are actually and to their entire extent required by the company for the necessary uses contemplated by law. (See Form VII.)

Second. Certificate of the president of the company, attested by the secretary under the corporate seal, that the survey of the tract represented on the plat was made under authority and by direction of the company by or under supervision of its chief engineer (or person making the survey), whose affidavit is attached; that such survey accurately represents the grounds actually and to their entire extent required by the company for station (or other) purposes in ——— (giving section, township, range, State, or Territory), allowed by the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands; that the company has no station or other grounds upon public lands within the section of 10 miles for which this selection is made; and that the company, by resolution of its board of directors of a certain date (giving the date), directed the proper officers to present the plat for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the company may obtain the use of the grounds under the law above referred to. (See Form VIII.)

When maps of a line of any road have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, a copy of so much thereof as relates to the lands within the boundaries of a given district will be transmitted to the register and receiver.

Immediately upon receipt of such copy, if the same represents surveyed lands, the local officers will mark upon the township plats the line of route of the road as laid

down on the map. They will also note, in pencil, on the tract books opposite each tract of public land cut by said line that the same is to be disposed of subject to the right of way for the road, giving its name. Thereafter, in disposing of any tract cut by the line of route, the claim to which shall have been initiated subsequent to the receipt of the copy of the approved map, the register and receiver will note, in red ink, across the face of the certificate issued upon any entry made, that the same is allowed subject to the right of way of the road, giving its name, and refer to the letter from this office, transmitting the map, by its initial and date.

When there is received from this office a copy of an approved plat of grounds selected by a company under the act in question, for station purposes, etc., they will mark the proper township plat accordingly, make the necessary notes on the tract books, and in disposing of the tracts which may include the grounds so selected the officers will note on the certificate of entry, in addition to the note concerning the right of way, the entry is permitted subject to the use and occupation of the company (naming it) for station purposes, etc.

When copies of approved maps or plats are sent, showing lines of route through unsurveyed lands, they will be placed on file, awaiting further compliance with the law and instructions by the companies after survey of the lands.

The act of March 3, 1875, is not in the nature of a grant of lands; it does not convey an estate in fee, either in the "right of way" or the grounds selected for depot purposes. It is a right of use only, the title still remaining in the United States.

Each tract selected for station purposes under the act must represent its particular section of 10 miles and cannot be selected in any other section of 10 miles. That is, within the first 10 miles a tract may be selected at any point within said section, and for the next 10 miles another tract may be selected within the limits of that section in the same manner as the first; and other tracts may in like manner be selected for each additional section of 10 miles to represent said section in its particular locality. All selections for station purposes are now adjusted in conformity to the above ruling, as shown by Forms VII and VIII.

All persons settling on public lands to which a railroad right of way has attached take the same subject to such right of way and must pay for the full area of the subdivision entered, there being no authority to make deductions in such cases.

If a settler has a valid claim to land existing at the date of the approval of the map of definite location of a railroad company, his right is superior, and he is entitled to such reasonable measure of damages for "right of way," etc., as may be determined upon by agreement or in the courts, the question being one that does not fall within the jurisdiction of this office.

All maps must be filed with the register of the proper land office, who will note upon the same the fact that they are filed in duplicate and transmit both map and duplicate to this office.

Registers are instructed, in any case where information is received by them of the construction of railroads within their districts, of the rights of which they have no official knowledge, to promptly advise this office of the facts, in order that proper information or directions in the matter may be given them.

All maps of location presented for approval should be drawn on tracing linen, the scale not less than 2,000 feet to the inch, and should be filed in duplicate. Station plats should be upon a scale of 400 feet to the inch and should also be filed in duplicate.

The attention of companies seeking the benefits of this act should be specially directed to these suggestions, as serious delays and embarrassments are often incurred through the inability of this office, owing to its limited clerical force, to prepare the necessary copies for transmission to the district offices.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR CANALS, DITCHES, AND RESERVOIR SITES.

Sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," grants the right of way through the public lands and reservations of the United States for the use of canals, ditches, and reservoirs heretofore or hereafter constructed by corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals, upon the filing and approval of the certificates and maps therein provided for, but the word "reservations" as here used does not include Indian reservations.

The following instructions, under said act, are added for the information of those who may desire to secure the benefits granted thereby:

THE EIGHTEENTH SECTION

provides that the right of way through the public lands and reservations of the United States is hereby granted to any canal or ditch company, formed for the purpose of irrigation and duly organized under the laws of any State or Territory, which has filed or may hereafter file a copy of its articles of incorporation and due

proofs of its organization under the same, to the extent of the ground occupied by the water of the reservoir, and of the canal and its laterals, and 50 feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof; also the right to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of the canal or ditch material, earth, and stone necessary for the construction of such canal or ditch. The right of way must not interfere with the proper occupation by the Government of any reservation, and all maps of location must be subject to the approval of this Department and of the Department having charge of any reservation in which the right of way is proposed to be located.

THE NINETEENTH SECTION

is drawn in the same general terms of section 4 of the right-of-way act for railroads approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 482), and directs that any canal or ditch company desiring to secure the benefits of this act shall, within twelve months after the location of 10 miles of its canal if the same be upon surveyed lands, and if upon unsurveyed lands within twelve months after the survey thereof by the United States, file with the register of the land office for the district where such land is located a map of its canal or ditch and reservoir, and, upon the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, the same shall be noted upon the plats in said office, and thereafter all such lands over which such right of way shall pass shall be disposed of subject to such right of way. The section further provides that whenever any person or corporation, in the construction of any canal, ditch, or reservoir, injures or damages the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

Under this section all maps or plats showing the location of canals, ditches, or reservoirs must first be filed in the proper local land offices. The register will note in red ink on the map or plat over his official signature the date of such filing in his office, and the fact that it is "filed in duplicate," and then promptly transmit the same to this office for appropriate action. It is imperatively necessary that all maps or plats submitted under this section should be filed in duplicate.

THE TWENTIETH SECTION

directs that the provisions of this act shall apply to all canals, ditches, or reservoirs heretofore or hereafter constructed, whether constructed by corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals, on the filing of the certificates and maps herein provided for. If such ditch, canal, or reservoir has been or shall be constructed by an individual or association of individuals, it shall be sufficient for such individual or association of individuals to file with the register of the land office where said land is located a map of the line of such canal, ditch, or reservoir, as in case of a corporation, with the name of the individual owner or owners thereof, together with the articles of association, if any there be. Plats heretofore filed shall have the benefits of this act from the date of their filing, as though filed under it. Forfeiture is declared if any section of said canal or ditch shall not be completed within five years after the location of said section, to the extent that the same is not completed at the date of the forfeiture.

By the provisions of this section it is obligatory upon all corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals, owning, controlling, or operating canals, ditches, or reservoirs, whether the same have been constructed or are to be hereafter constructed, in order to be admitted to enjoy the benefits provided for in this statute, to file the necessary papers and maps entitling them to recognition under this act; and the registers and receivers are directed to give notice to all such corporations that may be found within their districts that the conditions precedent to obtaining rights of way over the public lands, as enumerated by the statute, must be fully complied with before any easement can be secured.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION

declares that nothing in this act shall authorize such canal or ditch company to occupy such right of way except for the purpose of said canal or ditch, and then only so far as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and care of said canal or ditch.

All maps of location, either of canals or ditches, presented for approval, should be in duplicate and drawn upon the scale not less than 2,000 feet to the inch, as required in the case of locations under the act granting the right of way to railroads, but the survey of a reservoir may be mapped to the scale of 1,000 feet to the inch, and must also be in duplicate. The smallest legal subdivision of the public survey should be shown.

The termini of a canal or ditch and laterals should be fixed by reference to established corners of the public survey and described in the field notes and in the certifi-

cate of engineer. The course and distance of the line of route and also the width of the canal or ditch should be noted upon the maps, and wherever the location crosses a line of the public survey the distance to the nearest established corner should be ascertained and noted.

Where the boundary lines of a reservoir cross the lines of the public survey the point of intersection should be marked with a stake or stone, and the distance from such point to the nearest established corner, outside of the reservoir, should be noted on the map.

In surveying a reservoir the initial point should be fixed by reference to an established corner of the public survey, outside of the reservoir, and the outer or shore line should be so marked that adjoining proprietors may know the boundary and that surveyors may retrace the line in after years regardless of the water line.

In all cases maps filed under this act should be accompanied by the field notes of the survey, which, like the maps, must be in duplicate, and in these notes the variation of the magnetic from the true meridian should be noted.

This act does not contemplate the appropriation for reservoir purposes of natural lakes that are already the source of a water supply, nor the damming of a river so that the adjacent country is overflowed. Its intention seems to be to encourage the much-needed work of constructing ditches, canals, and reservoirs in the arid portion of the country, and not as granting an easement in a natural source of water supply.

The duties of registers and receivers under this law are identical with those prescribed in the first part of this circular containing the rules and regulations for railroads claiming right of way over the public lands under act of March 3, 1875.

No separate forms are prescribed to be used under the said sections, but the attached forms prescribed for use by railroads claiming right of way under the act of March 3, 1875, may be used in such proceedings *mutatis mutandis*.

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

Approved March 21, 1892.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

FORMS FOR "DUE PROOFS" AND VERIFICATION OF MAPS OF RIGHT-OF-WAY RAILROADS.

(I.)

I, _____, secretary [or president] of the _____ railroad company, do hereby certify that the organization of said company has been completed; that the company is fully authorized to proceed with the construction of the road according to the existing laws of the State [or Territory]; and that the copy of the articles of association [or incorporation] of the company filed in the Department of the Interior is a true and correct copy of the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name and the corporate seal of the company.

[SEAL.]

_____ of the _____ Railroad Company.

(II.)

_____, being duly sworn, says that he is the president of the _____ railroad company, and that the following is a true list of the officers of the said company, with the full name and official designation of each, to wit: [Here insert the full name and official designation of each officer.]

[SEAL OF COMPANY.]

_____,
President of the Company.

(III.)

_____, being duly sworn, says he is the chief engineer of [or is the person employed to survey the line of route of the road of] the _____ railroad company; that the survey of the line of route of said road from _____ to _____, a distance of _____ miles, was made by him [or under his direction] as chief engineer of the company [or as a surveyor employed by the company] and under his authority, commencing on the _____ day of _____, 18—, and ending on the _____ day of _____, 18—; and that such survey is accurately represented on the accompanying map.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this _____ day of _____, 18—.

[SEAL.]

_____,
Notary Public.

(IV.)

I, _____, do hereby certify that I am the president of the _____ railroad company; that _____, who subscribed the foregoing affidavit, is the chief engineer of [or was employed to make the survey by] the said company; that the survey of line of route of the company's road, as accurately represented on the accompanying map, was made under authority of the company; that the said line of route so surveyed and as represented on the said map was adopted by the company by resolution of its board of directors on the _____ day of _____, 18—, as the definite location of the road from _____ to _____, a distance of _____ miles; and that the map has been prepared to be filed for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the company may obtain the benefits of the act of Congress

approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States."

_____,
President of the _____ Railroad Company.

Attest: _____,
Secretary.
[SEAL OF COMPANY.]

(V.)

_____, being duly sworn, says that he is the chief engineer of [or was employed to construct the road of] the _____ railroad company; that said road had been constructed, under his supervision, from _____ to _____, a distance of _____ miles; that its construction was commenced on the _____ day of _____, 18—, and finished on the _____ day of _____, 18—; that the line of constructed road as aforesaid is accurately represented on the accompanying map, and that it conforms to the line of located route which received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior on the _____ day of _____, 18—.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this _____ day of _____, 18—.
[SEAL.]

_____,
Notary Public.

(VI.)

I, _____, do hereby certify that I am the president of the _____ railroad company; that the portion of the road from _____ to _____, a distance of _____ miles, was actually constructed as set forth in the foregoing affidavit of _____, chief engineer [or the person employed by the company in the premises], and on the exact route as represented on the accompanying map; that in its construction the road does not deviate from the line of route approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the _____ day of _____, 18—; and that the company has in all things complied with the requirements of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States.

_____,
President of the _____ Railroad Company.

Attest: _____,
Secretary.
[SEAL OF COMPANY.]

(VII.)

_____, being duly sworn, says he is the chief engineer of [or the person employed by] the _____ railroad company, under whose supervision the survey was made of the grounds selected by the company for [station, buildings, depots, etc., as the case may be], under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, granting to the railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States; said grounds being situated in the _____ quarter of section _____ of township _____, of range _____, in the State [or Territory] of _____; that the accompanying plat accurately represents the surveyed limits and area of the grounds so selected, and that the area of the ground so selected and surveyed is _____ acres and no more; that the company has occupied no other grounds for similar purposes upon public lands within the section of 10 miles for which this selection is made; and that, in his belief, the grounds so selected and surveyed, and represented, are actually and to their entire extent required by the company for the necessary uses contemplated by said act of Congress approved March 3, 1875.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this _____ day of _____, 18—.
[SEAL.]

_____,
Notary Public.

(VIII.)

I, _____, do hereby certify that I am the president of the _____ railroad company; that the survey of the tract represented on the accompanying plat was made under authority and by direction of the company, and under the supervision of _____, its chief engineer [or the person employed in the premises], whose affidavit precedes this certificate; that the survey as represented on the accompanying plat actually represents the grounds required in the _____ quarter of section _____ of township _____, of range _____, for the purposes indicated, and to their entire extent, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States; that the company has selected no other grounds upon public lands, for similar purposes, within the section of 10 miles for which this selection is made; and that the company, by resolution of its board of directors, passed on the _____ day of _____, 18____, directed the proper officers to present the said plat for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the company may obtain the use of the grounds described, under said act approved March 3, 1875.

President of the _____ Railroad Company.

Attest:

Secretary.
[SEAL OF COMPANY.]

RIGHT OF WAY TO RAILROADS, CANALS, DITCHES, AND RESERVOIRS.

There are 392 railroad companies claiming the right of way over the public lands, under the general right of way act of March 3, 1875, or special acts, the articles of incorporation of 18 of which were approved during the past year.

Under the act of March 3, 1891 (sections 18 to 21), which granted the right of way over the public lands for the construction of canals, ditches, and reservoirs, 133 applications have been received, 60 of which were made by individuals and firms, and 73 by corporations. They cover 152 reservoir sites, and 1,555.10 miles of canals.

Twelve of these applications have been approved during the past year.

Tabulated statement of work performed.

Maps pending July 1, 1891	43
Maps received during year	709
	752
Maps approved during year	386
Maps returned for correction	345
	731
Maps pending July 1, 1892	21

While the above shows a considerable increase in this branch of the work of this division and of the work performed, the actual increase of business and work is not shown, for the reason that a large number of maps showing the location of railroads, canals, etc., over unsurveyed lands, have not been accepted and have not been reported in the above statement, although their examination and the correspondence made necessary consumed considerable time and involved considerable work.

The refusal to accept these maps was in pursuance of the ruling of the Department in the case of the Santa Cruz Water Storage Company (13 L. D., 660), wherein the previous ruling, which allowed the filing of such maps, was changed.

Right of way granted for reservoirs and canals in certain States and Territories.

Names.	State or Territory.	Reser- voir sites.	Ditches or canals, miles.
Lake Canal.....	Colorado.....	2	.....
Mecham, Alvarus, Reservoir.....	Utah.....	1	.....
La Joya Ditch and Canal.....	Colorado.....	1	.....
Haley and Hoge Storage Ditch.....	Wyoming.....		21.44
Pleasant Valley Farmers' Mutual Canal and Land Co.....	Colorado.....		20.50
Otero Canal Co.....	do.....		104.80
North Point Consolidated Irrigation Co.....	Utah.....		10.00
Ute Park Improvement Co.'s Ute Park Reservoir.....	Colorado.....	1	.....
Midland Canal Reservoir and Land Co.....	do.....		48.27
Umatilla Irrigation Co.....	Oregon.....		30.13
Lamar Land and Canal Co.....	Colorado.....		52.60
Pioneer Canal Co., of Albany County, Wyo.....	Wyoming.....		67.38

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories.

[*Indicates that the company was organized during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Aberdeen, Fergus Falls and Pierre R. R.....	Dakota.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Arizona Mineral Belt R. R.....	Arizona.....	do.....	18	482
Arizona Narrow Gauge and Tucson Globe and Northern R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Arizona and Nevada R. R. and Navigation Co.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Arizona Northern Rwy.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Arizona and Southeastern R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Arizona Southern R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Arkansas Valley and New Mexico.....	Colorado.....	do.....	18	482
Arkansas Valley Rwy.....	do.....	June 22, 1874	18	274
Aspen Short Line Rwy.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Bakers Park and Lower Animas R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Barnesville and Moorhead Rwy.....	Minnesota.....	do.....	18	482
Bear Butte and Deadwood Rwy.....	Dakota.....	do.....	18	482
Beaver Valley R. R.....	Kansas.....	do.....	18	482
Bellingham Bay Rwy. and Navigation Co.....	Washington.....	do.....	18	482
Big Horn Southern R. R.....	Montana.....	do.....	18	482
Billings, Clarkes Fork and Cook City R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Bingham Cañon and Camp Floyd.....	Utah.....	do.....	18	482
Black Hills Central R. R.....	Dakota.....	do.....	18	482
Black Hills and Fort Pierre R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Black Hills R. R. Co. No. 1.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Black Hills and Wyoming R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Blue Mountain and Columbia River R. R.....	Oregon.....	do.....	18	482
Bodie and Benton Rwy. and Commercial.....	California.....	do.....	18	482
Bodie Rwy. and Lumber Co.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Boulder, Left Hand and Middle Park R. R. & Tel. Co.....	Colorado.....	do.....	18	482
Bridal Veil Lumbering R. R. Co.....	Oregon.....	do.....	18	482
Burlington and Colorado R. R.....	Colorado.....	do.....	18	482
Burlington, Kansas and Southwestern, now Southern Kansas Rwy.....	Kansas.....	do.....	18	482
Busk Tunnel Rwy.....	Colorado.....	do.....	18	482
California Central Rwy.....	California.....	do.....	18	482
California Short Line Rwy.....	Utah.....	do.....	18	482
California Southern R. R.....	California.....	do.....	18	482
California Southern Extension R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Cañon City and San Juan Rwy.....	Colorado.....	do.....	18	482
Canyon Creek R. R. Co.....	Idaho.....	do.....	18	482
Cañon de Agua R. R.....	Colorado.....	do.....	18	482
Carbon Cut-Off Rwy.....	Wyoming.....	do.....	18	482
Carson and Colorado R. R.....	California and Nevada.....	do.....	18	482
Carson and Colorado R. R., second and third divisions.....	Nevada.....	do.....	18	482
Cascade Coal and Lumber Co.....	Oregon.....	do.....	18	482
Casselton Branch R. R. Co.....	Dakota.....	do.....	18	482
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and N. W. Rwy. No. 1.....	Iowa.....	do.....	18	482
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and N. W. Rwy. No. 2.....	Minnesota.....	do.....	18	482
Central City, Deadwood and Eastern R. R.....	Dakota.....	do.....	18	482
Central Pacific, now California and Oregon.....	California.....	do.....	18	482
Cheyenne and Burlington R. R.....	Colorado and Wyoming.....	do.....	18	482
Cheyenne and Northern Rwy.....	Wyoming.....	do.....	18	482
Chicago and Dakota Rwy.....	Dakota.....	do.....	18	482
Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Rwy.....	Kansas.....	do.....	18	482
Chicago, Kansas and Western R. R.....	do.....	do.....	18	482
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy.....	Dakota.....	do.....	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Chicago and Northwestern Rwy., successor to Menominee River Rwy.	Michigan	do	18	482
Chicago, Rock Island and Colorado Rwy	Colorado	do	18	482
Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota and Omaha Rwy. No. 1 ..	Dakota	do	18	482
Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota and Omaha Rwy. No. 2 ..	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Chicosa Cañon Rwy	Colorado	do	18	482
Choctaw Coal and Iron Rwy	Kansas and Oklahoma ..	do	18	482
Clifton and Lordsburg Rwy	New Mexico	do	18	482
Clifton and Southern Pacific Rwy	Arizona	do	18	482
Cœur d'Alene Rwy. and Navigattion Co	Idaho	do	18	482
Colorado Central R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Colorado Central R. R. of Wyoming	Wyoming	do	18	482
Colorado Midland Rwy	Colorado	do	18	482
Colorado and New Mexico R. R.	do	do	18	482
Colorado Northern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Colorado Rwy	do	do	18	482
Colorado River and Silver District R. R.	Arizona	do	18	482
Colorado Southwestern Rwy	Colorado	do	18	482
Colorado and Utah Rwy	do	do	18	482
Colorado, Utah and Pacific Rwy	do	do	18	482
Colorado Western R. R. of California	do	do	18	482
Colorado and Wyoming R. R.	do	do	18	482
Columbia and Palouse R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Columbia and Puget Sound R. R.	do	do	18	482
Cortez and Dolores Valley R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Current River R. R. Co	Missouri	do	18	482
Colorado and Northeastern Rwy	Colorado	do	18	482
Continental Rwy. and Telegraph Co	do	do	18	482
Camden and Alexandria Rwy	Arkansas	do	18	482
Dakota Central Rwy	Dakota	do	18	482
Dakota Grand Trunk Rwy	do	June 1, 1872 ..	17	202
Dakota and Great Southern Rwy	do	Mar. 3, 1875 ..	18	482
Dakota Midland R. R., now Ellendale and Wahpeton ..	do	do	18	482
Dakota R. R. of Dakota	do	do	18	482
Dakota Southern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Deadwood Central R. R. Co	do	do	18	482
Deadwood and Red Water Valley R. R.	do	do	18	482
Deming, Sierra Madre and Pacific R. R.	New Mexico	do	18	482
Denver and Canon City Rwy	Colorado	do	18	482
Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Rwy	do	do	18	482
Denver and Middle Park Rwy. and Mining Co.	do	do	18	482
Denver and New Orleans R. R.	do	do	18	482
Denver and Rio Grande Rwy	do	{ June 8, 1872 .. Mar. 3, 1875 .. Mar. 3, 1879 ..	17 18 19	337 482 405
Denver and Rio Grande R. R., successor to Denver and Rio Grande Rwy.	do	Mar. 3, 1875 ..	18	482
Denver and Rio Grande Western Rwy	Colorado and Utah	do	18	482
Denver, Rollinsville and Western R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Denver, Salt Lake and Western R. R.	do	do	18	482
Denver and Santa Fe Rwy	do	do	18	482
Denver Short Line Rwy	do	do	18	482
Denver Southern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Denver, South Park and Leadville R. R.	do	do	18	482
Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R.	do	do	18	482
Denver, Texas and Fort Worth R. R.	Colorado and New Mexico ..	do	18	482
Denver, Utah and Pacific R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Denver, Western and Pacific Rwy	do	do	18	482
Denver, Yellowstone and Pacific Rwy	do	do	18	482
Deseret Railway Co	Utah	do	18	482
Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette, now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy.	Michigan	do	18	482
Drummond and Phillipsburg R. R.	Montana	do	18	482
Duluth and Iron Range R. R.	Minnesota	do	19	482
Duluth and Manitoba R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills R. R.	Dakota and Minnesota ..	do	18	482
Duluth, Superior and Michigan Rwy., now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy.	Michigan	do	18	482
Duluth, Watertown and Pacific Rwy	Dakota	do	18	482
Dunleith and Southeastern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Durango, Cortez and Salt Lake R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Durango Rwy. Co	do	do	18	482
Durango, Rico and Northern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Denver, Colorado Canon and Pacific R. R.	do	do	18	482
Duluth and Winnipeg R. R.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Duluth, Crookston and Northern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Dakota, Wyoming and Missouri River R. R.*	Dakota and Wyoming ..	do	18	482
Denver Apex and Western Rwy.*	Colorado	do	18	482
Duluth, Missabe and Northern Rwy.*	Michigan	do	18	482
Eastern Railway of Minnesota	Minnesota	do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Eastern Wyoming R. R.	Wyoming	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Echo and Park City R. R.	Utah	do	18	482
Elk Mountain Rwy. Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Ellendale East and West, now Dakota Midland R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Ellendale and Wahpeton, successor to Dakota Midland R. R.	do	do	18	482
Eureka and Colorado River R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Eureka and Palisade R. R.	Nevada	do	18	482
Eureka Springs Rwy.	Arkansas	do	18	482
Evanston and Montana R. R.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Escambia R. R. Co.	Alabama	do	18	482
Eastern Wyoming Rwy.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Fairhaven and Southern R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Fargo, Larimore and Northern Rwy.	Dakota	do	18	482
Fargo and Southern Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Fargo and Southwestern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Farmers' Rwy., Navigation and Steamship Portage Co., now Columbia Rwy. and Navigation Co.	Washington	do	18	482
Florida Southern Rwy.	Florida	do	18	482
Forest City and Sioux City R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Forest City and Watertown R. R.	do	do	18	482
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Florence, Cripple Creek and State Line R. R.*	Colorado	do	18	482
Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Georgetown, Silver Creek and Chicago Lakes Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Grand Island and Northern Wyoming R. R.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Grand Island and Wyoming Central R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Grand Valley Rwy. Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Gray's Peak, Snake River and Leadville R. R.	do	do	18	482
Great Southern R. R.	Florida	do	18	482
Greeley, Bear River and Pacific R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Greeley, Grand River and Gunnison R. R.	do	do	18	482
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Rwy.	Colorado and Utah	do	18	482
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Rwy.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Guthrie, Reno City and Fort Reno Rwy.	Kansas	do	18	482
Great Falls and Canada Rwy.	Montana	do	18	482
Green River and Northern R. R.*	Washington	do	18	482
Grayling, Twin Lakes and Northeastern R. R.*	Michigan	do	18	482
Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs Rwy.*	Utah	do	18	482
Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte R. R.	Montana	do	18	482
Helena and Jefferson County R. R.	do	do	18	482
Helena and Northern Rwy. Co.	do	do	18	482
Helena and Red Mountain R. R.	do	do	18	482
Hennora, Hill City and Western R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Idaho Central Rwy. Co.	Idaho	do	18	482
Idaho, Clearwater and Montana Transportation Co.	do	do	18	482
Iron River Rwy. Co.	Michigan	do	18	482
Idaho North and South R. R.	Idaho	do	18	482
Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R.	Florida and Alabama	do	18	482
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Rwy.	Florida	June 7, 1872	17	280
James River Valley R. R.	Dakota	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Jamestown and Northern Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Jamestown and Northern Rwy. Extension Co.	do	do	18	482
Kansas Central R. R. Co.	Kansas	do	18	482
Kansas City, Fort Smith and Southern Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis R. R.	Missouri	do	18	482
Kootenai Railroad Co.	Idaho	do	18	482
Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Rwy.	Kansas	do	18	482
Kettle Falls and Columbia River Rwy. and Navigation Co.	Washington	do	18	482
La Jara, Pagosa Springs and Western R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
La Plata Railroad Co.	do	do	18	482
Laramie, North Park and Pacific R. R. and Telegraph Co.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Lincoln and Black Hills R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Lincoln, Denver and Colorado Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Little Book Cliff Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Little Rock and Hot Springs Rwy.	Arkansas	do	18	482
Little Rock Junction Rwy.	do	do	18	482
London, South Park and Leadville R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Longmont Middle Park and Pacific N. G. Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Rwy.	Mississippi	do	18	482
Louisiana Western R. R.	Louisiana	do	18	482
Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Rwy.*	Michigan	do	18	482
Manitou and Pikes Peak Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Maricopa and Phoenix R. R.	Arizona	do	18	482
Menominee Railway	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Menominee River R. R., now Chicago and Northwestern Rwy.	Minnesota	do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Rwy	Wisconsin	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Milwaukee and Northern R. R	Michigan	do	18	482
Minneapolis, Sault St. Marie and Atlantic Rwy	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Minneapolis and St. Cloud R. R	Minnesota	do	18	432
Minnesota and Dakota Rwy	Minnesota and Dakota ..	do	18	482
Missoula and Bitter Root Valley	Montana	do	18	482
Missouri and Arkansas R. R	Missouri	do	18	482
Missouri, Arkansas and Southern Rwy	Arkansas	do	18	482
Missouri River, North Platte and Denver Rwy	Nebraska	do	18	488
Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. R	Alabama	do	18	482
Monarch Pass, Gunnison and Dolores Rwy	Colorado	do	18	482
Montana Railway	Montana	do	18	482
Montana Central Rwy	do	do	18	482
Mount Carbon, Gunnison and Lake City R. R	Colorado	do	18	482
Montana and Wyoming Eastern R. R	Montana	do	18	482
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault St. Marie Rwy	Minnesota	do	18	482
Natchez, Red River and Texas R. R	Louisiana	do	18	482
Nebraska and Colorado R. R	Nebraska	do	18	482
Nebraska and Western Rwy	do	do	18	482
Nevada, California and Oregon Rwy	Nevada	do	18	402
Nevada Central Rwy	do	do	18	482
Nevada Midland R. R	do	do	18	482
Nevada Southern Rwy, first division	do	do	18	482
New Mexican R. R	New Mexico	do	18	482
New Mexico and Arizona R. R	Arizona	do	18	482
New Mexico and Southern Pacific R. R	New Mexico	do	18	482
New Orleans and Northeastern Rwy	Mississippi	do	18	482
Northern Pacific and Cascade R. R	Washington	do	18	482
Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills R. R	Dakota	do	18	482
Northern Pacific, La Moure and Missouri River R. R	do	do	18	482
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R	do	do	18	482
North Park and Grand River R. R	Colorado	do	18	422
Northern Pacific and Puget Sound R. R	Washington	do	18	482
Nebraska Railway Co.*	Nebraska	do	18	482
Oakley and Colby Rwy	Kansas	do	18	482
Ogden and Cache Valley Rwy	Utah	do	18	482
Ogden and Wyoming Rwy	do	do	18	482
Omaha and Elkhorn Valley Rwy	Nebraska	do	18	482
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills R. R	do	do	18	482
Omaha and Republican Valley R. R	do	do	18	482
Ontonagon and Brule River R. R	Michigan	do	18	482
Ordway, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy., now known as Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy.	Dakota	do	18	482
Oregon Railway Extension Co.	Oregon	do	18	482
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.	do	do	18	482
Oregon Short Line Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Oregon and Washington Territory R. R	do	do	18	482
Oroville and Beckwith R. R	California	do	18	482
Oxford and Kansas R. R	Kansas	do	18	482
Oregon and California R. R	Oregon	do	18	482
Pensacola and Louisville R. R	Florida and Alabama ..	June 8, 1872	18	340
Pensacola and Mobile R. R	Alabama	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
People's Railway Co. of America	Indiana	do	18	482
Pike's Peak Rwy. and Improvement Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Palatka and Indian River Rwy	Florida	do	18	482
Platte Valley and Sweetwater Rwy	Wyoming	do	18	482
Pleasant Valley Branch, Utah Central	Utah	do	18	482
Port Discovery, Quillayute and Olympic R. R	Washington	do	18	482
Portland, Lower Columbia and Eastern Washington R. R.	do	do	18	482
Prescott and Arizona Central Rwy	Arizona	do	18	482
Princeton and Western Rwy	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Prospect Hill Co.	Oregon	do	18	482
Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R	Colorado	do	18	482
Pueblo, Gunnison and Pacific R. R	do	do	18	482
Pueblo and Salt Lake Rwy., now merged in Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R.	do	do	18	482
Pueblo and Silver Cliff Rwy	do	do	18	482
Pueblo and State Line R. R	do	do	18	482
Puget Sound and Chehalis R. R	Washington	do	18	482
Puget Sound and Gray's Harbor R. R. and Transfer Co	do	do	18	482
Puget Sound, Skagit and Eastern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Puyallup Valley Rwy. Co.	do	do	18	482
Pecos Valley R. R. Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Pecos Valley Rwy. Co.*	do	do	18	482
Rapid City, Harney's Peak and Southwestern R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Red River and Lake of the Woods Rwy	Minnesota	do	18	482
Republican Valley R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482

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Republican Valley and Wyoming R. R.	Nebraska	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Rio Grande Junction Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific R. R.	New Mexico	do	18	482
Rio Grande Southern R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Rio Grande Western Rwy., successor to Denver and Rio Grande Western Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Road Cañon R. R.	do	do	18	482
Rocky Fork and Cooke City Rwy	Montana	do	18	482
Rocky Mountain R. R.	do	do	18	482
Roseburg and Port Orford R. R.	Oregon	do	18	482
Rhineland and Western Rwy.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Rapid City, Missouri River and St. Paul R. R. *	South Dakota	do	18	482
Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mt. R. R.	North Dakota	do	18	482
Salmon Creek R. R. Co.	California	do	18	482
San Francisco and Ocean Shore R. R.	do	do	18	482
San Joaquin and Mt. Diablo R. R.	do	Aug. 4, 1852	10	28
San Joaquin Valley and Yosemite R. R.	do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
San Pablo and Tulare Extension R. R.	do	do	18	482
San Pete Valley R. R.	Utah	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Eastern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Eastern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Fort Douglas R. R.	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake, Nevada and California Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Park City Rwy	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake Valley and Eastern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Western Rwy.	Nevada	do	18	482
Do.	Utah	do	18	482
Satsop Railroad Co.	Washington	do	18	482
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Seattle and West Coast Rwy	do	do	18	482
Seattle and Walla Walla R. R.	do	do	18	482
Sevier Valley Rwy	Utah	do	18	482
Shingle Springs and Placerville R. R.	California	do	18	482
Sierra Valley and Mohawk R. R.	do	do	18	482
Silver Cliff Rwy	Colorado	do	18	482
Silver City, Deming and Pacific R. R.	New Mexico	do	18	482
Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf R. R.	Florida	do	18	482
Silverton Railroad Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Snohomish, Skykomish and Palouse Rwy and Transportation Co.	Washington	do	18	482
South Dakota Western R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
South Pacific Coast R. R.	California	do	18	482
Southern Kansas Rwy.	Kansas	do	18	482
Southern Kansas and Panhandle R. R.	do	do	18	482
Southern Kansas and Western R. R.	do	do	18	482
Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona.	Arizona	do	18	482
Southern Pacific R. R. of California.	California	do	18	482
Southern Pacific R. R. of New Mexico.	New Mexico	do	18	482
Spanish Range Rwy Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Springfield and Memphis R. R.	Arkansas	do	18	482
Springfield and Southern Rwy.	Missouri	do	18	482
Spokane Falls and Idaho R. R.	Idaho	do	18	482
Spokane Falls and Northern Rwy	Washington	do	18	482
Spokane and Palouse Rwy.	do	do	18	482
State Line and Denver Rwy	do	do	18	482
St. Augustine and South Beach Rwy	Florida	do	18	482
St. Cloud and Lake Traverse Rwy.	Minnesota	do	18	482
St. Louis, Wichita and Western Rwy	Kansas	do	18	482
St. Paul, Black Hills and Pacific Rwy.	Dakota	do	18	482
St. Paul and Dakota R. R., now Worthington and Sioux Falls	do	do	18	482
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Rwy.	do	do	18	482
St. Paul and Northern Pacific Rwy.	Minnesota	do	18	482
St. Paul and Sioux City Rwy.	Dakota	do	18	482
St. Vrain Railroad Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Summit County R. R., now Echo and Park City.	Utah	do	18	482
Summit County Rwy and Trans. Co., now Wyoming, Salt Lake and California.	do	do	18	482
Sioux City Northwestern Rwy	Iowa	do	18	482
Silver City and Northern R. R. *	New Mexico	do	18	482
Sevier Railway Co. *	Utah	do	18	482
Seattle and Montana Rwy. *	Washington	do	18	482
Seattle, Boise and Salt Lake Rwy. *	Idaho	do	18	482
Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Rwy. *	Arizona	do	18	482
Springfield, Tellville and White River R. R. *	Arkansas	do	18	482
Tacoma, Ellensburg and Concully R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Tacoma, Orting and Southeastern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Texas, Santa Fé and Northern R. R.	New Mexico	do	18	428
The Aspen and Western Rwy	Colorado	do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
The Central Washington R. R.	Washington.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
The Trinidad and Denver R. R.	Colorado.....	do	18	482
The Utah Railway.....	Utah	do	18	482
Travare and Jamestown R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Tucson and Gulf of California R. R.	Arizona	do	18	482
Tacoma Belt Line R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
The United Railroads of Washington.....	do	do	18	482
Trinidad Circle R. R.	Colorado.....	do	18	482
Tintic Range Rwy.....	Utah	do	18	482
The Rio Grande Gunnison Rwy.*.....	Colorado.....	do	18	482
Uinta Coal R. R.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Rwy	Colorado.....	do	18	482
Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Rwy.....	Kansas	do	18	482
Union River Logging R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Union Pacific and Western Colorado Rwy.....	Colorado.....	do	18	482
Union Pacific and Western Rwy. of Wyoming.....	Wyoming	do	18	482
Upper Arkansas, San Juan and Pacific R. R.	Colorado.....	do	18	482
Utah Central R. R. (now Rwy.).....	Utah	do	18	482
Utah Eastern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Utah and Nevada R. R.	do	do	18	482
Utah and Northern Rwy.....	do	{ June 20, 1878	20	24
Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R.	do	{ Mar. 3, 1875	17	612
Utah Southern R. R.	do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Utah Southern Extension R. R.	do	do	18	482
Utah Western Rwy.....	do	do	18	482
Utah and Wyoming R. R. No. 2	do	do	18	482
Utah and Wyoming Rwy	do	do	18	482
Utah and Wyoming Central.....	do	do	18	482
Walla Walla and Ainsworth R. R.	Washington.....	do	18	482
Walla Walla and Columbia River R. R.	do	{ Mar. 3, 1869	15	323
		{ Mar. 3, 1873	17	613
		{ Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Wasatch Iron and Coal Co.	Wyoming.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Wasatch and Jordan Valley R. R.	Utah.....	do	18	482
Washington and Idaho R. R.	Idaho and Washington	do	18	482
Washington Dalles R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Watertown and Lake Nampeska Rwy	Dakota	do	18	482
Welch Mills and Canterville R. R.	Alabama.....	do	18	482
West Florida and Mobile R. R.	Florida and Alabama.....	do	18	482
Wet Mountain Valley R. R.	Colorado.....	do	18	452
Wichita and Western R. R.	Kansas	do	18	482
Willamette Valley and Coast R. R.	Oregon	do	18	482
Willmar and Sioux Falls Rwy	Dakota and Minnesota	do	18	482
Winona, Alma and Northern Rwy.....	Wisconsin.....	do	18	482
Winters and Ukiah Rwy.....	California.....	do	18	482
Wisconsin Central R. R.	Wisconsin.....	do	18	482
Wisconsin and Michigan R. R.	do	do	18	482
Wisconsin, Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac Rwy.....	Michigan	do	18	482
Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R.	Dakota and Minnesota	do	18	482
Wyoming Central Rwy.....	Wyoming	do	18	482
Wyoming and Eastern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Wyoming Midland Rwy.....	do	do	18	482
Wyoming, Montana and Pacific R. R.	do	do	18	482
Wyoming Southern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Wyoming and Western Rwy	Utah	do	18	482
Wallace and Sunset R. R.	Idaho.....	do	18	482
Wardner Mining R. R.	do	do	18	482
Wyoming Pacific Rwy.....	Wyoming.....	do	18	482
Wadena and Park Rapids R. R.	Minnesota.....	do	18	482
Watertown, Sioux City and Duluth R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Yellow River R. R. Co	Florida	do	18	485
Zuni Mountain Rwy	New Mexico.....	do	18	482

Whole number of railroad companies organized under act of March 3, 1875, and special acts, included in the above list, 410.

Number of companies organized the past fiscal year, 18.

Railroad selections pending June 30, 1892.

Name of road.	Acres.	Name of road.	Acres.
Alabama and Chattanooga.....	10, 857. 25	Northern Pacific in Oregon.....	491, 597. 57
Atlantic and Pacific in Arizona....	1, 716, 358. 74	New Orleans Pacific.....	188, 504. 80
Atlantic and Pacific in New Mexico..	1, 125, 981. 10	Oregon and California.....	959, 310. 44
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River..	2, 101. 07	Oregon Central.....	52, 115. 00
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	4, 350. 17	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and South-	
Central Pacific in California.....	386, 472. 23	ern in Arkansas.....	1, 106. 05
Central Pacific in Nevada.....	131, 163. 11	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and South-	
Central Pacific in Utah.....	321, 028. 06	ern in Missouri.....	1, 946. 14
Central Pacific (formerly Western		St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba,	
Pacific).....	8, 680. 47	main line.....	188, 677. 79
Central Pacific, Oregon Division....	715, 864. 45	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba,	
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific....	595. 57	branch line.....	174, 310. 25
Chicago and Northwestern in Michi-		Sioux City and Pacific.....	2, 070. 19
gan.....	40. 00	Southern Pacific, main line.....	905, 226. 64
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul....	1, 263. 62	South Pacific, branch line.....	401, 340. 84
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	120. 00	Union Pacific in Nebraska.....	542, 401. 16
Des Moines Valley.....	120. 00	Union Pacific in Utah.....	190, 933. 84
Flint and Pere Marquette.....	197. 30	Union Pacific in Kansas.....	174, 778. 37
Florida Central and Peninsular.....	270, 612. 14	Union Pacific in Wyoming.....	361, 984. 47
Grand Rapids and Indiana.....	81. 66	Union Pacific in Colorado.....	170, 734. 28
Hastings and Dakota.....	20, 690. 50	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific..	19, 887. 14
Iowa Falls and Sioux City.....	73. 54	Vicksburg and Meridian.....	1, 226. 42
Little Rock and Memphis.....	9, 051. 78	St. Paul and North Pacific.....	169, 496. 36
Mobile and Montgomery.....	1, 688. 29	Selma, Rome and Dalton.....	4, 069. 47
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	640. 00	Wisconsin Central.....	54, 052. 02
Northern Pacific in Minnesota.....	485, 426. 56		
Northern Pacific in Wisconsin.....	8, 632. 05	Total pending June 30, 1892....	28, 846, 961. 60
Northern Pacific in Dakota.....	6, 086, 338. 76	Total wagon road June 30, 1892..	313, 406. 37
Northern Pacific in Montana.....	4, 483, 064. 54		
Northern Pacific in Idaho.....	155, 839. 66	Grand total.....	29, 160, 367. 97
Northern Pacific in Washington....	7, 483, 859. 74		

Wagon-road selections pending.

Name of road.	Acres.
Oregon Central military road.....	51, 429. 17
Corvallis and Aquina Bay.....	160. 00
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain.....	191, 531. 18
Dalles military road.....	68, 970. 85
Coos Bay.....	1, 315. 17
Total.....	313, 406. 37

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1892.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1892.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1892.
Illinois	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Illinois Central.....	6 and 15.....	.....	2, 595, 053. 00
Mississippi	do.....	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15.....	.....	<i>a</i> 737, 130. 29
Do.....	Feb. 18, 1859	11	384	Act extending time for completion of road to Sept. 20, 1865.	6 and 15.....	.....	198, 028. 41
Do.....	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Vicksburg and Meridian	6 and 15.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island.....	6 and 15.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 29, 1890	26	496	An act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted, etc.	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15.....	.....	935, 158. 70
Do.....	Feb 18, 1859	11	384	Act extending time for completion of road to Sept. 20, 1865.	6 and 15.....	.....	<i>a</i> 419, 528. 44
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida	6 and 15.....	.....	394, 522. 99
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Selma, Rome and Dalton	6 and 15.....	.....	457, 215. 37
Do.....	May 23, 1872	17	159	Act confirming lands heretofore certified to the State for the Alabama and Tennessee R. R.	6 and 15.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee.....	6 and 15.....	.....	<i>b</i> 67, 784. 96
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Mobile and Girard.....	6 and 15.....	.....	504, 145. 86
Do.....	June 3, 1856	16	17	Alabama and Chattanooga.....	6 and 15.....	.....	649, 676. 98
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	45	Act to renew certain grants of lands to the State of Alabama.	6 and 15.....	.....	438, 905. 57
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	South and North Alabama	6 and 15.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	16	200	Act amending the sixth section of the original act.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	580	Act to renew certain grants to the State of Alabama.	.....	.....	2, 931, 780. 59
Florida	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida Railway and Navigation Company.....	6 and 15.....	.....	290, 183. 28
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida and Alabama.....	6 and 15.....	.....	165, 688. 00
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Pensacola and Georgia	6 and 15.....	.....	1, 279, 156. 57
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central.....	6 and 15.....	.....	29, 384. 18
Louisiana.....	June 3, 1856	11	18	North Louisiana and Texas	6 and 15.....	.....	1, 764, 412. 03
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	18	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western.....	6 and 15.....	.....	353, 212. 68
Do.....	July 14, 1870	16	277	Act declaring forfeited to the United States all the land not lawfully disposed of by the State.	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 719, 193. 79
Arkansas.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	6 and 15.....	.....	1, 115, 116. 88
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.....	Additional 5.....	.....	205, 012. 22

Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	376	Resolution extending the time for the completion of first 20 miles of road.	6 and 15..... Additional 5.....	550,584.09 507,063.46
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	46	Act extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 8, 1870	16	76	Act repealing provision in act of April 10, 1869, as to mode of sale of lands,	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Memphis.....	6 and 15.....	127,238.51
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.....	Additional 5.....	47,329.24
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	83	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	10 and 20.....	.....
Do.....	June 28, 1884	23	61	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.	.....	.....
Missouri.....	June 10, 1852	10	8	Southwest branch of the Pacific road.....	.....	2,552,344.40
Do.....	June 5, 1862	12	422	Act extending time for completion of road for 10 years.	6 and 15.....	728,949.36
Do.....	June 10, 1852	10	8	Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	.....	603,186.34
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	6 and 15.....	63,294.17
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.....	Additional 5.....	.....
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	83	St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	10 and 20.....	.....
Do.....	July 28, 1884	23	61	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.	.....	.....
Iowa.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Burlington and Missouri River.....	6 and 15.....	1,395,429.87
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do.....	20.....	292,287.53
Do.....	July 1, 1864	13	335	An act authorizing the company to change or modify the location of the uncompleted portion of its line.	.....	96,726.55
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 10, 1866	14	349	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.	6 and 15.....	d 481,974.36
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	20.....	161,172.81
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1873	17	421	Act to quiet the title to certain lands in the State of Iowa.	6 and 15.....	d 782,459.83
Do.....	June 15, 1878	20	133	Act to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the homestead law, etc.	20.....	359,660.30
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.....	6 and 15.....	d 550,467.95
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do.....	20.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.	.....	.....
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Dubuque and Sioux City.....	6 and 15.....	.....
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	Act authorizing said road to change its line.	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.	.....	.....

^a In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety, and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

^b No evidence of the construction of this road, as required by the act, having been filed in the General Land Office, the grant is presumed to have lapsed, but the lands have not been restored to the public domain.

^c Certified lands footing 719,193.79 acres were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana, February 24, 1888,

^d Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the old Des Moines River grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott v. Des Moines, 5 Wall., 631.)

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

State and corporation.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limit.	Acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1892.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1892.
Iowa	Mar. 2, 1868	15	38	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Iowa Falls and Sioux City	6 and 15.		683, 023.80
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.			
Do.....	Aug. 8, 1846	9	77	{ Des Moines Valley	5.....		569, 422.28
Do.....	July 12, 1862	12	543	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	10 and 20.....		186, 466.77
Do.....	May 12, 1864	13	72	McGregor and Missouri River.....	10 and 20.....		138, 187.30
Do.....	do.....	13	72	Sioux City and St. Paul	10 and 20.....		407, 910.21
Do.....	do.....	13	72				4, 709, 759.69
Michigan	June 3, 1856	11	21	Port Huron and Lake Michigan	6 and 15.....		37, 467.43
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1879	20	490	Joint resolution releasing the reversionary claim and interest of the United States in and to certain lands in Michigan.			
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	21	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw			743, 009.36
Do.....	July 3, 1856	14	78	Act extending the time for completion of road 7 years.	6 and 15.....		
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1867	14	425	Act extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	586	Act authorizing change of northern terminus from Traverse Bay to Straits of Mackinac, and for other purposes.			
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	21	Grand Rapids and Indiana	6 and 15.....		229, 993.11
Do.....	June 7, 1864	13	119	Grand Rapids and Indiana, from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Grand Rapids, Mich.	6 and 20.....		222, 967.01
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Act extending time for completion of road 8 years.			512, 337.03
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	21	Flint and Pere Marquette.....			
Do.....	Feb. 17, 1865	13	569	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	78	Act authorizing the company to change the western terminus of its road.	6 and 15.....		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	582	Act extending the time for completion of road 5 years.			
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	21	Marquette, Houghton, and Ontonagon.....	6 and 15.....		437, 411.30
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	do.....	20.....		
Do.....	May 20, 1868	15	252	Resolution extending the time for completion of road, etc.			
Do.....	Apr. 20, 1871	17	643	Act authorizing the Houghton and Ontonagon to resurvey and locate anew a part of its road.			
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	1, 008	Act forfeiting grant opposite to unconstructed road.			
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	21	Ontonagon and Brule River	6 and 15.....		
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	1, 008	An act to forfeit lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon, in said State.			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Bay de Noquet and Marquette.....	200 sections.....		128, 000.00

Do.....	July 5, 1862	12	620	Chicago and Northwestern.....	6 and 15.....	517, 825. 60
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	do.....	20.....	3, 229, 010. 84
Wisconsin.....	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin).	6 and 15.....	327, 903. 69
Do.....	May 5, 1864	13	66	do.....	10 and 20.....	488, 921. 93
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	634	Act to quiet title of the settlers on lands claimed by the West Wisconsin Rwy. Co.	.....	163, 119. 65
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	20	Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co.....	.....	811, 162. 79
Do.....	July 27, 1868	15	238	Act amendatory of the original act.	.....	64, 186. 98
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior).	6 and 15.....	460, 543. 83
Do.....	May 5, 1864	13	66	do.....	10 and 20.....	13, 716. 88
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	20	Branch to Bayfield.....	6 and 15.....	555, 728. 48
Do.....	Apr. 25, 1862	12	648	Chicago and Northwestern.....	.....	770, 727. 08
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Resolution authorizing change of route in Wisconsin, etc.	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	397	Act extending the time for completion of road 5 years.	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	397	Act authorizing selection of lands along the full extent of original route of road.	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1864	13	66	Wisconsin Central.....	10 and 20.....	.....
Do.....	June 21, 1866	14	360	Resolution explanatory of the act of May 5, 1864, and authorizing certain changes of route in accordance with the act of the State legislature.	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 9, 1874	18	28	Act to extend the time for completion of road to Dec. 31, 1876.	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	511	Act authorizing the Wisconsin Central R. R. Co. to straighten the line of their road.	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly first division St. Paul and Pacific).	6 and 15.....	3, 656, 011. 31
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do.....	.....	466, 403. 48
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending the time for completion of the road 9 months.	10 and 20.....	785, 043. 41
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Western Railroad, succeeded by St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R. Co.	6 and 15.....	436, 695. 16
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do.....	10 and 20.....	210, 343. 33
Do.....	July 12, 1862	12	624	Resolution authorizing the State to change the branch line under certain conditions.	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	588	Act authorizing construction of road from Crow Wing to Brainerd.	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	16	588	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of St. Paul and Pacific).	10 and 20.....	1, 655, 313. 99
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending the time for completion of the road 9 months.	.....	.....
Do.....	June 22, 1874	18	203	Act extending the time for completion of the road to Mar. 3, 1876, etc.	6 and 15, 10 and 20.....	179, 706. 01
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Minnesota Central.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Do.....	6 and 15.....	350, 703. 97
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Winona and St. Peter.....	.....	.....

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1892.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1892.	Acres certified or patented June 30, 1892.
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Winona and St. Peter	10 and 20	1,326,083.34	1,326,083.34
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act allowing selection within 20 miles of road in lieu of lands sold after definite location, but prior to withdrawal, etc.			
Do	Jan. 13, 1873	17	409	Act extending the time for the completion of the road.	6 and 15	905,849.75	905,849.75
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul and Sioux City	10 and 20	241,038.77	241,038.77
Do	May 12, 1864	13	74	do			
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act extending the time for the completion of the road 7 years.			
Do	May 5, 1864	13	64	St. Paul and Duluth	10 and 20	828,581.00	828,581.00
Do	July 13, 1866	14	93	Act authorizing the railroad company to make up deficiency out of land within 30 miles west of the line of the road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston.	6 and 15	53,619.45	53,619.45
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do			
Do	July 4, 1866	14	87	Southern Minnesota extension	10 and 20	2,716.95	2,716.95
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Amendatory act.	10 and 20	453,656.29	453,656.29
Do	July 4, 1866	14	87	Hastings and Dakota	10 and 20	339,211.50	339,211.50
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Amendatory act.			
						8,234,966.40	8,234,966.40
Kansas	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	10	a 256,041.67	a 256,041.67
Do	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act authorizing change of route of branch line.			
Do	Apr. 19, 1871	17	5	Act authorizing company to relocate a portion of its road.			
Do	July 24, 1876	19	101	Act declaring a portion of the grant forfeited.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	10 and 20	b 983,985.96	b 983,985.96
Do	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act extending the grant from Emporia to a point near Fort Riley.			
Do	July 26, 1866	14	289	Act making a grant from Fort Riley to the southern boundary of the State.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	10 and 20	2,934,522.86	2,934,522.86
Do	July 23, 1866	14	210	St. Joseph and Denver City	10 and 20	462,573.24	462,573.24
Do	July 25, 1866	14	236	Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf	10 and 20	526.94	526.94
Do	Mar. 3, 1877	19	404	An act to secure the rights of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and to repeal the first five sections of an act granting lands to the State of Kansas and Neosho Valley R.R.			
				Grand total of State grants		4,637,650.67	4,637,650.67
						37,713,983.97	37,713,983.97

Corporations	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific, from a point near Omaha, Nebr., to a point near Ogden, in Utah Territory.	10.....	3,906,533.90
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Union Pacific	20.....	
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing the location of the Union Pacific R. R. from Omaha westward.		
Do.....	July 26, 1866	14	367	Resolution granting the right of way through military reserves, etc.		
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads and providing that the common terminus of roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.		
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, etc.		
Do.....	May 7, 1878	20	56	Act amendatory of the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.		
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific	10.....	1,040,210.59
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do.....	20.....	
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing the location of the Central Pacific R. R. eastward.		
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads and providing that the common terminus of the roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.		
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, etc.		
Do.....	May 7, 1878	20	56	Act amendatory of the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.		
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific, successor by consolidation with Western Pacific.	10.....	449,934.72
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do.....	20.....	
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	504	Act ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific R. R. Co. to the Western Pacific R. R. Co. of that portion from San José to the city of Sacramento.		
Do.....	Mar. 21, 1866	14	356	Resolution extending the time for completion of the first 20 miles of the Western Pacific Railroad upon certain conditions.		
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Branch Union Pacific	10.....	218,250.08
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do.....	20.....	
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific (Kansas Division)	10.....	551,853.02
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do.....	20.....	
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act requiring company to designate route before Dec. 1, 1866.		
Do.....	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.		
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1868	15	39	Act restoring the even-numbered sections on line of Pacific railroads and branches, at \$2.50 per acre.		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	324	Act extending the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, line of road to Denver City, and authorizing transfer of lands by said company to the Denver Pacific R. R. Co. between Denver and Cheyenne.		
Do.....	do	15	348	Resolution authorizing the Union Pacific R. R. Co., Eastern Division, to change its name to Kansas Pacific.		

^a Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad *vs.* The United States (92 U.S. 733).

^b Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited above (note *a.*)

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Pages	Nature of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1892.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1892.
Corporations.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	324	Union Pacific, successor to the Denver Pacific Rwy. Co.	20.....	44, 511. 01	209, 232. 52
Do.....	June 20, 1874	18	111	Act amendatory of the act of March 3, 1869.			
Do.....	Aug. 13, 1888	25	439	Act to protect settlers in vicinity of Denver.			
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska.....	20 sections per mile.....		2, 373, 290. 77
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	54	Resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad branch of the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska.			
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	118	Act authorizing a change of route and connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near Fort Kearney.			
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	363	Sioux City and Pacific.....	10.....		41, 398. 23
Do.....	do.....	13	365	Northern Pacific.....	20, 30, and 40 in States; 40, 50, and 60 in Territories.	563, 868. 00	1, 863, 000. 22
Do.....	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completing road.			
Do.....	July 1, 1868	15	255	Do.			
Do.....	May 1, 1869	15	346	Resolution authorizing issue of bonds, etc.			
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	57	Resolution authorizing the company to extend its branch line from Portland to Puget Sound, etc.			
Do.....	May 31, 1870	16	378	Resolution authorizing the issue of bonds and reversing location of main and branch lines in Washington Territory.			
Do.....	July 15, 1870	16	305	Act requiring the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to pay the costs of surveying, selecting, and conveying lands.	10 and 20.		
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	94	Placerville and Sacramento Valley.....			
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1874	18	29	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon branch of the Central Pacific.....	20 and 30.....		1, 362, 433. 61
Do.....	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending the time for completion of road.			
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act amendatory of the original act and providing for the sale of lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and in limited quantity.			
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon and California.....	20 and 30.....		322, 062. 40
Do.....	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending the time for completion of road.			
Do.....	July 27, 1866	14	292	Atlantic and Pacific.....	20 and 30 in States; 40 and 50 in Territories.	373, 099. 38	380, 629. 21
Do.....	Apr. 20, 1871	17	19	Act authorizing the company to mortgage its roads, lands, etc.			
Do.....	July 6, 1866	24	123	Act declaring forfeited to the United States the grant of such lands as are adjacent to the uncompleted portion of road.			
Do.....	July 27, 1866	14	292	Southern Pacific.....	20 and 30.....	712, 439. 26	1, 752, 859. 29
Do.....	July 25, 1868	15	187	Act to extend the time for the construction of the road, etc.			
Do.....	June 28, 1870	16	385	Joint resolution concerning the Southern Pacific Railroad in California.			

Do.	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Branch line of the Southern Pacific	20 and 30	91, 961. 80	286, 760. 40
Do.	Mar. 2, 1867	14	548	Stockton and Copperopolis	10 and 20		
Do.	June 15, 1874	18	72	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
Do.	June 15, 1874	18	72	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
Do.	May 4, 1870	16	94	Oregon Central	20 and 25		
Do.	Jan. 31, 1885	23	296	Act declaring the forfeiture to the United States of such lands as are adjacent to and coterminous with uncompleted portions of road.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Texas Pacific	20 and 30 in California 40 and 50 in Territories.		
Do.	May 2, 1872	17	59	Act changing name to Texas and Pacific Railway Company.			
Do.	June 22, 1874	18	197	An act supplementary to the act of Mar. 3, 1871.			
Do.	Feb. 28, 1885	23	337	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	New Orleans Pacific, formerly New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg.	20 and 30		α 912, 865. 93
Do.	Feb. 8, 1887	24	391	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg Railroad Company, to confirm title to certain lands, and for other purposes.			
WAGON ROADS.							
Wisconsin	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Green Bay, Wis.	3 and 15		302, 930. 96
Do.	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending the time for the completion of road to March 1, 1870.			
Do.	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			
Do.	June 25, 1864	13	183	Act granting lands to the State to build a military road to Lake Superior.	3 and 6		
Michigan	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line.	3 and 15		221, 013. 35
Do.	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending the time for completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870			
Do.	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872			
Do.	Apr. 24, 1872	17	56	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1874			
Do.	June 20, 1864	13	140	Act granting lands to the State of Michigan for the construction of certain wagon roads for military and postal purposes.	3 sections per mile		
Oregon	July 2, 1864	13	355	Oregon Central Military Company	3		364, 653. 93
Do.	Dec. 26, 1866	14	374	Act making provisions for indemnity limits	6		37, 576. 74
Do.	Mar. 3, 1869	15	338	Act extending the time for completion of road to July 2, 1872			
Do.	July 4, 1866	14	86	Corvallis and Aquina Bay	3		76, 885. 98
Do.	July 5, 1863	14	89	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountains	3 alternate sections within limits 6 miles.		548, 749. 53
Do.	July 15, 1870	16	363	Amendatory.			
Do.	Feb. 27, 1867	14	409	Dalles military road	3 and 10		126, 910. 23
Do.	Mar. 3, 1869	15	349	Coos Bay military road	3 and 6		104, 000. 11

α 1,387.60 acres forfeited; company called upon for reconveyance.

RECAPITULATION.

Certified or patented to States up to June 30, 1892:

	<i>Acres.</i>
Illinois.....	2,595,053.00
Mississippi.....	935,158.70
Alabama.....	2,931,780.59
Florida.....	1,764,412.03
Louisiana.....	1,072,406.47
Arkansas.....	2,552,344.40
Missouri.....	1,395,429.87
Iowa.....	4,709,759.69
Michigan.....	3,229,010.84
Wisconsin.....	3,656,011.31
Minnesota.....	8,234,966.40
Kansas.....	4,637,650.67
Total.....	37,713,983.97

Patented to corporations by States up to June 30, 1892:

Kansas (Union Pacific Rwy. Co.).....	2,694,302.26
Nebraska (Union Pacific Rwy. Co.).....	3,783,327.54
Colorado (Union Pacific Rwy. Co.).....	289,682.03
Utah Territory (Union Pacific Rwy. Co.).....	40,196.49
Wyoming (Union Pacific Rwy. Co.).....	79,682.03
Minnesota (Northern Pacific R. R. Co.).....	1,534,699.28
North Dakota (Northern Pacific R. R. Co.).....	1,453,043.66
Washington (Northern Pacific R. R. Co.).....	151,334.00
California (Central Pacific R. R. Co.).....	471,616.22
California (Western Pacific R. R. Co.).....	467,362.28
California (Southern Pacific R. R., main line).....	1,752,869.29
California (Southern Pacific R. R., branch line).....	386,760.50
California (Oregon Branch Central Pacific R. R. Co.).....	1,362,433.61
Oregon (Oregon and California R. R. Co.).....	322,062.40
Nebraska (Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co.).....	37,055.12
Nebraska (Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Co.).....	2,373,290.77
Iowa (Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co.).....	4,343.11
Louisiana (New Orleans Pacific Rwy. Co.).....	912,865.93
Missouri (Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.).....	966,776.70
Arizona Territory (Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.).....	373,099.38

Total to corporations.....	19,456,674.12
Total to States.....	37,713,983.97

Total railroad grants.....	57,170,658.09
Deduct amount of land declared forfeited by Congress.....	1,387.60

Net total of grant.....	57,169,270.49
Wagon roads.....	1,782,730.83

Total wagon road and railroad grants.....	58,952,001.32
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Land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1824 to June 30, 1892.

States.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Indiana.....	May 26, 1824	4	47	Wabash and Erie.....	234,246.73
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236		
Do.....	May 29, 1830	4	416		
Do.....	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414		
Do.....	Aug. 29, 1842	5	542		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731		
Do.....	May 9, 1848	9	219		113,348.33
					1,457,366.06
Ohio.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	Wabash and Erie.....	266,535.00
Do.....	June 30, 1834	4	716		
Do (sec. 3)...	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143		
Do.....	May 24, 1828	4	305		
Do.....	Apr. 2, 1830	4	393		
Do (sec. 5)...	May 24, 1828	4	306		
Do (sec. 3)...	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143	General canal purposes.....	500,000.00
				Provision for settlement of claim of Ohio for canal lands under acts of 1827 and 1828.	
					1,100,361.00
Illinois.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234	Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan.	290,915.00
Do.....	Aug. 3, 1854	4	344		

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1824 to June 30, 1892—Continued.

States.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Wisconsin.....	June 18, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River	125, 431. 00
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1866	14	30	Breakwater and Harbor Ship Canal	200, 000. 00
Do.....	Mar. 1, 1872	17	32	Act extending the time for completion of canal to April 10, 1874.	
Do.....	Mar. 7, 1874	18	20	Act extending the time for completion of canal to April 10, 1876.	
					325, 431. 00
Michigan.....	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	St. Mary's Ship Canal	750, 000. 00
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal	200, 000. 00
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	81	do.....	200, 000. 00
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	55	Resolution extending the time for completion of canal to March 3, 1871.	
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1871	16	599	Resolution extending the time for completion of canal to March 3, 1872.	
Do.....	Mar. 27, 1872	17	44	Act extending the time for completion of canal to March 3, 1873.	
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	627	Act extending the time for completion of canal to December 1, 1873.	
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	80	Lac La Belle Ship-Canal	100, 000. 00
					1, 250, 000. 00

RECAPITULATION.

Indiana.....	1, 457, 366. 06
Ohio.....	1, 100, 361. 00
Wisconsin.....	325, 431. 00
Illinois.....	290, 915. 00
Michigan.....	1, 250, 000. 00
Total quantity granted and certified	4, 424, 073. 06

Acres certified under river-improvement grants.

States.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of river.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Alabama	May 23, 1828	4	290	Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior.	400, 016, 19
Wisconsin.....	Aug. 8, 1846	9	83	} Fox and Wisconsin	683, 802, 43
	Mar. 2, 1849	9	352		
	Aug. 3, 1854	10	345		
(Joint resolution)	Mar. 3, 1855	10	724		
	June 9, 1858	11	313	} Des Moines, below the Raccoon Fork <i>a</i>	322, 392. 18
(Joint resolution)	Mar. 12, 1867	15	20		
Iowa	Aug. 8, 1846	9	77		1, 406, 210. 80

a For lands above Raccoon Fork see railroad table "Des Moines Valley."

G.—PREÈMPTION, DESERT-LAND AND TIMBER-CULTURE ENTRIES, TOWN SITES, AND CONTESTS INVOLVING PREÈMPTION RIGHTS.

The work performed in this division up to November 28, 1891, was the examination of claims arising under the various acts of Congress granting preëemption rights, and also townsite matters.

The rapid dispatch of the work, accelerated by the act of March 3, 1891, which, by its special provisions confirmed many cases which had hitherto been long held in the "suspended files," enabled this division to get up with the current preëemption work, a point which had not before been reached since 1873, a period of nineteen years.

An order was issued November 28, 1891, transferring the adjudication of all timber-culture and desert-land entries from the public lands division (C) and all contest cases involving preëemption claims from the contest division (H) to this division, since which time it has also had jurisdiction of those branches of the work.

The following is a summary of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

Preëemption entries:

Pending July 1, 1891	19,529	
Received during the fiscal year	11,472	
Total		31,001
Approved for patenting	27,727	
Canceled	24	
Total		27,751
Pending July 1, 1892		3,250
Examined and suspended	1,256	
Not examined	1,994	
Total		3,250
Osage partial-payment receipts filed during the year and now in files ..		1,061

Final desert entries:

Pending July 1, 1891	1,007	
Received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1892	941	
Total		1,948
Approved for patenting by Division C	947	
Approved for patenting by Division G	481	
Total		1,428
Pending July 1, 1892		520

Commuted timber-culture entries:

Pending July 1, 1891	21	
Received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892	2,260	
Total		2,281

Commuted timber-culture lands—Continued.

Approved for patenting by Division C.....	194
Approved for patenting by Division G.....	869
Total.....	1, 063
Pending July 1, 1892.....	1, 218

Final timber-culture entries:

Pending July 1, 1891.....	3, 466
Received during the fiscal year.....	2, 579
Total.....	6, 045
Approved for patenting by Division C.....	2, 684
Approved for patenting by Division G.....	1, 842
Total.....	4, 526
Pending July 1, 1892.....	1, 519

Number of entries approved for patenting by Division G during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

Preëmption.....	27, 727
Commuted timber-culture.....	869
Final timber-culture.....	1, 842
Final desert.....	481
Total.....	30, 919

Original entries pending July 1, 1892:

Timber-culture.....	107, 850
Desert-land.....	7, 290
Total.....	115, 140

Town sites.

	Pending July 1, 1891.	Received.	Disposed of.	Pending June 30, 1892.
OKLAHOMA.				
Oklahoma town-site contests.....	16	7	9	14
Oklahoma town-lot contests.....	82	32	8	106
Oklahoma town-site entries.....	3	16	16	3
Oklahoma town-site applications.....	7	5	11	1
GENERAL.				
Town-site entries under 2387.....	28	22	23	27
Town-site contests.....	6	8	4	10
Town-site entries under special acts.....	5	3	2	6
Town-lot entries.....	28	2, 101	2, 059	70
Entries within limits of or in conflict with corporate towns..	45	24	47	22

CONTESTS.

Appealed:

(Docket) cases transferred from Division H.....	588
Cases since received.....	83
Total.....	671
Examined and decided.....	553
Referred to other divisions.....	24
Total disposed of.....	577
On hand July 1, 1892.....	94

Unappealed:

Cases transferred from Division H\$.....	44	
Since received	30	
Total:.....		74
Examined and decided.....	22	
Referred to other divisions.....	2	
Total disposed of		24
On hand July 1, 1892.....		50
Appeals (contests) from Commissioner's decision, pending and received.....		302
Appeals acted on		150
Appeals undisposed of		152
Departmental decisions promulgated.....		124

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	426	
Letters received during the fiscal year	18,922	
On hand and received.....		19,348
Letters answered by the division.....	8,159	
Letters referred to other divisions.....	1,918	
Letters filed with cases and requiring no answer.....	8,767	
Total number disposed of		19,270
Balance pending.....		504
Other letters written in the examination of cases.....		9,748
Total number of letters written during the year.....		17,907
Number of pages of certified copies furnished		400
Amount received for same.....		\$121.74

APPEALS.

From decision of Register and Receiver:

On hand at beginning of the fiscal year	59	
Number since received	170	
Total	229	
Number acted on during the year.....	199	
Number remaining on hand.....	30	

From decision of Commissioner:

On hand at beginning of the fiscal year.....	8	
Number since received	504	
Total	512	
Number acted on.....	491	
Number remaining on hand	21	

AMENDMENTS. (FILINGS.)

Number pending at beginning of the fiscal year	152	
Number received during the fiscal year	313	
Total pending and received	465	
Number acted on during the year.....	459	
Number undisposed of.....	6	

AMENDMENTS. (ENTRIES.)

Number received.....	34	
Number disposed of.....	16	
Number undisposed of.....	18	

AMENDMENTS. (PATENTS.)

Number pending and received	135
Number disposed of	133
Number undisposed of	2

Preëmption entries in each State and Territory, pending July 1, 1892.

State.	Sus-pended.	Not ex- amined.	State.	Sus-pended.	Not ex- amined.
Alabama	5	9	Montana	57	160
Arazona	18	21	Nebraska	88	76
Arkansas	5	5	New Mexico	33	44
California	223	301	North Dakota	62	175
Colorado	136	188	Oregon	78	313
Florida	3	26	South Dakota	168	95
Idaho	53	64	Utah	9	5
Iowa	3	2	Washington	87	282
Kansas	195	80	Wisconsin	10	22
Louisiana	17	11	Wyoming	12	28
Michigan	20	19			
Minnesota	171	56	Total	1, 256	1, 994
Mississippi	2	1			
Missouri	1	11	Total on hand		3, 250

Commuted timber-culture entries in each State and Territory, pending July 1, 1892.

State.	Sus-pended.	Not ex- amined.	State.	Sus-pended.	Not ex- amined.
Arizona		12	North Dakota		130
California	10	67	Oregon	25	34
Colorado	15	167	South Dakota	17	75
Idaho		41	Utah	1	1
Kansas	2	188	Washington	3	82
Louisiana	1	9	Wyoming	2	11
Minnesota	3	70			
Montana	6	23	Total	105	1, 113
Nebraska	20	197			
New Mexico		6	Total on hand		1, 218

Final timber-culture entries in each State and Territory, pending July 1, 1892.

State.	Sus-pended.	Not ex- amined.	State.	Sus-pended.	Not ex- amined.
Arizona		4	North Dakota	5	75
California	3	15	Oregon	16	36
Colorado	1	9	South Dakota	65	324
Idaho	9	13	Washington	16	71
Iowa	1		Wyoming		7
Kansas	8	240			
Minnesota	10	112	Total	187	1, 332
Montana		2			
Nebraska	53	418	Total on hand		1, 519
New Mexico		6			

Final desert entries in each State and Territory, pending July 1, 1892.

State.	Sus-pended.	Not ex- amined.	State.	Sus-pended.	Not ex- amined.
Arizona	18	28	South Dakota	1	
California	43	88	Utah		15
Colorado		1	Washington	8	2
Idaho	46	60	Wyoming	19	16
Montana	63	32			
Nevada	10	2	Total	233	287
New Mexico	8	14			
Oregon	17	29	Total on hand		520

H.—CONTEST DIVISION.

Summary of work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Average number of employes 37

CONTEST CASES.

Docket (appeal) cases on hand at last report	2,839	
Received during the year	959	
	3,798	
Closed during the year	2,017	
Referred to other divisions during the year	442	
Heretofore decided, but awaiting final closing	1,155	
	3,614	
Balance on hand, undecided docket cases		184
Unappealed cases on hand at last report	874	
Received during the year	3,226	
	4,100	
Examined and closed during the year	3,721	
Referred to other divisions during the year	56	
Decided but not closed during the year	217	
	3,994	
Balance on hand, undecided unappealed cases		106
Total number of contests pending and undecided		290
Docket cases examined and decided during the year		2,302
Unappealed cases examined and decided during the year		3,827
Total number of contests examined and decided during the year		6,129
Entries involved in pending contests		1,662
Acres involved in pending contests		265,920

LETTERS.

(Including letters of transmittal.)

On hand at last report	1,659	
Received during the year	15,985	
	17,644	
Answered	7,269	
Filed with cases or letters previously received	9,344	
Referred	931	
	17,544	
Balance on hand		100
Letters written during the year		16,882
Certified copies:		
Number furnished		62
Cost of same		\$317.43

APPEALS.

Miscellaneous, from decisions of register and receiver:

On hand at last report	87	
Received during the year	556	
		643
Examined and decided.....	633	
Referred to other divisions	10	
		643

Balance on hand 0

From decisions of Commissioner:

On hand at last report	73	
Received during the year.....	882	
		955
Transmitted to honorable Secretary.....	629	
Referred to other divisions.....	129	
		758

Balance on hand 197

MOTIONS FOR REVIEW, REHEARING, AND CERTIORARI.

On hand at last report	10	
Received during the year	426	
		436
Acted on in this division.....	276	
Transmitted to honorable Secretary	16	
Referred to other divisions	83	
		375

Balance on hand 61

APPLICATIONS TO CONTEST.

On hand at last report	98	
Received during the year	234	
		332
Allowed and hearing ordered.....	106	
Denied	113	
Referred to other divisions.....	38	
		257

Balance on hand 75

Decisions of the Department promulgated.....	876
Typewriting, number of pages written and compared, pages letterpress copy book filled	36, 672
Cases docketed and indexed.....	959
Letters docketed and indexed.....	17, 644

This division was organized June 1, 1887, and is the outgrowth of the board of contests, formed April 1, 1887, for the purpose of disposing of all contest cases pending at that date in this office, together with those cases thereafter to be instituted before the several local offices, except in railroad, mineral, surveying, and private-land cases, which are governed by special rules and regulations and disposed of in the several divisions having charge of matters of that kind. Thus it will be seen that this division was organized expressly to take charge of all cases relating to contests involving claims set up between individuals to portions of the public domain under the various laws in force in reference to agricultural lands.

This state of affairs existed until November 28, 1891, when a slight change was made in the work of the division by the removal of all cases which were affected in any manner by a preëmption claim to Division G (preëmption division), and, all told, this division was relieved by such transfer of 325 undecided docket appeal cases.

The work performed in this division ever since its organization has been of the highest character, involving the settlement of the titles to millions of acres of the public domain and dealing in many instances with the entire accumulations of the settler's lifetime, and in other cases with money values reaching far into the thousands. As a result of these contests the attention of this division is chiefly occupied in taking appropriate action in the following classes of cases: First, cases on appeal from the decision of the local officers (docket cases); second, cases involving miscellaneous appeals from the decision of the local officers in other than docket cases; third, cases without appeal from the decision of the local officers, besides passing on motions to review, etc., applications for hearings, answering numerous correspondence relative to pending cases, calling for reports, etc., keeping the necessary records and files, and performing other material labor incident to the care and preservation of the same, forwarding appeals from the decisions of this office affecting cases in the division to the Department, and promulgating departmental decisions.

Of this class of work the most intricate, as well as the most important, are the docket appeal cases, otherwise known in this office as docket cases. In the trial of these cases before the local officers the practice adopted is similar to that which obtains in the trial of litigated cases before courts of justice without juries, and, as a rule, when the record reaches this division it is voluminous and contains much conflicting testimony, demanding a decision both as to the law and facts, and therefore requires, on the part of the examiner, a clear and certain knowledge, not only of the rules and regulations of the Department, but also of law and evidence. That these requirements are possessed by the examiners is shown by the fact that 95 per cent of the cases decided in this division are affirmed by the honorable Secretary on appeal.

Next in importance to the docket cases come the miscellaneous appeals. This work likewise requires clerks of legal training, as the questions involved are purely questions of law and practice and arise in many instances upon contests which have been regularly initiated, but generally for some good reason have either been dismissed prior to the trial or rejected by the local officers immediately upon filing the same.

The third class of cases, namely, those wherein a trial has been had and no appeal taken from the decision of the local officers, contain but a small record, and, being more or less stereotyped in character and involving generally no intricate questions, can very readily and without much effort be disposed of on blank forms printed for that purpose, inasmuch as the decisions of the local officers in these cases are considered final as to the facts and will be disturbed, under rule 48 of practice, by the Commissioner only as follows:

1. Where fraud or gross irregularity is suggested on the face of the papers.
2. Where the decision is contrary to existing laws or regulations.
3. In event of disagreeing decisions by local officers.
4. Where it is not shown that the party against whom the decision was rendered was duly notified of the decision and of his right of appeal.

There is considerable other important business transacted in this division besides that already mentioned, being of a routine nature, however, and in some respects similar to that performed in the office of the clerk of an appellate court.

For the purpose of showing the volume of work performed in this division since its organization in disposing of the docket appeal cases, and for comparison, the following carefully prepared statement, made from the several annual reports of this office, is herewith submitted:

Number of docket cases received and decided since the organization of the division, June 1, 1887, which includes all cases received and disposed of since the formation of the board of contests, April 1, 1887.

Cases transferred from other divisions to board of contests, April 1, 1887	813
Cases received between April 1 and June 30, 1887.....	1, 104
Cases received during last three months of year ending June 30, 1887	1, 917
Cases received during fiscal year ending June 30—	
1888	1, 668
1889	1, 197
1890	1, 032
1891	1, 083
1892	959
Total number of cases received.....	7, 856
Cases examined and decided—	
Between April 1 and June 30, 1887.....	0
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1888	754
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1889	1, 531
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1890	1, 375
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1891	1, 199
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1892	2, 302
Total number of cases decided	7, 161
Cases pending at end of fiscal year ending—	
June 30, 1887	1, 917
June 30, 1888	2, 745
June 30, 1889	3, 224
June 30, 1890	3, 160
June 30, 1891	2, 839
June 30, 1892	184

RECAPITULATION.

Cases received since April 1, 1887, to June 30, 1892.....	7, 856
Cases decided since April 1, 1887, to June 30, 1892.....	7, 161
	695
Referred to other divisions	511
Total number on hand undecided on June 30, 1892.....	184

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the number of docket cases decided since the formation of the "Board of contests," which was merged into this division, to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1889 (two years and three months), was 2,285, or 17 less than were decided during the present year, and for the two years following, ending June 30, 1891, the total number of docket cases examined and decided was 2,574, or only 272 more than were decided during the present fiscal year.

The number of examiners and clerks employed in the division since its organization has been as follows:

For the fiscal year ending—	
June 30, 1887 (three months)	22
June 30, 1888	24
June 30, 1889	30
June 30, 1890	35
June 30, 1891	38
June 30, 1892	37

By a further comparison it will be seen that the docket cases decided during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, by the clerks available for that purpose, out of a total number of 37, were 17 more than the combined number of docket cases decided by the 22 clerks employed in the

three months ending June 30, 1887, the 24 clerks employed in the year ending June 30, 1888, and the 30 clerks employed in the year ending June 30, 1889; and, on the other hand, were only 272 less than those decided by the combined efforts of 35 clerks employed in the year ending June 30, 1890, and the 38 clerks employed in the year ending June 30, 1891.

On February 1, 1892, the division was reorganized with a view of expediting and systematizing the work for the purpose of bringing the same up to date.

That this purpose was accomplished will be seen from the following supplemental report, which covers the period from February 1 to and including June 30, 1892, the end of the fiscal year:

Summary of docket work for the period (five months) beginning February 1, 1892, and ending June 30, 1892.

Docket cases—

On hand February 1, 1892	2, 292	
Received from February 1 to June 30, 1892, inclusive.....	379	
		2, 671
Closed from February 1 to June 30, 1892, inclusive	1, 250	
Referred to other divisions after decisions rendered from February 1 to June 30, inclusive	82	
Decided but not finally closed from February 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892, inclusive	1, 155	
		2, 487

Balance on hand of undecided docket cases on June 30, 1892..... 184

By actual count the whole number of docket cases examined and decided between February 1 and June 30, 1892, was 1,319.

From this supplemental report it is plain to be seen that the principal part of the work done during the present fiscal year in bringing the docket cases up to date was performed since the reorganization of the division, February 1, 1892, for on that date there had been only 983 docket cases examined and decided for the seven preceding months.

Again, referring to the number of docket cases decided during the several years since the organization of the division, it will be observed that the total number examined and decided between February 1 and June 30, 1892, to wit, 1,319, was 120 cases more than were decided during the entire year ending June 30, 1891, and only 56 cases less than the whole number decided the year ending June 30, 1890, and 212 less than the number decided the year ending June 30, 1889; and, on the other hand, there were 565 more than were examined and decided during the entire period from the organization of the board of contests to the end of the year, June 30, 1888, being a period of one year and three months.

It might be well to further state in this connection that on February 1, 1892, the division was about eighteen months in arrears in considering said docket cases, and it is a well known fact that these delays very frequently afforded an opportunity to unscrupulous persons for bringing contests against the honest settler's claim, sometimes through malice, but more frequently for speculation, and thereby very often forcing him to abandon his land or part with a money consideration in order to avoid a tedious and expensive litigation, because it was quite certain that it would be several years in the ordinary course of business before a decision could be reached by the Department. The honest settler is now to be congratulated, for this state of affairs no longer exists, inasmuch as there are only 184 cases, all told, of the class heretofore men-

tioned on hand at the present time, and they are being considered as current work, and hereafter all cases of this character will be examined and passed upon by competent lawyers within sixty days from the date they are received in this division.

Likewise the same rapid stride has been made since February 1 to June 30, 1892, in all the other work of the division, so that at the end of the present fiscal year the entire work of this division is absolutely up to date; and from the accompanying report it will be found, on comparison with the report showing the entire work of the division for the present fiscal year, that the greater part thereof performed in this behalf was done between February 1 and June 30, 1892:

Unappealed cases—

On hand February 1, 1892.....	275	
Received from February 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892, inclusive	1,383	
		1,658
Examined and closed from February 1 to June 30, 1892, inclusive	1,318	
Referred to other divisions from February 1 to June 30, 1892, inclusive	17	
Heretofore decided but not closed	217	
		1,552
Balance undecided unappealed cases on hand June 30, 1892.....		106
Docket cases examined and decided between February 1 and June 30, 1892..		1,319
Unappealed cases examined and decided between February 1 and June 30, 1892		1,411
Total number of contests decided between February 1 and June 30, 1892		2,730
Entries involved in pending contests.....		1,662
Acres		265,920

LETTERS.

(Including letters of transmittal.)

On hand February 1, 1892.....	958	
Received from February 1, to June 30, 1892.....	6,167	
		7,125
Answered within said time.....	2,658	
Filed with cases or letters previously received between February 1 and June 30, 1892	3,691	
Referred within said time.....	676	
		7,025
Balance on hand		100
Letters written between February 1, 1892, and June 30, 1892.....		6,422
Certified copies:		
Number furnished in the same time.....		24

APPEALS.

Miscellaneous, from decisions of registers and receivers:

On hand February 1, 1892	210	
Received from February 1 to June 30, 1892.....	159	
		369
Examined and decided from February 1 to June 30, 1892.....	368	
Referred to other divisions from February 1 to June 30, 1892....	1	
		369
From decisions of Commissioner.		
On hand February 1, 1892.....	91	
Received between February 1 and June 30, 1892.....	530	
		621
Transmitted to honorable Secretary since February 1, 1892	300	
Referred to other divisions since February 1, 1892.....	124	
		424
Balance on hand June 30, 1892.....		197

MOTIONS FOR REVIEW, REHEARING, AND CERTIORARI.

On hand February 1, 1892	5	
Received between February 1 and June 30, 1892	198	
		203
Acted on in the division within said time	104	
Transmitted to honorable Secretary in same time	7	
Referred to other divisions in same time	31	
		142
Balance on hand June 30, 1892		61

APPLICATIONS TO CONTEST.

On hand February 1, 1892	38	
Received between February 1 and June 30, 1892	98	
		136
Allowed and hearing ordered between February 1 and June 30, 1892	28	
Denied between February 1, and June 30, 1892	24	
Referred to other divisions in same time	9	
		61
Balance on hand		75
Decisions of the Department promulgated between February 1 and June 30, 1892		379
Typewriting, number of pages written and compared—pages letter-press copy book filled		15,000
Cases docketed and indexed		379
Letters docketed and indexed		7,125

K.—DIVISION OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL GRANTS.

This division, which is composed of two sections, (1) the section of swamp lands, and (2) the section of school lands, has charge of all cases arising under the swamp-land grants and the swamp-land indemnity laws, and of all cases arising under the following separate grants, as named, in addition to certain grants of a special or local character; school lands in place and school-land indemnity; saline lands in place and contiguous lands; and for internal improvements, agricultural colleges, seminaries or universities, penitentiaries, public buildings, insane asylums, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions, deaf and dumb asylums, schools of mines, reform schools, normal schools, scientific schools, industrial schools, and educational and missionary purposes.

There were employed in this division during the past fiscal year twelve clerks and copyists, and there were attached thereto three special agents during the entire year, and nine others during a part of the year. The agents examined swamp lands in Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Oregon.

The number of 111 exemplifications of documents on file and of record in this division were prepared and furnished to applicants, for which the sum of \$479.85 was received as legal fees.

The following is a summary of the most important work performed in this division:

Letters and reports pending July 1, 1891	478
Letters and reports received during the year	5, 372
Total	5, 850
Letters and reports answered, filed, and referred	5, 331
Number of letters and reports not acted upon	519
Other letters written	1, 427
Lists of swamp and school lands prepared for approval	48
Certified copies of lists prepared and transmitted to governors of the several States and to local officers	69
Certified copies prepared for which fees were charged	111
Amount of legal fees received for such certified copies	\$479. 85
Patents executed	38
Patents recorded, pages	115
Number of contested cases decided	158
Tracts upon which claims for swamp-land indemnity have been adjusted upon testimony submitted	18
Tracts examined with plats and field notes of survey to determine their character	4, 950
Entries and locations canceled by reason of conflict with claims under the swamp-land grant	51
Swamp land selections rejected, acres	280, 799. 37
Contests pending July 1, 1891	28
Contest cases received during the year	208
Contest cases disposed of during the year	158
Number of contest cases pending	78

I.—SECTION OF SWAMP LANDS.

SWAMP LANDS IN PLACE.

The following tables will show the work done in the adjustment of the selections for swamp lands in place:

Lands selected by the several swamp-land States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 U. S. Stat., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 U. S. Stat., 519; sec. 2479, Rev. Stat.), and March 12, 1860 (12 U. S. Stat., 3; sec. 2490, Rev. Stat.), from the dates of the said acts up to June 30, 1892.

States.	1891.		1892.		Year ending June 30, 1892.	Total since dates of grants.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama						531, 355. 60
Arkansas						8, 656, 312. 63
California						1, 883, 555. 90
Florida	86. 00			1, 553. 67	1, 639. 67	22, 228, 953. 06
Illinois						3, 981, 784. 10
Indiana						1, 377, 727. 70
Iowa						4, 567, 959. 33
Louisiana (act of 1849)						11, 214, 996. 32
Louisiana (act of 1850)						554, 459. 51
Michigan						7, 293, 159. 28
Minnesota				28, 315. 25	28, 315. 25	4, 428, 982. 17
Mississippi						3, 602, 963. 30
Missouri						4, 843, 583. 34
Ohio						116, 766. 28
Oregon						419, 270. 49
Wisconsin						4, 569, 712. 12
Total	86. 00			29, 868. 92	29, 954. 92	80, 271, 541. 13

Swamp lands approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 U. S. Stat., 350), September 28, 1850 (9 U. S. Stat., 519; sec. 2480, Rev. Stat.), and March 12, 1860 (12 U. S. Stat., 3; sec. 2490, Rev. Stat.), from the dates of said acts up to June 30, 1892.

States.	1891.		1892.		Year ending June 30, 1892.	Total since dates of grants.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama						414, 310. 31
Arkansas						7, 688, 987. 45
California	6, 602. 05	473. 46			7, 075. 51	1, 773, 857. 89
Florida		38, 158. 17	24, 525. 03		62, 683. 20	16, 631, 302. 73
Illinois						1, 493, 718. 25
Indiana						1, 265, 107. 87
Iowa	267. 16				267. 16	933, 949. 16
Louisiana (act of 1849)	779. 50	849. 76			1, 629. 26	8, 711, 376. 85
Louisiana (act of 1850)						257, 504. 03
Michigan	307. 64				307. 64	5, 729, 813. 14
Minnesota	44, 382. 47			13, 068. 04	57, 450. 51	3, 109, 142. 97
Mississippi						3, 325, 437. 77
Missouri						4, 495, 816. 49
Ohio						25, 660. 71
Oregon	1, 228. 39	14, 035. 55		2, 769. 30	18, 033. 24	315, 164. 88
Wisconsin						3, 349, 132. 99
Total	53, 567. 21	53, 516. 94	24, 525. 03	15, 837. 34	147, 446. 52	59, 520, 313. 49

Swamp lands which have been certified or patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 U. S. Stat., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 U. S. Stat., 519; sec. 2480, Rev. Stat.), March 12, 1860 (12 U. S. Stat., 3; sec. 2490, Rev. Stat.), from the dates of said acts up to June 30, 1892.

States.	1891.		1892.		Year ending June 30, 1892.	Total since date of grant. <i>a</i>
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....						409, 190. 62
Arkansas.....	831. 00				831. 00	7, 666, 649. 31
California.....	2, 360. 00	4, 309. 70		473. 46	7, 143. 16	1, 529, 285. 47
Florida.....	37, 965. 98	36, 762. 39		44, 528. 35	119, 256. 72	16, 352, 517. 93
Illinois.....						1, 453, 332. 38
Indiana.....						1, 252, 982. 85
Iowa.....	40. 00		267. 16		307. 16	862, 982. 26
Louisiana (act of 1849) <i>b</i>		849. 76	779. 50		1, 629. 26	8, 711, 376. 90
Louisiana (act of 1850).....						225, 172. 36
Michigan.....						5, 649, 240. 08
Minnesota.....	80. 00	44, 382. 47			44, 462. 47	2, 986, 278. 17
Mississippi.....						3, 259, 153. 20
Missouri.....	80. 00		1, 080. 00		1, 160. 00	3, 341, 353. 32
Ohio.....						25, 640. 71
Oregon.....	1, 202. 00	106. 21			1, 308. 21	200, 426. 63
Wisconsin.....						3, 242, 780. 17
Total.....	42, 558. 98	86, 410. 53	2, 126. 66	45, 001. 81	176, 091. 97	57, 168, 362. 36

a This table does not include indemnity lands patented under the swamp-land indemnity acts. For a statement of these see table on subject, following.

b Under the act of March 2, 1849, which applies to Louisiana only, certified lists, having the force and effect of patents, are furnished the State.

It is impossible to determine the exact acreage of the unadjusted claims for swamp land in place pending in the office. The difference between the quantity selected and the quantity approved, it might be presumed, should express it; but such is not the fact, since no reliable data on the quantity rejected, amounting to millions of acres, has been tabulated, nor can this be done at this time with the present clerical help in the division having charge of the work. With the exception of the claims of the States of Arkansas, California, Florida, and Minnesota, it may be said that the claims of this character are adjusted, or nearly so. The claims of Arkansas and Minnesota are being settled on the authority of the field notes of survey, those of California on the reports of the surveyor-general for the State, and those of Florida (and Minnesota in part) by examinations and proofs taken in the field by special agents.

SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY.

Six special agents were employed in the field examining lands on which cash and land indemnity claims are based, in twenty-three counties of Illinois and in one county of Iowa.

The following tables exhibit the claims for cash and land indemnity filed and the claims for cash and land indemnity adjusted during the year; also the total amount allowed under the cash and land indemnity acts and the amount of the claims remaining unadjusted on June 30, 1892.

Claims for cash and land indemnity, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.

State.	County.	Date of filing.	Subject to cash indemnity.	Subject to land indemnity.	Not subject to indemnity.	Total amount of claim.	Name of agent.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Illinois.....	Lake	Aug. 7, 1891	344.35			344.35	G. P. Garner.
Do	La Salle	Sept. 2, 1891	1,516.66	12,872.03	1,173.40	15,562.09	I. R. Hitt.
Iowa	Dallas	Mar. 21, 1892	11,523.65	4,776.04	445.75	16,745.44	J. N. Prouty.
Total..			13,384.66	17,648.07	1,619.15	32,651.88	

Adjustments of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.

State and county.	Cash indemnity allowed.			Cash and land indemnity claims rejected.		Name of State agent.	Total.	
	Date of settlement.	Land sold by the United States.	Amount paid.	Date of rejection.	Lands not subject to indemnity.		Cash indemnity paid.	Claims rejected.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	1891. Aug. 14	7,865.42	\$5,169.93	1891. July 1 July 14 July 23	3,200.00 4,200.00 2,160.00	Van H. Manning and S. L. Crissey.	5,169.93	9,560.00
Illinois:				1892. Apr. 16	2,320.00			
Carroll.....				May 11	5,120.00			
Clark.....				Mar. 23	1,360.00	do		
Cook.....				June 11	4,960.00	do		
Ford.....						do		
Jasper.....	1892. June 3	40.00	50.00			do		
Kankakee.....				June 20	1,720.00	do		
Lawrence.....				June 1	7,720.00	do		
Logan.....	June 29	240.00	180.78			do		
Macon.....				Apr. 29	1,960.00	do		
Do.....				May 7	1,560.00	do		
Do.....				June 11	40.00	do		
Menard.....				June 24	240.00	G. P. Garner		
Moultrie.....				May 20	680.00	I. R. Hitt	230.78	27,680.00
Iowa:								
Dallas.....				Apr. 21	13,960.00	J. N. Prouty		
Hardin.....				Mar. 1	7,089.60	I. R. Hitt		21,049.60
Mississippi.....	June 25	11,749.60	12,112.45	Jan. 14	4,960.00	S. L. Crissey	12,112.45	4,960.00
Total		19,895.02	17,513.16		63,249.60		17,513.16	63,249.60

Table showing the cash paid and land awarded, under the swamp-land indemnity acts, and the acreage of the land indemnity awarded that has been patented up to June 30, 1892; also the amount of the claims for cash and land indemnity remaining unadjusted.

State.	Cash indemnity paid.	Land indemnity awarded.	Indemnity lands patented.	Cash and land indemnity remaining unadjusted.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	\$18,505.44	20,009.36	1,998.64	47,313.75
Arkansas				
Florida	77,045.63	94,740.57	68,735.37	
Illinois	441,606.95	101,984.90	2,309.07	1,107,463.74
Indiana.....	39,080.91	8,434.84	4,880.20	
Iowa.....	540,173.07	341,632.97	321,605.23	904,291.42
Louisiana.....	49,371.07	29,214.25	19,744.40	36,059.01
Michigan.....	15,922.04	24,599.43	18,983.93	4,948.83
Mississippi.....	12,112.45	47,888.73		138,991.84
Missouri.....	191,241.03	82,042.27	81,882.74	42,351.13
Ohio.....	29,027.76			
Wisconsin.....	185,278.91	106,042.08	105,047.99	
Total	1,599,365.26	856,589.40	625,187.57	2,281,419.72

SECRETARY'S DECISIONS RELATIVE TO THE ADJUSTMENT OF SWAMP-LAND CLAIMS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Field notes of survey.—Where the field notes of survey are relied upon to determine the character of the land claimed by the State, and the survey is made prior to the date of the swamp-land grant, it must satisfactorily appear from the field notes that the land claimed is swamp or overflowed land within the meaning of the grant.

The State may be permitted to adduce evidence outside of the field notes to show that the land is of the character granted. (13 L. D., 117, August 3, 1891.)

DAVIS V. STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Swamp-land contest.—Land to which no claim has attached prior to survey, and which is represented as swamp and overflowed upon the approved township plat, inures to the State of California, irrespective of the actual character of the land. (13 L. D., 129, August 5, 1891.)

STATE OF OREGON.

(Revoked approved list No. 5.)

Swamp-land contest—Practice.—The authority of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to order a hearing may be properly reviewed on application for certiorari.

A question that involves the jurisdiction of the Commissioner in the disposition of public land is properly the subject of appeal.

During the pendency of an investigation instituted by the Government to determine the character of lands covered by swamp selections, contests against such selections should not be accepted nor hearings ordered thereon.

A contest against a swamp selection of land reported as of the character granted should not be allowed except upon a prima facie showing that would warrant cancellation of the selection if the allegation was proven. (13 L. D., 259, September 10, 1891.)

CIRCULAR.

Rules and regulations adopted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the presentation and adjustment of claims under the swamp-land laws. (13 L. D., 301, September 19, 1891.)

TONNINGSEN V. THE STATE OF OREGON.

Swamp land—Res judicata.—A decision of the local office adverse to the claim of the State under the swamp grant is not final, though not appealed from, as it is the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to examine the evidence taken at the hearing and render decision thereon.

In asserting a claim under the swamp grant the burden of proof is upon the State where the field notes do not show the land to be of the character granted.

Valley land that is subject to annual overflow to such an extent that the native grass growing thereon can not be harvested without diverting the water therefrom is of the character contemplated by the swamp grant. (13 L. D., 341, September 29, 1891.)

RAKE V. THE STATE OF IOWA.

Returns of the surveyor-general.—A certificate of the surveyor-general that lands embraced within a specified list are of the character granted by the swamp act is prima facie evidence as to the character of such lands when said grant became effective.

The swamp land act intended to grant not solely such lands as were swamp, but such as were "so wet as to be rendered thereby unfit for cultivation." (13 L. D., 344, September 30, 1891.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Field notes of survey.—The election of the State to be governed in the selection of swamp lands by the field notes of survey will not preclude the allowance of a hearing as to the character of tracts claimed under the grant, but not shown to be swamp by the field notes. But a hearing will not be ordered in such case in the absence of a prima facie showing that said lands are in fact of the character granted. (13 L. D., 736, December 31, 1891.)

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Report of special agent.—The claim of the State for swamp land should not be rejected on the report of a special agent alone, but such report may be properly made the basis of a further investigation as to the character of the land. (14 L. D., 175, February 12, 1892.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Railroad grant—Certification.—The alternate sections within the primary limits of the grant of September 20, 1850, were reserved for the purpose of reimbursing the Government for said railroad grant, and did not pass under the swamp grant.

The inadvertent certification of lands excepted from the swamp grant does not deprive the Department of jurisdiction to correct the error. (14 L. D., 229, March 7, 1892.)

ORLANDO ALEXANDER.

Surveyor-general's return.—The burden of proof is upon the State where it sets up a claim under the swamp grant to land that is returned as not swamp and overflowed. The character of land at the date of the swamp grant determines whether it inures to the State thereunder; and proof that land is at present swamp and overflowed is not sufficient to overcome the adverse return of the surveyor-general. (14 L. D., 247, March 15, 1892.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Tulare Lake.—Land covered by an apparently permanent body of water at the date of the swamp grant is not of the character contemplated by said grant.

The approval by the surveyor-general of a segregation survey of swamp land under the act of July 23, 1866 (sec. 2488, Rev. Stat.), is of no legal force where the lands covered thereby were not in existence at the date of the swamp grant.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office may properly require the submission of evidence as to the character of land at the date of the swamp grant before approving a contract for the survey of a township and segregation of the swamp lands therein. (14 L. D., 253, March 17, 1892.)

L. B. APPLGATE.

[Revoked, approved list No. 5, Oregon.]

Transferee—Notice.—A transferee, claiming under the swamp grant, who has given due notice to the Land Department of his interest, is entitled to receive notice of subsequent proceedings affecting the validity of his title. (14 L. D., 511, May 13, 1892.)

CEDAR COUNTY, MO.

Waiver.—Before final action is taken on a swamp-land claim the waiver required by the regulations of September 19, 1891, must be furnished. (14 L. D., 533, May 18, 1892.)

MALLET V. JOHNSTON ET AL.

Contest—Application to enter.—A preference right of entry may be properly accorded the successful contestants of a swamp-land selection.

A pending application to make homestead entry protects the rights of the applicant as against the subsequent claims of others. (14 L. D., 658, June 18, 1892.)

II.—SECTION OF SCHOOL LANDS.

GRANTS IN AID OF EDUCATION AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The pending selections at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, aggregated, it is estimated, 902,857.73 acres. The selections pending at the end of the last fiscal year aggregate 1,093,168.52 acres. This indicates an increase of 190,310.79 acres in the volume of work to be disposed of. It does not, however, indicate that the work is farther in arrears than it was a year previous. On the contrary, much progress has been made in the disposal of old selections by examination, and by either approval or cancellation. The increase in the volume of work is attributable to the recent admission of six new States having grants of land to adjust, and the consequent increase of new selections.

The following table will show the approvals of selections in aid of education and internal improvements:

State and Territorial selections under various grants, approved during the year ended June 30, 1892.

State.	School indemnity.	University.	State reform school.	State normal school.	School of mines.	Militia camp ground.	Public buildings.	Deaf and dumb asylum.	Internal improvements.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....		122. 23								122. 23
California.....	18, 043. 13								40. 00	18, 083. 13
Colorado.....	289, 084. 72									289, 084. 72
Florida.....	692. 49									692. 49
Louisiana.....	4, 229. 00									4, 229. 00
Montana.....			642. 32	2, 564. 84	1, 277. 26	640. 00	4, 486. 92	640. 00		10, 251. 34
Nevada.....	276, 037. 42									276, 037. 42
Washington.....		160. 00								160. 00
Total ...	588, 086. 70	282. 23	642. 32	2, 564. 84	1, 277. 26	640. 00	4, 486. 92	640. 00	40. 00	598, 660. 33

The following notes relative to adjustments of grants in certain of the States and the school lands in Oklahoma are made as of especial interest and for ready reference:

Alabama.—A selection of 122.23 acres under the act of April 23, 1884, granting 46,080 acres for university purposes, was approved, making the total quantity approved 46,070.68 acres, which quantity approximates closely the quantity granted. All the approved selections were patented last January, as said act requires.

California.—In the report of this office for 1890, page 234, it was stated that the deficit in approvals under the internal improvement grant of 500,000 acres was 1,734.40 acres. This deficit was reduced during the past year, by the approval of a selection of 40 acres, to 1,694.40 acres.

Colorado.—The approval of selections of 289,084.72 acres of school indemnity during the year was a big stride in the adjustment of the school grant. The conditions are favorable to passing title to the State to a large quantity of school-land indemnity during the present year.

Louisiana.—Selections of school-land indemnity, aggregating 4,229 acres, were approved. The adjustment of the grant of school indemnity is fast approaching completion.

Montana.—The work of making selections under the various grants of land made to the State has only fairly commenced. Under the grants made by the act of February 22, 1889, and the provisions of the

act of February 13, 1891, selections were made in the former Fort Ellis military reservation for a State reform school, State normal schools, a school of mines, a militia camp ground, public buildings, and a deaf and dumb asylum, of 10,251.34 acres, which selections have been approved. All of these selections have been patented as provided in the act of 1891, except the selection of a section of land for a militia camp ground, which the law does not require to be patented. The act of 1891 limited selections by the State in said reservation to one year, which expired with the 13th day of February, 1892. Within that time an additional application by the State to select 1,920 acres of land in said reservation was filed, but it is held in abeyance on account of the conflicting claims of settlers, some of whom have taken an appeal from the decision of this office against them.

Nevada.—In the adjustment of the grant to Nevada of 2,000,000 acres in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections made by the act of June 16, 1880, selections aggregating 276,037.42 acres were approved, leaving a remainder of 556,804.12 acres to be obtained by the State.

Washington.—The remainder which the State was entitled to obtain by approval of selections under the university grant of 46,080 acres, was stated in the annual report of 1890, page 236, to be 1,238.79 acres. During the past year a selection of 160 acres was approved, leaving a remainder to be obtained by the State of 1,078.79 acres.

Oklahoma.—Leasing of the school lands in Oklahoma was authorized by the thirty-sixth section of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 U.S. Stat., 1043), by the governor, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Under this law, and the instructions adopted thereunder, nearly all the school sections in that part of Oklahoma opened to entry in 1889, known as "Old Oklahoma," and a few tracts in the school sections in the Public Land Strip (Beaver County) were leased. The school lands in Oklahoma, in the new country to the east and northeast of Old Oklahoma, within the Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomie, and Absentee Shawnee reservations opened to entry in September, 1891, were subject to leasing in April of this year, and a considerable portion of them have been leased; and it is proposed to proceed with the leasing of such sections in the Arapahoe and Cheyenne country recently opened to entry at an early date.

The total amount of money realized by the leasing to the present time can not be stated, because full reports of gross receipts, expenses, and deposits have not been received; but after paying certain necessary expenses of the leasing, there had been deposited with the treasurer of the Territory up to January 24, 1892, \$11,093.90, and a balance of \$738.66 remained on hand with the acting governor.

Undoubtedly the leasing will contribute largely to the school fund of the Territory.

SECRETARY'S DECISIONS RELATIVE TO EDUCATIONAL AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

School-land indemnity.—A school indemnity selection made and approved before the final survey of a private grant excluding the basis therefrom, is confirmed by section 2, act of March 1, 1877, and the basis therefor is subject to disposal as other public land. (Martin A. Baker, 14 L. D., 252.)

A school indemnity selection of land subject thereto, according to the official surveys, approved and duly certified, precludes the allowance of another selection in lieu thereof until such certification shall be set aside by proper authority. (Tonner v. O'Neill, 14 L. D., 317.)

An intervening school indemnity selection does not defeat the right of a homesteader, who settles prior to survey, but fails to make entry within the statutory period. (*Fountain v. State of California*, 14 L. D., 417.)

University selection—Act of March 3, 1871—State agent.—An application for survey filed on behalf of the State under the act of March 3, 1871, wherein the land is described by township and range, is not materially defective because the county in which the land is situate is erroneously named therein.

An application of the State for a survey, as provided in said act, initiates a right to the land included therein that is protected as against subsequent settlement claims.

The authority of one acting for the State under said act sufficiently appears where his acts are recognized by the Land Department and accepted and ratified by the State. (*Robinson et al. v. University of California*, 13 L. D., 570.)

STATE OF COLORADO.

School-land indemnity.—A fee of \$1 each to the register and receiver is properly chargeable to the State for each school indemnity selection of 160 acres. (*State of Colorado*, 13 L. D., 728.)

The selection of school indemnity is a waiver of all claim to the land in place, and to protect a settlement claim on such land the State may take indemnity therefor if it so elects. (*Henry C. King*, 14 L. D., 232.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

School land in place—Indemnity.—The exclusion of a tract included within a preemption filing for an excessive acreage based on a settlement on school lands prior to survey relieves the excluded tract from the settler's claim, and leaves it subject to the school grant, and the relinquishment of said tract by the State would give it no claim for indemnity. (*Andrew Tostenson*, 13 L. D., 456.)

In case of a preemption settlement on a school section prior to survey, the State may either select indemnity therefor, or await the action of the settler, and if his claim is abandoned, assert its right to the land in place. (*Cichy v. Palitzer*, 14 L. D., 384.)

STATE OF MONTANA.

University lands.—Evidence of title.—University selections located and approved under the act of February 18, 1881, prior to the admission of the Territory as a State of the Union, required no further act to complete title thereto except the admission in the Territory, and the certification of such lands to the governor of the Territory is sufficient evidence of title. (*State of Montana*, 14 L. D., 142.)

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Railroad right of way through school sections.—No provision is made by law for indemnifying the State in cases where school sections are crossed by railroads claiming the right of way either under the act of March 3, 1875, or by special act of Congress. If such roads are not entitled to the right of way over said sections recourse must be had by the State, or its purchasers against the companies in the courts. (*The Acting Secretary to the Attorney-General of North Dakota*, Oct. 26, 1891, 13 L. D., 454.)

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

School land indemnity.—Indemnity selections, in lieu of sections reserved for school purposes in Oklahoma, may be made from any unappropriated, surveyed, nonmineral public lands within said Territory, for losses occasioned by Indian allotments, settlements prior to survey, fractional surveys, or from any natural cause whatever. (*Oklahoma Territory*, 14 L. D., 226.)

UTAH TERRITORY.

School land.—Survey.—Settlement.—A survey of land embraced within a reservation does not exclude subsequent settlement on a school section covered thereby, where such survey does not conform to the system of public surveys, and for that reason a resurvey is found necessary. (*Frands C. Grundvig*, 14 L. D., 291.)

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

School land indemnity.—The authority conferred upon county commissioners in Washington Territory to locate school indemnity selections may be properly exercised through a duly authorized agent of said commissioners.

The act of February 26, 1859, is a general provision applicable alike to all States and Territories, and authorized the Territory of Washington to select indemnity to cover deficiencies caused by the reserved sections being covered in part by permanent bodies of water; and land thus selected is not released from reservation by the act providing for the admission of said Territory into the Union. (*Sharpstein v. State of Washington*, 13 L. D., 378.)

Where a misdescription of lands taken as school indemnity occurs through mistake of the selecting agent, and the error is corrected by the local office so as to properly describe the lands intended to be selected, and the States ratifies such action prior to the intervention of an adverse claim, the selection will not be disturbed. (*Bush v. State of Washington*, 14 L. D., 24.)

School indemnity selections made by the territorial authorities are not released from reservation by the act providing for the admission of the Territory into the Union.

Double minimum lands may be selected as school indemnity in lieu of double minimum loss. (*Holmes C. Patrick et al.*, 14 L. D., 271.)

A school indemnity selection, made by the Territory in lieu of land patented as mineral, and of record at the date of the passage of the act of February 22, 1889, authorizing such selections, operates to reserve the land as against a subsequent homestead application. (*McKenzie v. State of Washington*, 14 L. D., 282.)

School land in place.—Under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1853, the occupancy of school lands prior to survey by actual settlers operates to exclude from the reservation for school purposes only such parts of sections sixteen and thirty-six as are included within said occupancy. (*Elder v. State of Washington*, 13 L. D., 382.)

A purchaser, after survey, of a prior settler's possessory right and improvements does not acquire any right as against the school grant. (*Revenaugh v. State of Washington*, 13 L. D., 434.)

STATE OF WYOMING.

Sections 16 and 36 in military reservations.—Sections 16 and 36 within an abandoned military reservation are not subject to a subsequent school grant, but must be disposed of under the special provisions of the act of July 5, 1884.

A preferred right to purchase the land on which improvements are situated is conferred by said act of 1884 upon purchasers of such improvements prior to the passage of said act. (*James Vine*, May 17, 1892, 14 L. D., 527.) But see ruling of June 10, 1892 (14 L. D., 622), which, in view of the acts of May 28, 1888, and July 10, 1890, declares that said provision of the act of 1884 was repealed by the act of 1890, that the State has the preference right, under the act of 1888, to select the land for a fish hatchery, and that Vine may enter under the homestead law only subject to such preference right, and therefore recalls so much of the decision of May 17, 1892, as held that Vine could purchase the land, and adheres to so much of it as held that the land was not school land.

COMMISSIONER'S DECISIONS RELATIVE TO EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

Granted school sections in forest reserves.—*Act of October 1, 1890.*—*Waiver of the State.*—*Indemnity.*—The grant of the surveyed school sections in the forest reservations in California declared under the act of October 1, 1890, is reconveyed to the United States, and all right to the lands waived by the act of the legislature of the State approved March 14, 1891, and by selection by the State of indemnity. (To register and receiver, Stockton, Cal., August 15, 1891.)

Reservation of school lands.—*Settlement before survey.*—*Knowledge by settlers of loci of lands.*—The reservation of the 16th and 36th sections for schools does not take effect until survey by the United States. Knowledge by persons that unsurveyed lands settled upon will fall within such sections upon survey constitutes no bar to settlement. Case of *Bullock v. Rouse* (81 Cal. Reports, 590) cited. (To register and receiver, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 3, 1891.)

State selections.—*Fees.*—The fees allowable on State selections must be collected by district officers at the time of acceptance of the lists. Such payment may not be delayed until approval of the selections. (To the State board of land commissioners, Helena, Mont., September 21, 1891.)

State selection.—*Relinquishment.*—Section 18 of the act of the Nevada legislature, approved March 12, 1885, forbids the relinquishment of lands selected for the State

in any case where the same were subject to selection. Relinquishments of such selections will not be accepted. (To register and receiver, Carson City, Nev., November 6, 1891.)

Kansas Half Breed Reserve in Nebraska.—School land indemnity.—Although under the law as it existed prior to the date of the act of February 28, 1891, amendatory of sections 2275 and 2276, Revised Statutes, and the departmental decision of December 20, 1873, land indemnity for sections 16 and 36 in the Kansas Half Breed Reservation in Nebraska was not admissible, it is held that it is now admissible under the provisions of the said act. (To the commissioner of public lands and buildings, Lincoln, Nebr., March 17, 1892.)

INCLOSURES OF SCHOOL SECTIONS IN THE TERRITORIES.

The following report, made to the Secretary of the Interior on September 29, 1891, respecting the decision of the supreme court of Utah, in a case of fencing a school section (that of the United States, respondent, *v. Lewis A. Scott Elliott*, appellant), was concurred in by the Secretary on October 11, 1891, and communicated to the Attorney-General, who, on October 17, 1891, communicated it to the United States district attorney for his guidance:

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the decision of the supreme court of Utah Territory, July 1, 1891, in the case of the United States, respondent, *v. Lewis A. Scott Elliott*, appellant, received with letter from Special Agent C. L. Robertson, dated July 7, 1891, to the effect that inclosures of the school sections in Utah may not be removed through judicial process under the act of February 25, 1885 (23 U. S. Stat., 321), because the lands, being reserved for schools, are not public lands within the meaning of said act; and I also inclose a copy of a letter to me from Mr. H. L. Driver, Salt Lake City, dated September 9, 1891, in which he states that the matter of the inclosure of a school section by Messrs E. E. Rich and S. F. Walker has been brought to the attention of the United States district attorney, and that said officer had stated that he could do nothing in view of said decision.

I think the situation to be of such grave importance as to require from me a full presentation of the subject of the protection of the school sections in the Territories for your consideration.

The said decision is based on the language used by the supreme court of the United States in various decisions, in cases of an entirely different character, not regarded by me as applicable to the case on trial.

For instance, on page 4, reference is made to the decision in *Wilcox v. Jackson*, in which it is said that a tract once legally "appropriated" to any purpose is severed from the mass of "public lands," and no subsequent law or proclamation or sale would be construed to embrace it. Then would a grant of sections 16 and 36 to Utah upon its admission embrace them? Or could Congress relieve private parties claiming them, as that body has often done, and appropriate indemnity? The word "appropriate," as used by the court, certainly means such a disposition as would operate as a bar to any other disposition by Congress or the executive, and not a mere reservation or withholding from disposal, with a view to a prospective grant which may or may not be made.

Undoubtedly, upon the submission of propositions by Congress to a Territory looking to its admission as a State, it will have a right to insist upon a grant of the sections, generally, reserved for schools, both because of the reservation and of the uniform policy and practice of the Government; but that Congress can not dispose of a school section in the Territories otherwise than for schools, would be to question the power expressly delegated to it by the constitution, and the constitutionality of its many acts of private nature for the relief of private parties laying equitable claims to the reserved school sections.

Again, on page 4, reference is made to the case of *Gaines v. Nicholson*, the decision stating that—

"A reservation of lands for school purposes for the use of the people of a Territory or State is in effect a grant, and the title passes as soon as the lands are surveyed, and patents for school sections are not necessary and are not issued."

The sentence quoted does not appear to be borne out by the text of the decision of the United States Supreme Court. The decision was that the case was one for a court of law and not a court of equity. Title had been obtained under the claim of an Indian in Mississippi, which claim was a float, not necessarily locatable on a school section. This was done after the acts passed appropriating the sections numbered 16 in Mississippi for schools. These several acts, the court held, constituted a virtual grant, and

the condition of the school sections was not, therefore, at all analogous to that of such sections in Utah.

This office has uniformly held that mere reservations for schools are not, in fact, reservations for public uses, such as are Indian and military reserves, but that they simply withheld from disposition under the general land laws, awaiting the pleasure of Congress. They must certainly, therefore, be held to be a part of the public domain of the Government and subject to the proceedings for their protection from waste, domination, and control, authorized by the act of February 25, 1885.

But the legal provisions for the protection of the public domain from unlawful occupation are not restricted to those of the act of 1885, for as early as March 3, 1807, Congress, by act of that date (2 L., Stat., 445), authorized the President to direct the marshal of the proper district to remove unlawful boundaries placed on the public lands, and to remove persons unlawfully in possession thereof, and further, authorized the employment of military force when necessary for this purpose. This act comprehended the "lands ceded or secured to the United States, by any treaty made with a foreign nation, or by a cession from any State to the United States." The school sections in Utah were ceded by Mexico, the fee is in the United States, and the language of the act of 1807 comprehends them. No portion of this act has been carried into the Revised Statutes, and it has not, therefore, been repealed. True, it has, as to the first section, which contains the provision referred to above, become in great part obsolete, because of subsequent statutes authorizing settlement of the public lands, but it still must be regarded operative as to unlawful inclosures of the public domain to the extent, at least, that it and the act of 1885 should be construed together to show what class of lands was meant by Congress in the later legislation.

It follows, from the above, that the legal provisions standing on the statute books are adequate for the protection of the reserved school sections in the Territories, constituting nearly one-eighteenth of the public domain therein, through judicial procedure. Indeed, prior to the act of 1885, a judicial decision in a case of fencing was reached favorable to the Government, which is referred to in the annual report of this office for 1883, on page 31, as follows:

"A recent decision by the district court of Wyoming Territory affirming the right of the Government to cause the removal of fences from the public lands by proper judicial proceeding has strengthened the Executive Department in its efforts to abate the evils complained of. Proceedings in equity, however, involve much time and delay, and I regard it expedient that some remedy at law should also be provided."

If, through judicial proceedings in equity, instituted before the passage of the act of 1885, fences erected without legal right could be removed in Wyoming, the Government is not without means for the protection of the school sections in Utah, should all proceedings exclusively under the language of the act of 1885 fail, for it has more than an equitable interest in them; it has the fee.

On page 14 of the annual report for 1882, after reference to the power residing in the Executive under the act of 1807 to employ the military forces of the United States to remove the inclosures of the public lands, erected by cattlemen and others to the exclusion of settlers, it is said:

"I have hesitated to recommend the summary exercise of the power vested in the Executive by this act, although it may yet become necessary to invoke that authority."

From year to year, prior to 1885, recommendations were made that (as stated on page 31 of the report of 1883) "an act be passed imposing penalties for the unlawful inclosures of public lands and preventing by force and intimidation legal settlement and entry." As a result of these recommendations the act of 1885 was passed, providing for judicial proceedings, both civil and criminal, for the abatement of the evil, according to the character of the offense, and authorizing the President to employ civil or military force, "as may be necessary," to remove unlawful inclosures. This law was thought to be adequate in itself for the removal of every unlawful inclosure on all lands owned by and under the control of the Government in the public-land States and Territories.

As stated in the decision of the Utah court, the supreme courts of Montana and Washington have decided that school lands in the Territories are "public lands" within the meaning of the act of 1885. In the Washington decision (*Barkley v. United States*, 3 Washington Reports, 522; 19 Pacific Reports, 37) the following language is used:

"The mere survey of these lands would not cause them to lose their character as public lands; such change could only occur when they have lost their public character by reason of a bona fide right of entry or ownership under the laws of the United States. Now, because of the mere reservation or appropriation by the United States of these sections for the purpose of being applied to the common schools of the future, do they lose their character of public lands? It is true that they are not 'public lands' in that they are open to entry, etc., but that fact alone does not prevent them being in a certain sense public lands. The Government has, for a wise

purpose, set apart and reserved these lands from the general domain, and announced the purpose to which they will be devoted; it retains control and dominion over these until the happening of a certain event; it is somewhat as a trustee of an express trust. It also retains the right, up to a certain time, to annul the act by which such sections were severed, and might, within that limit, annul the former act, and throw these lands open as 'public lands.' This reserved right in the Government must give it control over these lands as absolute as that of any owner could be. As it is well said, since the organization of the Territory these school sections have been recognized as 'public lands,' and the courts have sustained all the rights of the Government, whenever their aid has been invoked, in preventing trespass upon them. Any other doctrine would lead to a practical annulment of the act of Congress and render nugatory the effort to provide for and establish a common-school system. Anyone entering upon these lands becomes a trespasser; he can not have or acquire any rights. The power of the United States to prevent such wrong must be conceded or the wrong will go unpunished."

It must be evident, in view of the foregoing, that the decision of the supreme court of Utah should not be considered a final determination of the question, or operate to stay further proceeding on the part of this Department and the United States district attorney for the preservation of the reserved school sections in Utah for the purpose to which they have been dedicated.

As the decision of the supreme court of Utah makes special mention of the said decisions of the courts of Montana and Washington, and seems to have been very carefully considered, it is scarcely to be hoped that a reversal of its decision on review or in judgment on a new case could be obtained, but an appeal lies to the Supreme Court of the United States in the said case of the United States *v.* Elliott, involving 400 acres, if the value of the property exceeds \$1,000. There is ample time therefor (see sections 702 and 1008, Revised Statutes), and it should be taken if practicable.

An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States will lie if the property be worth more than \$1,000. (Act of September 9, 1850, sec. 9, 9 Stat. L., 455; sec. 702, Rev. Stat.) The act of February 22, 1889, admitting North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington (25 Stat. L., 676), provides that the school lands shall not be sold for less than \$10 per acre, and the same provision is made in the acts admitting Idaho and Wyoming; and if this valuation be placed on the school sections upon admission of Utah (and that appears to be the policy of Congress), it would seem to be a reasonable proposition that the 400 acres fenced by Elliott should be valued at more than \$1,000, for, at \$10 per acre, the tract would be held at the price of not less than \$4,000 in case of a grant on the same terms as that made to the aforesaid States. Besides, the actual value of the tract at the present time may be more than \$1,000.

Believing that the doctrine so ably announced by the supreme court of Washington would be upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal, I would recommend that the district attorney be not only instructed by the Attorney-General to take one in this case, if that may be done, but to commence proceedings in every case of inclosure of the school sections by persons not entitled to them upon application as by law provided.

L.—DRAFTING DIVISION.

In this division is performed all the drafting required by the General Land Office and the platting of surveys and calculations of areas of public lands when required. It has the custody of all official field-notes of surveys of the public domain and plats and maps (including photolithograph copies) relating thereto.

Maps of the United States and of States and Territories are compiled in this division from official surveys. Maps, diagrams, copies of plats, and tracings are prepared and constructed for individuals and for departmental and other official purposes.

The following is a statement in detail of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, viz:

Letters pending June 30, 1891	10	
Letters received during the year	788	
Total		798
Letters disposed of:		
By answer	584	
By filing (no answer required)	116	
By reference to other divisions	97	
		797
Balance pending June 30, 1892		1

The original drawing of the map of the United States was revised and corrected up to date and an edition of 13,149 copies printed for publication by Messrs. J. Bien & Co., of New York, of which the following disposition was made:

Four thousand one hundred copies, United States Senate.

Eight thousand two hundred copies, House of Representatives.

Eight hundred and forty-nine copies retained in the General Land Office.

Editions of the maps of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Kansas, Missouri, California, Washington, Iowa, Colorado, Montana, and Arizona were published from the compilations and tracings prepared the year previous. Maps of North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and Minnesota have been compiled, or revised for reproduction, and tracings for publication forwarded to Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company, of Boston. The map of Florida is in process of compilation.

In the preparation and publication of the land State and Territorial maps during the year a great departure was taken from former methods, resulting in the production of finer and better maps. One feature, the most noticeable, consists in the representation of the mountain ranges, peaks, and spurs in a distinctive color, printed from a stone on which the topography had been delineated with crayon, producing an agreeable and desirable effect and at the same time a more accurate representation of this feature of the map. We are pleased to state that other bureaus of the Government are copying us in this regard.

Under a contract for photolithographing worn, defaced, and needed plats, 771 tracings were examined and sent to the contractor. Of these the whole number, 15 copies of each, making 11,565 photolithographs, have been returned and the same properly filed. There were made—

Two hundred and forty-four copies of maps and diagrams for official use.

Twenty-five copies of maps and diagrams for which fees were collected to the amount of \$181.75.

One hundred and eighty two tracings of maps, diagrams, and plats for official use.

Two hundred and three tracings of maps, diagrams, and plats for which fees were collected to the amount of \$883.50.

Eighty-six copies of maps and diagrams for local land offices.

Four tracings, maps, and diagrams for local land offices.

Four hundred and ninety-seven photolithographs of plats of surveys furnished for official use to various bureaus.

One hundred and sixteen photolithographs of plats of surveys furnished for official use to local and surveyor-generals' offices.

Three thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight photolithographs of plats of surveys furnished to applicants, and fees collected to the amount of \$1,022.90.

Sixty-one blue prints of maps and diagram for official use.

Twenty-four blue prints of maps and diagrams to applicants, and fees collected to the amount of \$61.

Eight hundred and fifty-six railroad maps have been examined and reported upon.

One hundred and forty-six railroad maps have been prepared with land-district designation.

One thousand and forty-six subdivisional plats, exteriors, and other surveys have been examined, entered upon working diagrams, and filed for reference.

Sixty volumes of field notes of the plats of surveys have been properly indexed and bound and placed on the files.

Thirty-seven volumes of plats of surveys have been arranged, indexed, and bound.

The new index diagrams of the field notes of Louisiana, Florida, and Oregon have been prepared, which occupied the time of one draftsman four months.

The miscellaneous work of this division, such as computation of areas, explanations referable to lines of surveys, reading of plats, etc., not classified in this report, has constituted a very considerable part of the labor of this division.

M.—DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

The following is a summary of the work performed in the division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

Letters received	21, 447
Letters written	10, 278
Accounts adjusted and audited.....	5, 595
Duplicate certificates of deposit received and recorded.....	1, 869

The accounts, covering \$7,182,085.79, show receipts and disbursements as follows:

RECEIPTS.

608 quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys	\$5, 229, 941. 60
51 accounts of moneys collected on account of depredations on public timber.....	15, 757. 58
49 accounts of moneys deposited on account of office work in connection with the survey of mining claims.....	83, 667. 55
708 Total receipts.....	5, 329, 366. 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

1, 768 quarterly accounts of receivers as special disbursing agents....	787, 929. 44
274 quarterly accounts of surveyor-generals as disbursing agents ..	252, 853. 57
13 State fund accounts.....	93, 261. 80
757 repayment accounts for lands erroneously sold	45, 982. 15
5 State swamp-land indemnity accounts.....	26, 416. 01
5 reimbursement accounts, act March 3, 1887	650. 00
164 accounts of deputy surveyors	264, 036. 69
1 Indian account	42, 322. 52
4 return of deposit accounts	530. 00
1, 896 miscellaneous accounts, including those of inspectors and special agents, and contingent, transportation, and other accounts...	338, 736. 88
4, 887 Total disbursements	1, 852, 719. 06
To which may be added salaries of General Land Office	539, 316. 80
	2, 392, 035. 86

The work of the division has been brought up to date. Official calls for statistical data regarding the public-land service have been more numerous during the year than heretofore, and have required increased labor in their preparation. Such statements and tables have been furnished with accuracy and promptness, without delaying the other work of the division. The accounts of the one hundred and twenty-three local land offices, of the seventeen surveyor-generals' offices, of the numerous deputy surveyors and examiners, special agents, and inspectors, of repayment claims for lands erroneously sold, etc., have all been promptly adjusted.

The following tables are submitted, showing a recapitulation of the public-land transactions in the several States and Territories during the year:

Amount deposited by mining claimants in the following districts on account of the platting of their claims and other office work in the surveyor-general's office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

District:

Alaska	\$90.00
Arizona	2,580.00
California	4,065.00
Colorado	40,225.50
Idaho	3,365.00
Montana	14,980.00
Nevada	1,090.00
New Mexico	1,185.00
Oregon	780.00
South Dakota	2,460.00
Utah	7,834.50
Washington	4,900.00
Wyoming	1,413.00
Total	84,968.00

The amount deposited by individuals under section 2401, Revised Statutes, on account of field and office work for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, is \$218.

Amount deposited by railroads on account of field and office work for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

District.	Fieldwork.	Office work.	Aggregate.
California	\$17,774.97	\$5,924.93	\$23,699.90
Missouri	77.21	.....	77.21
Nebraska	10,199.99	2,608.68	12,808.67
Nevada	88.21	44.10	132.31
Oregon	254.73	28.45	283.18
Utah	3,782.06	472.76	4,254.82
Total	32,177.17	9,078.92	41,256.09

Public and Indian lands disposed of for cash and under the homestead acts, under the timber-culture acts, located with agricultural college and other kinds of scrip, and located with military bounty land warrants, and selected by States and railroads in the several States and Territories each year ending June 30, from 1879 to 1892, inclusive.

States and Territories.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Alabama	Acres. 350,420.36	Acres. 476,051.12	Acres. 418,329.07	Acres. 346,636.79	Acres. 387,280.41	Acres. 270,901.62	Acres. 226,627.41	Acres. 625,769.43	Acres. 562,394.73	Acres. 281,717.77	Acres. 326,327.42	Acres. 336,871.75	Acres. 206,333.13
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	17,067.09	19,203.99	21,156.81	461,215.87	49,644.64	278,174.78	534,139.30	468,656.28	562,933.30	426,216.05	360,761.62	353,131.07	397,775.19
Arkansas	391,566.96	526,829.99	426,747.81	57,586.54	317,181.62	244,582.90	277,281.04	563,461.66	411,965.36	404,857.99	366,102.31	317,667.57	261,685.83
California	362,903.79	585,092.52	529,723.43	951,376.61	1,112,655.75	1,295,909.03	1,348,678.46	1,475,296.04	2,104,364.26	1,586,293.01	820,645.59	1,089,379.80	1,573,130.01
Colorado	194,274.99	87,642.87	534,257.02	424,713.86	566,537.85	662,611.05	1,282,674.87	2,536,714.36	2,694,015.13	1,713,007.27	992,935.70	723,151.06	824,099.10
Dakota	2,268,808.24	2,673,213.42	4,360,131.81	7,317,236.98	11,082,818.44	4,547,749.77	3,075,085.11	2,096,315.55	1,706,424.97	2,103,693.67	.....	.....	.....
Florida	95,862.80	217,925.68	416,001.64	452,263.08	714,818.77	282,515.55	231,799.46	1,520,880.11	1,266,308.21	2,080,146.33	160,171.95	146,571.71	165,621.96
Idaho	120,323.56	149,126.57	166,988.02	232,639.97	269,490.41	284,903.04	272,019.84	241,815.19	313,636.60	331,863.92	197,491.14	345,382.15	366,187.44
Illinois	.....	677.16	170,824.57	56.70	237.98	.....	.....	19,639.26	1,579.59	121.04	196.30	516.10	44.25
Indiana	.....	40.00	.....	6,388.30	40.00	.....	.....	132.52	10,004.69	197.85	.....	3.10	81.25
Indian Ter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	9,049.83	14,213.46	10,044.90	.....	6,596.74	11,659.36	4,337.02	219,658.21	28,219.81	8,588.37	3,453.70	4,945.16	3,439.67
Kansas	1,509,748.88	1,299,014.07	984,076.99	1,105,241.97	1,384,404.44	3,030,846.60	5,636,824.15	3,723,950.96	2,974,251.62	1,633,665.18	968,235.31	391,043.80	558,728.79
Louisiana	92,780.92	145,533.66	508,703.94	488,129.04	1,537,516.80	181,043.60	142,564.03	374,685.93	673,527.68	214,396.85	210,373.05	176,303.39	132,384.93
Michigan	250,786.86	448,084.54	543,893.93	361,200.22	285,192.78	89,511.23	109,963.94	138,881.62	122,731.50	157,816.76	122,699.03	116,554.21	106,576.17
Minnesota	854,065.32	173,331.85	1,188,001.52	1,555,954.65	1,646,468.53	624,379.49	417,722.58	694,356.87	493,483.42	329,057.32	295,719.73	324,738.71	591,550.01
Mississippi	66,227.01	153,758.76	358,217.21	239,350.80	242,268.57	111,000.03	175,626.25	218,005.06	554,155.05	131,940.92	314,612.38	238,729.48	335,680.60
Missouri	98,587.54	141,355.37	166,644.54	517,737.36	407,327.22	291,277.34	269,045.73	230,727.43	214,486.06	196,687.82	197,816.68	207,609.73	219,816.57
Montana	108,593.63	109,579.43	186,463.36	443,324.27	625,292.74	1,112,140.57	911,574.11	2,536,037.27	282,597.04	462,423.63	481,816.70	522,980.35	587,262.21
Nebraska	1,319,992.91	848,197.06	960,355.35	1,327,410.09	3,105,851.32	3,698,381.76	3,551,518.29	2,515,659.81	2,139,339.26	1,645,086.30	1,678,782.81	938,594.64	1,235,179.82
Nevada	31,661.13	88,169.14	78,588.27	249,195.70	83,143.35	171,430.94	280,998.87	308,488.79	425,155.01	126,905.69	116,766.52	65,760.43	82,339.62
New Mexico	38,356.18	162,378.35	116,931.60	79,936.67	216,715.98	163,981.57	202,850.15	163,314.64	660,559.73	188,875.25	524,429.35	343,190.36	312,068.60
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478,187.56	415,660.04	706,550.47
Ohio	40.00	120.00	5,107.31	209.36	55.50	.....	.....	.....	240.00	240.00	185.93	275.00	.....
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,084,001.07	296,873.69	1,588,054.58
Oregon	240,619.37	313,326.75	309,548.70	504,828.80	604,696.60	788,287.71	504,863.78	754,875.71	889,239.97	691,934.98	766,144.56	819,764.68	762,780.83
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	753,089.24	590,735.05	1,044,789.48
Utah	97,818.59	134,394.30	84,149.01	111,913.86	199,353.89	184,853.62	299,776.06	241,446.18	238,998.33	141,916.58	269,448.31	217,930.10	229,279.50
Washington	421,521.67	419,237.58	449,389.88	764,418.33	1,085,753.72	1,016,117.76	544,828.49	2,652,587.09	4,575,194.10	1,024,991.61	936,921.79	1,047,817.45	792,684.42
Wisconsin	167,073.16	327,513.62	846,156.33	844,318.42	306,910.10	218,436.92	237,585.73	364,664.71	337,622.59	126,959.71	88,088.93	182,337.57	148,378.89
Wyoming	44,146.83	48,955.92	58,307.25	187,488.65	595,786.88	552,967.14	453,572.51	424,780.22	242,306.78	227,220.90	183,157.41	262,621.60	431,463.80
Total	9,152,297.62	10,762,967.18	13,998,780.27	19,030,796.89	26,834,041.03	20,113,663.38	20,991,967.18	25,111,400.84	24,485,833.91	17,143,434.23	12,798,837.41	10,477,700.32	13,664,019.43

* Including original State swamp selections up to June 30, 1882.

† Including original State swamp selections up to June 30, 1887.

EXHIBIT A.

Statement of the earnings, amount paid registers and receivers, and net revenue to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Name of office.	Earnings of registers and receivers.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers.	Total.	Net revenue to United States.	Amount received as homestead and timber-culture fees.	Total.	Total revenue to United States.
Alabama:								
Huntsville.....	\$5,451.33		\$5,451.33			\$6,785.00		
Montgomery.....	7,152.65	\$12,603.98	6,000.00	\$11,451.33	\$1,152.65	7,690.00	\$14,475.00	\$15,627.65
Alaska:								
Sitka.....	45.90	45.90			45.90			45.90
Arizona:								
Prescott.....	6,059.27		6,000.00			1,195.00		
Tucson.....	4,742.60	10,801.87	4,742.60	10,742.60	59.27	1,605.00	2,800.00	2,859.27
Arkansas:								
Camden.....	3,893.53		3,893.53			4,580.00		
Dardanelle.....	2,588.43		2,588.43			1,765.00		
Harrison.....	6,252.59		6,000.00			7,725.00		
Little Rock.....	6,000.00	18,734.55	6,000.00	18,481.96	252.59	4,030.00	18,100.00	18,352.59
California:								
Humboldt.....	2,422.02		2,422.02			1,055.00		
Independence.....	2,390.83		2,390.83			495.00		
Los Angeles.....	10,078.48		6,000.00			5,355.00		
Marysville.....	3,892.17		3,892.17			1,455.00		
Redding.....	12,216.58		6,000.00			2,310.00		
Sacramento.....	5,638.22		5,638.22			1,545.00		
San Francisco.....	14,132.02		6,000.00			7,200.00		
Stockton.....	5,503.16		5,503.16			2,170.00		
Susanville.....	4,488.57		4,488.57			1,930.00		
Visalia.....	16,456.95	77,219.00	6,000.00	48,334.97	28,885.03	4,455.00	27,970.00	56,855.03
Colorado:								
Akron.....	5,776.21		5,776.21			3,880.00		
Central City.....	3,394.70		3,394.70			980.00		
Del Norte.....	3,783.23		3,783.23			1,468.00		
Denver.....	7,902.43		6,000.00			2,885.00		
Durango.....	3,575.10		3,575.10			1,210.00		
Glenwood Springs.....	5,488.62		5,488.62			855.00		
Gunnison.....	2,605.33		2,605.33			130.00		
Hugo.....	2,349.38		2,349.38			1,180.00		
Lamar.....	3,770.30		3,770.30			1,315.00		
Leadville.....	3,681.00		3,681.00			645.00		
Montrose.....	4,432.82		4,432.82			265.00		
Pueblo.....	7,772.84		6,000.00			4,575.00		
Sterling.....	6,609.84	61,141.80	6,000.00	56,856.69	4,285.11	3,095.00	22,483.00	26,768.11
Florida:								
Gainesville.....	8,125.71	8,125.71	6,000.00	6,000.00	2,125.71	10,567.15	10,567.15	12,692.86
Idaho:								
Blackfoot.....	6,000.00		6,000.00			3,815.00		
Boise.....	4,363.74		4,363.74			2,385.00		
Coeur d'Alene.....	3,021.94		3,021.94			740.00		
Hailey.....	3,507.40		3,507.40			1,080.00		
Lewiston.....	4,489.32	21,382.40	4,489.32	21,382.40		2,685.00	10,705.00	10,705.00
Iowa:								
Des Moines.....	1,659.88	1,659.88	1,659.88	1,659.88		255.00	255.00	255.00
Kansas:								
Garden City.....	7,728.68		6,000.00			4,860.00		
Kirwin.....	4,166.78		4,166.78			1,550.00		
Larned.....	5,160.77		5,160.77			1,835.00		
Oberlin.....	9,013.01		6,000.00			6,095.00		
Salina.....	3,566.31		3,566.31			810.00		
Topeka.....	1,503.91		1,503.91			65.00		
Wa Keeney.....	16,269.91	47,409.37	6,000.00	32,397.77	15,011.60	8,645.00	23,860.00	38,871.60
Louisiana:								
Natchitoches.....	2,764.96		2,764.96			2,255.00		
New Orleans.....	6,205.18	8,970.14	6,000.00	8,764.96	205.18	6,830.00	9,085.00	9,290.18
Michigan:								
Grayling.....	1,974.55		1,974.55			730.00		
Marquette.....	5,217.33	7,191.88	5,217.33	7,191.88		5,055.00	5,785.00	5,785.00
Minnesota:								
Crookston.....	6,965.63		6,000.00			5,710.00		
Duluth.....	9,432.54		6,000.00			13,175.00		
Marshall.....	6,246.89		6,000.00			1,840.00		
St. Cloud.....	6,785.48		6,000.00			4,675.00		
Taylors Falls.....	2,610.26	32,040.80	2,610.26	26,610.26	5,430.54	1,370.00	26,770.00	32,200.54
Mississippi:								
Jackson.....	10,410.23	10,410.23	6,000.00	6,000.00	4,410.23	12,610.00	12,610.00	17,020.23
Missouri:								
Boonville.....	3,157.30		3,157.30			3,410.00		
Ironton.....	3,790.64		3,790.64			3,275.00		
Springfield.....	7,340.93	14,288.87	6,000.00	12,947.94	1,340.93	7,875.00	14,560.00	15,900.93

Statement of earnings, etc.—Continued.

Name of office.	Earnings of registers and receivers.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers.	Total.	Net revenue to United States.	Amount received as homestead and timber-culture fees.	Total.	Total revenue to United States.
Montana:								
Bozeman	\$6,128.35		\$6,000.00			\$2,115.00		
Helena	14,847.75		6,000.00			7,725.00		
Lewiston	3,996.22		3,996.22			1,875.00		
Miles City	3,863.56		3,863.56			980.00		
Missoula	6,382.49	\$35,218.37	6,000.00	\$25,859.78	\$9,358.59	3,285.00	\$15,980.00	\$25,338.59
Nebraska:								
Alliance	4,643.20		4,643.20			2,570.00		
Bloomington	2,712.59		2,712.59			650.00		
Broken Bow	2,605.60		2,605.60			1,350.00		
Chadron	5,743.57		5,743.57			4,515.00		
Grand Island	5,837.04		5,837.04			1,355.00		
Lincoln	1,686.69		1,686.69			50.00		
McCook	7,176.18		6,000.00			3,830.00		
Neligh	3,525.63		3,525.63			665.00		
North Platte	5,521.98		5,521.98			4,440.00		
O'Neill	8,796.03		6,000.00			13,535.00		
Sidney	12,504.40		6,000.00			2,995.00		
Valentine	4,848.56	65,601.47	4,848.56	55,124.86	10,476.61	2,800.00	38,755.00	49,231.61
Nevada:								
Carson City	2,181.66		2,181.66			150.00		
Eureka	1,732.92	3,914.58	1,732.92	3,914.58		70.00	220.00	220.00
New Mexico:								
Clayton	2,400.00		2,400.00			1,920.00		
Las Cruces	3,100.44		3,100.44			1,180.00		
Roswell	3,668.41		3,668.41			1,333.00		
Santa Fe	6,100.94	15,269.79	6,000.00	15,168.85	100.94	2,475.00	6,908.00	7,008.94
North Dakota:								
Bismarck	8,510.87		6,000.00			6,305.00		
Devils Lake	7,008.48		6,000.00			8,715.00		
Fargo	12,850.41		6,000.00			9,245.00		
Grand Forks	6,333.98		6,000.00			4,305.00		
Minot	933.10	35,636.84	933.10	24,933.10	10,703.74	240.00	28,810.00	39,513.74
Oklahoma:								
Beaver	2,017.96		2,017.96			2,150.00		
Guthrie	16,385.17		6,000.00			34,850.00		
Kingfisher	14,379.42		6,000.00			23,675.00		
Oklahoma	21,810.43	54,592.98	6,000.00	20,017.96	34,575.02	39,834.00	100,509.00	135,084.02
Oregon:								
Burns	2,695.90		2,695.90			1,200.00		
La Grande	10,175.47		6,000.00			5,600.00		
Lakeview	3,245.71		3,245.71			1,290.00		
Oregon City	10,378.20		6,000.00			6,310.00		
Roseburg	9,699.15		6,000.00			5,420.00		
The Dalles	9,643.81	45,838.24	6,006.00	29,941.61	15,896.63	5,585.00	25,405.00	41,301.63
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen	6,025.34		6,000.00			3,560.00		
Chamberlain	4,114.08		4,114.08			4,425.00		
Huron	6,413.57		6,000.00			4,055.00		
Mitchell	6,004.30		6,000.00			3,235.00		
Pierre	3,196.59		3,196.59			1,160.00		
Rapid City	6,706.13		6,000.00			2,898.00		
Watertown	20,612.47		6,000.00			20,580.00		
Yankton	3,544.66	56,617.14	3,544.66	40,855.33	15,761.81	1,025.00	40,938.00	56,699.81
Utah:								
Salt Lake City	11,795.88	11,795.88	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,795.88	5,685.00	5,685.00	11,480.88
Washington:								
North Yakima	4,393.43		4,393.43			1,365.00		
Olympia	9,156.58		6,000.00			3,410.00		
Seattle	10,892.08		6,000.00			4,965.00		
Spokane Falls	13,393.42		6,000.00			5,610.00		
Vancouver	10,419.42		6,000.00			5,055.00		
Walla Walla	6,368.78		6,000.00			2,410.00		
Waterville	5,609.21	60,232.92	5,609.21	40,002.64	20,230.28	2,480.00	25,295.00	45,525.28
Wisconsin:								
Ashland	7,637.26		6,000.00			5,575.00		
Eau Claire	3,400.16		3,400.16			1,780.00		
Menasha	1,358.46		1,358.46			465.00		
Wausau	3,976.00	16,372.28	3,976.40	14,735.02	1,637.26	2,270.00	10,090.00	11,727.26
Wyoming:								
Buffalo	2,399.90		2,399.90			1,015.00		
Cheyenne	6,165.79		6,000.00			1,510.00		
Douglas	2,097.88		2,097.88			650.00		
Evanston	5,257.06		5,257.06			2,975.00		
Lander	1,372.42		1,372.42			208.00		
Sundance	2,551.09	19,844.14	2,551.09	19,678.35	165.79	560.00	6,918.00	7,083.79
Total		752,961.01		565,054.72	187,907.29		505,538.15	693,445.44

EXHIBIT B.

Statement of the amount estimated to be necessary to meet the expenses of the local land offices for the fiscal year 1894.

Name of office.	Clerk hire.	Office rent.	Furniture.	Fuel, etc.	Post-office box rent.	Registration.	Binding.	Total.
Alabama:								
Huntsville.....	\$900	\$240	.....	.....	.....	\$60	.....	\$1, 200
Montgomery.....	3, 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	4, 200
Alaska:								
Sitka .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona:								
Prescott.....	430	.....	\$20	.....	.....	50	.....	500
Tucson.....	2, 100	300	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	2, 550
Arkansas:								
Camden.....	900	300	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	1, 240
Dardanelles.....	500	200	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	800
Harrison.....	1, 200	180	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	1, 440
Little Rock.....	1, 200	200	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	1, 460
California:								
Humboldt.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	935
Independence.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	255
Los Angeles.....	2, 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	3, 000
Marysville.....	.....	300	.....	\$100	.....	100	.....	500
Redding.....	2, 100	360	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	2, 400
Sacramento.....	1, 000	360	.....	100	.....	50	\$45	1, 555
San Francisco.....	4, 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	4, 250
Stockton.....	900	480	.....	25	\$4	30	.....	1, 439
Susanville.....	600	180	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	820
Visalia.....	2, 800	180	.....	40	3	75	.....	3, 098
Colorado:								
Akron.....	1, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1, 100
Central City.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	255
Del Norte.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	950
Denver.....	6, 600	1, 500	.....	300	.....	300	.....	8, 700
Durango.....	1, 200	300	.....	70	6	60	.....	1, 636
Glenwood Springs.....	1, 200	700	.....	100	.....	100	.....	2, 100
Gunnison.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	310
Hugo.....	900	300	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1, 210
Lamar.....	3, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	3, 100
Leadville.....	.....	480	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	500
Montrose.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	370
Pueblo.....	7, 200	300	.....	27	.....	100	.....	7, 627
Sterling.....	1, 200	420	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1, 720
Florida:								
Gainesville.....	4, 480	300	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	4, 980
Idaho:								
Blackfoot.....	400	250	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	670
Boise City.....	1, 200	360	.....	50	.....	100	.....	1, 710
Coenr d'Alene.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	290
Haily.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	325
Lewiston.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	325
Iowa:								
Des Moines.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	650
Kansas:								
Garden City.....	3, 900	.....	.....	75	.....	150	.....	4, 125
Kirwin.....	2, 700	300	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	3, 050
Larned.....	2, 700	.....	.....	35	.....	150	.....	2, 885
Oberlin.....	3, 150	120	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	3, 470
Salina.....	900	300	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1, 205
Topeka.....	1, 200	360	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1, 580
Wa Keeney.....	4, 900	125	.....	60	4	125	.....	5, 214
Louisiana:								
Natchitoches.....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	405
New Orleans.....	3, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	3, 250
Michigan:								
Grayling.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	465
Marquette.....	1, 440	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	1, 500
Minnesota:								
Crookston.....	1, 800	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	1, 875
Duluth.....	2, 470	360	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	2, 930
Marshall.....	1, 350	360	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	1, 795
St. Cloud.....	2, 100	360	.....	100	.....	100	.....	2, 660
Taylor's Falls.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	126
Mississippi:								
Jackson.....	4, 700	500	105	.....	.....	150	.....	5, 455
Missouri:								
Boonville.....	150	250	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	410
Ironton.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	183
Springfield.....	1, 800	300	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	2, 150

Statement of the amount estimated to be necessary to meet the expenses, etc.—Continued.

Name of office.	Clerk hire.	Office rent.	Furniture.	Fuel, etc.	Post-office box rent.	Registration.	Binding.	Total.
Montana:								
Bozeman	\$900	\$360	.....	.....	\$6	\$20	.....	\$1,286
Helena	3,000	480	.....	.....	6	75	.....	3,561
Lewistown .....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	350
Miles City .....	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	355
Missoula	2,100	240	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	2,390
Nebraska:								
Alliance	900	120	.....	\$60	.....	100	.....	1,180
Bloomington .....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	200
Broken Bow	900	300	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1,220
Chadron	1,800	300	.....	100	4	180	\$30	2,414
Grand Island	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	925
Lincoln	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	620
McCook	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1,850
Neligh	1,800	180	.....	75	.....	60	.....	2,115
North Platte	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	2,750
O'Neill	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1,000
Sidney	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	1,950
Valentine	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	1,880
Nevada:								
Carson City .....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	250
Eureka .....	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	430
New Mexico:								
Clayton .....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	30	30	420
Las Cruces	1,500	216	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	1,751
Roswell	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	325
Santa Fe	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1,050
North Dakota:								
Bismarck	2,400	300	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	2,775
Devils Lake	2,000	300	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	2,340
Fargo	1,800	300	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	2,400
Grand Forks	2,000	300	.....	100	.....	125	17	2,542
Minot	900	300	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1,250
Oklahoma:								
Beaver .....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	280
Guthrie	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	3,630
Kingfisher	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	5,200
Oklahoma	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	2,500
Oregon:								
Burns	1,200	300	.....	.....	.....	50	25	1,575
Lagrande	2,900	180	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	3,130
Lakeview .....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	300
Oregon City	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	125	3,450
Roseburg	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1,825
The Dalles	2,100	100	.....	.....	12	25	.....	2,237
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen	2,700	600	.....	12	.....	50	.....	3,362
Chamberlain	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	2,960
Huron	4,500	300	.....	155	.....	150	.....	5,105
Mitchell	1,900	150	.....	150	.....	150	.....	2,350
Pierre	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	2,450
Rapid City	1,200	300	.....	.....	4	30	.....	1,534
Watertown	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	5,050
Yankton	720	300	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1,040
Utah:								
Salt Lake City	4,500	300	.....	.....	4	150	50	5,004
Washington:								
North Yakima	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1,825
Olympia	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	1,280
Seattle	5,600	300	.....	.....	.....	100	36	6,036
Spokane Falls	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	4,550
Vancouver	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	2,150
Walla Walla	2,000	300	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	2,350
Waterville	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1,100
Wisconsin:								
Ashland .....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	300
Eau Claire .....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	270
Menasha .....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	270
Wausau	150	200	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	365
Wyoming:								
Buffalo .....	.....	312	.....	50	.....	100	.....	462
Cheyenne	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	1,080
Douglas .....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	350
Evanston	600	336	.....	75	.....	60	.....	1,071
Lander .....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	450
Sundance .....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	350
Total	196,265	26,259	125	1,859	53	8,804	358	233,723

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894,
by the General Land Office.*

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM PUBLIC LANDS.			
<i>Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.</i> —For compensation of registers and receivers of local land offices, at not exceeding \$3,000 each (R. S. 392, secs. 2237, 2240)	\$575, 000	\$575, 000	\$550, 000
NOTE.—The estimate submitted is based upon the actual earnings of registers and receivers of fees and commissions collected and turned into the Treasury by them during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. (See detailed statement herewith, marked Exhibit A). During the year ending June 30, 1892, the fees and commissions earned by registers and receivers amounted to \$752,961.01, while the entire appropriation for their salaries and commissions was \$600,000, which, if all expended, will leave a net revenue to the United States of \$152,961.01.			
<i>Contingent expenses of land offices.</i> —For clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the several land offices (vol. 27)	225, 000	225, 000	175, 000
NOTE.—The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, namely, \$175,000, is entirely inadequate for the needs of the service. Owing to the insufficient appropriation this office is now compelled to refuse many applications from the local offices for allowances of clerk hire, office rent, and other necessary expenses for the running of their offices, in very many cases where the public business absolutely requires such allowance, and in no instance have fuel or lights been paid for by the United States. During the fiscal year just ended the registers and receivers were called upon for a statement of the amount necessary to meet the incidental expenses of their offices for the fiscal year 1893, a copy of which will be found in Appendix, marked Exhibit B.			
<i>Expenses of depositing public moneys.</i> —Expenses of depositing money received from the disposal of the public lands (R. S., 713, sec. 3617)	10, 000	10, 000	6, 000. 00
<i>Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp lands, and swamp-land indemnity.</i> —To meet expenses of protecting timber on public lands and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof, of protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, and of adjusting claims for swamp lands and indemnity for swamp lands (vol. 27)	250, 000	250, 000	120, 000
<i>Provided,</i> That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be allowed per diem in lieu of subsistence at a rate not exceeding \$3 per day and actual necessary expenses for transportation.			
NOTE.—The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, namely, \$120,000, is insufficient for the proper protection of the public lands and timber and for adjusting claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity. The amount appropriated for the above purposes for the fiscal year just ended was \$240,000, and in order to keep within the limit of that amount and to prevent a deficiency it was found necessary to dispense with the services of about 85 per cent of the agents employed thereunder on June 11, 1892, twenty days previous to the expiration of the fiscal year. This action necessarily retarded the progress of the work being performed by this branch of the service.			
The amount asked for is necessary for the proper needs of the service, and I request that the same may be appropriated.			
<i>Expenses of hearings in land entries.</i> —Expenses of hearings held by order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to determine whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with law (vol. 27)	20, 000	20, 000	20, 000

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM PUBLIC LANDS—cont'd.			
<i>Reproducing plats of surveys, General Land Office.</i> —To enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to continue to reproduce worn and defaced official plats of surveys on file, and other plats constituting a part of the records of said office, and to furnish local land offices with the same (vol. 27)	\$25, 000	\$25, 000	\$3, 000
NOTE.—To reproduce the 29,000 old plats in this office and to preserve them from actual destruction, the amount asked for is necessary. During the fiscal year just ended about 3,868 copies of plats were sold and about 613 used in the local land offices, geological surveys, and other bureaus of the Government. For those sold the Government received \$1,022.90.			
<i>Transcribers of records and plats.</i> —Furnishing transcripts of records and plats, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior (vol. 27)	12, 500	12, 500	12, 500
Total	1, 117, 500	1, 117, 500	886, 500
SALARIES, GENERAL LAND OFFICE.			
Commissioner General Land Office (July 16, 1892; R. S., 76, sec. 446)	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000
Assistant Commissioner (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	3, 500	3, 500	3, 500
Chief clerk (July 16, 1892; R. S., 74, sec. 440)	2, 500	2, 500	2, 500
Two law clerks, at \$2,200 each (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	4, 400	4, 400	4, 400
Three inspectors of surveyors-general and district land officers, at \$2,000 each (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	6, 000	6, 000	6, 000
Recorder (July 16, 1892; R. S., 76, sec. 447)	2, 000	2, 000	2, 000
Three principal clerks, at the salary indicated by the figures opposite the names of the respective divisions:			
Principal clerk, private land claims (July 16, 1892; R. S., 76, sec. 448)	2, 000	2, 000	2, 000
Principal clerk, public lands (July 16, 1892; R. S., 76, sec. 448)	2, 000	2, 000	2, 000
Principal clerk surveys (July 16, 1892; R. S., 76, sec. 449)	2, 000	2, 000	2, 000
Eight chiefs of divisions at \$2,000 each (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	16, 000	16, 000	16, 000
Two law examiners, at \$2,000 each (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	4, 000	4, 000	4, 000
Ten principal examiners of land claims and contests, at \$2,000 each (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	20, 000	20, 000	20, 000
Thirty-two clerks, class four (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	57, 600	57, 600	57, 600
Sixty-two clerks, class three (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	99, 200	99, 200	99, 200
Seventy-two clerks, class two (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	100, 800	100, 800	100, 800
Seventy-eight clerks, class one (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	93, 600	93, 600	93, 600
Fifty-six clerks, at \$1,000 each (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	56, 000	56, 000	56, 000
Fifty-five copyists, at \$900 each (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	49, 500	49, 500	49, 500
Two messengers, at \$840 each (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	1, 680	1, 680	1, 680
Nine assistant messengers, at \$720 each (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	6, 480	6, 480	6, 480
Six packers, at \$720 each (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	4, 320	4, 320	4, 320
Twelve laborers, at \$660 each (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	7, 920	7, 920	7, 920
EXPENSES OF INSPECTORS.			
Per diem in lieu of subsistence of inspectors and of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespasses on the public lands, and cases of official misconduct; also of clerks detailed to examine the books of and assist in opening new land offices while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding \$3 per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation and for other necessary incidental expenses (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	7, 000	7, 000	7, 000
LIBRARY.			
Law books for the law library of the General Land Office (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	500	500	500

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES.			
For connected and separate United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office: <i>Provided</i> , That one-half of said United States maps shall be delivered to the House of Representatives and one-fourth to the United States Senate for distribution (July 16, 1892; vol. 27)	\$25, 000	\$25, 000	\$14, 840
Total	579, 000	579, 000	568, 840
SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS.			
For surveys and resurveys of public lands, \$400,000, at rates not exceeding \$9 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$7 for township, and \$5 for section lines, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth rates not exceeding \$13 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$11 for township, and \$7 for section lines, and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, when the work cannot be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be made by the said Commissioner at rates not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$15 for township, and \$12 for section lines: <i>Provided</i> , That in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington there may be allowed for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth rates not exceeding \$25 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$23 for township, and \$20 for section lines. (Appropriated Aug. 5, 1892; R. S., 390, sec. 2223)	400, 000	400, 000	375, 000
And of the sum hereby estimated not exceeding \$75,000 may be expended for examination of public surveys in the several surveying districts, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys, and for examinations of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States.			
SURVEY OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.			
<i>California</i> .—For the survey of confirmed private land claims in California at the rates prescribed by law. (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; R. S., 390, sec. 2223; vol. 26, p. 390)	1, 000	1, 000	.....
<i>Louisiana</i> .—For original surveys, resurveys, and corrective surveys of confirmed private land claims and donations. (Appropriated Aug. 4, 1886; R. S., 390, sec. 2223; vol. 24, p. 240)	8, 000	8, 000	.....
<i>Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah</i> .—For the survey of private land claims in the States of Colorado, Nevada, and Wyoming, and in the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, confirmed under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a court of private land claims and to provide for the settlement of private land claims, and for the resurvey of such private land claims heretofore confirmed as may be deemed necessary." (Submitted)	40, 000	40, 000	.....
FOR CONNECTING MINERAL MONUMENTS.			
<i>Arizona</i> .—For connecting in the field the mineral monuments in the several mining districts in Arizona, to enable the surveyor-general to construct connected maps of such districts for official use. (Submitted)	10, 000	10, 000	.....
<i>Nevada</i> .—For connecting the mineral monuments in the several mining districts in Nevada. (Submitted)	5, 000	5, 000	.....
ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.			
For necessary expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations transferred to the control of the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 5, 1884 (23 Stats, p. 103, sec. 2). (Appropriated Aug. 5, 1892)	8, 000	8, 000	8, 000

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS—continued.			
To pay salaries of custodians of abandoned military reservations, at not exceeding \$720 each per annum. (Appropriated Aug. 5, 1892)*	\$18,000	\$18,000	(*)
To pay salary of custodian of ruin Casa Grande, near Florence, Ariz. (Appropriated Aug. 5, 1892)*	720	720	(*)
Total.....	490,720	490,720	\$381,000
CONTINGENT EXPENSES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.			
<i>Alaska.</i> —For books, stationery, office furniture, and other incidental expenses. (Submitted; R. S., 391, sec. 2227) ..	1,000	1,000	.....
NOTE.—Under the provisions of section 8 of the act of May 17, 1884, entitled "An act providing a civil government for Alaska" the United States marshal for said Territory is made the <i>ex-officio</i> surveyor-general. Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," provide for the disposal of public land in Alaska for town-site purposes and for the use and necessities of trade and manufactures. Under the last-named act regulations have been prescribed and surveying operations have commenced. The estimate of \$1,000 is submitted to cover the contingent expenses connected with the surveying service and to provide the necessary record books and office furniture.			
<i>Arizona.</i> —Rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227)	1,500	1,500	1,500
<i>California.</i> —For books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227)	2,000	2,000	2,000
<i>Colorado.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227)	3,500	3,500	2,000
<i>Florida.</i> —Rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227)	1,000	1,000	850
<i>Idaho.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227) ..	2,000	2,000	1,500
<i>Louisiana.</i> —For fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227)	1,200	1,200	1,200
<i>Minnesota.</i> —For fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, printing, binding, etc. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227)	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Montana.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227) ..	3,500	3,500	2,000
<i>Nevada.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227) ..	1,500	1,500	800
<i>New Mexico.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227)	1,500	1,500	1,500
<i>North Dakota.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227)	2,000	2,000	1,500
<i>Oregon.</i> —For pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, Sec. 2227)	1,500	1,500	1,000
<i>South Dakota.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, binding records, furniture, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227)	2,500	2,500	1,500
<i>Utah.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S. 391, sec. 2227).	2,000	2,000	1,400

* Included in the \$6,000 appropriated August 5, 1892, for survey, etc., abandoned military reservations.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
CONTINGENT EXPENSES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.			
<i>Washington.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S. 391, sec. 2227).....	\$2, 000	\$2, 000	\$1, 500
<i>Wyoming.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated July 16, 1892; R. S., 391, sec. 2227).....	2, 000	2, 000	1, 500
Total.....	31, 700	31, 700	22, 750
PUBLIC LANDS.			
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.			
<i>Arizona:</i>			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 389, sec. 2210)	3, 000		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	5, 000		
		8, 000	5, 500
NOTE.—The estimate of \$5,000 for clerk-hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of official business pertaining to the surveys of public lands and of the work devolving upon the office by reason of the passage of the act (March 3, 1891) providing for the establishment of a court of private land claims.			
<i>California:</i>			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 389, sec. 2210)	3, 000		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	25, 000		
		28, 000	17, 250
NOTE.—The estimate of \$25,000 for clerk-hire is deemed as low as is compatible with the public interests, dependent on a proper and vigorous prosecution of the work required. The estimate includes \$1,800 for a keeper of Spanish archives. It is important and necessary that a competent translator of these archives should be continually in their immediate charge for the purpose of continuing the compilation and indexing of the valuable papers and documents and for the purpose of attendance upon and explaining the same to parties desiring official knowledge of papers of record in the archives department. The large sums of accumulated special deposits, heretofore found sufficient to tide over any deficiency in the appropriation for clerk-hire, are now virtually exhausted; hence the necessity for increased appropriation.			
<i>Colorado:</i>			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 389, sec. 2210)	3, 000		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	11, 900		
		14, 900	10, 000
NOTE.—The estimate of \$11,900 for clerk-hire is submitted as necessary for the employment of a force of clerks sufficient for the examination and platting of surveys, copying township plats, and transcribing field notes.			
<i>Florida:</i>			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 388, sec. 2208)	2, 000		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	2, 000		
		4, 000	3, 600
NOTE.—The estimate of \$2,000 for clerk-hire is submitted as necessary for the current work of the office and for the reproduction of worn and mutilated plats, a portion of those now in use having become defaced.			
<i>Idaho:</i>			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 389, sec. 2210)	3, 000		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	8, 500		
		11, 500	7, 500
NOTE.—The estimate of \$8,500 for clerk-hire is submitted as actually necessary for the service. There are now contracts outstanding and being executed in this district amounting to some \$70,000. All of these contracts will be completed before the commencement of the fiscal year and the returns filed in the surveyor-general's office. A very large portion of the office work on the surveys embraced in the said contracts must of necessity be performed during the year for which this estimate is submitted, and			

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.			
without the appropriation asked for great injustice will be done the United States deputy surveyors executing said contracts, most of them having to borrow money at a large rate of interest to carry on their work, none of which they can repay until the returns of surveys are worked up in the surveyor-general's office and approved. An inadequate appropriation for clerk-hire will likewise result in great delay in filing the plats in the United States local land offices, and consequent inconvenience to settlers, many of whom have been living for years upon unsurveyed lands, and no relief can be given them unless the means are provided for promptly disposing of the returns of the surveys embracing their claims.			
Louisiana:			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 388, sec. 2208)	\$2, 000		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	10, 000		
		\$12, 000	\$7, 800
NOTE.—The estimate of \$10,000 for clerk-hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of current business, continuing and completing the exhibit of private land claims, preparation of patent plats in duplicate for 5,880 private land claims, reproduction of worn and defaced township plats, examinations and researches to prepare confirmed private land claims for survey and location, recording field notes for preservation, and indexing records.			
Minnesota:			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 388, sec. 2208)	2, 000		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	4, 400		
		6, 400	4, 800
NOTE.—The estimate of \$4,400 for clerk-hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt transaction of the current business of the office. Until the past year the greater portion of the drafting has been done by the chief clerk, but the great amount of additional work to be done in connection with the letting of contracts for surveys of ceded Indian lands makes it impossible for the chief clerk to do any drafting, and the increased appropriation asked for is absolutely necessary.			
Montana:			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 389, sec. 2210)	3, 000		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	14, 000		
		17, 000	12, 500
NOTE.—The estimate of \$14,000 for clerk-hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the business of the office. The surveyor-general estimates (assuming that the present office force is neither increased nor diminished in the meantime) that there will be, at the beginning of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, field notes representing surveys to the extent of \$65,000 awaiting examination and platting. The amount estimated is therefore absolutely necessary in order that the returns of said surveys may be properly disposed of, the deputy surveyors compensated for their work, and the plats filed in the United State local land offices for the accommodation of settlers and to enable the State to make selections of lands granted by the act of February 22, 1889.			
Nevada:			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 389, sec. 2210)	3, 000		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	4, 000		
		7, 000	4, 300
NOTE.—The estimate of \$4,000 is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper performance of the current official work.			
New Mexico:			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 389, sec. 2210)	3, 000		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	10, 000		
		13, 000	8, 500
NOTE.—The estimate of \$10,000 for clerk-hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of current official work pertaining to the survey of public lands and to insure prompt attention to the demands of the court of			

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
SALARIES, OFFICERS OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.			
private land claims established by the act of March 3, 1891, and the inquiries of claimants and other interested parties. The surveyor-general reports that the past allowances for clerk-hire were entirely inadequate and that it has been impossible to keep the work up with the force that could be employed, thus working great injustice to settlers as well as to deputy surveyors, who have to wait from one to two years before getting their pay, and in the meantime they are paying 1 per cent a month on money they have expended in doing Government work.			
North Dakota:			
Surveyor-general (vol. 26, p. 53, sec. 2)	\$2,000	\$12,000	\$8,000
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	10,000		
NOTE.—The estimate of \$10,000 for clerk-hire is submitted as necessary for the current work of the office during the year and to bring up arrears of work. The surveyor-general reports arrears of office work upon surveys under the appropriation for the fiscal year 1891 amounting to \$12,844, and that under the apportionment of \$25,000 for the fiscal year 1892 but six townships have been returned, which leaves all of the office work in connection with the surveys executed during the last-named year to be done during the fiscal year 1893. A portion of the surveys under the appropriation for the fiscal year 1893 will be returned during the year, and the result will be a large increase in the arrears of work, rendering the appropriation of the sum estimated herein absolutely necessary; otherwise there will be great delay in the examination of returns and approval of the surveys and consequent injustice to the deputy surveyors, who having executed their surveys in good faith, are entitled to a prompt adjustment of their accounts.			
Oregon:			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 388, sec. 2209)	2,500	8,800	5,000
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	6,300		
NOTE.—The sum of \$6,300 for clerk-hire is submitted as necessary for the completion of the office work in connection with a portion of the surveys now under contract, and which will not be returned in time to have such work performed during the current fiscal year, and for office work upon such surveys as may be returned during the fiscal year for which this estimate is made.			
The increased apportionments to Oregon under the large appropriations for surveys render an increase in the clerical force in the surveyor-general's office absolutely necessary. In submitting his estimates for the surveying service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the surveyor-general of Oregon states: "The appropriation for office work in this office has been greatly insufficient to make plats and transcripts of the surveys made during the past year, without allowing anything for the regular business routine work of the office. I do therefore most earnestly and respectfully urge Congress to grant this office the full amount of my estimate [\$6,300] for clerical aid."			
South Dakota:			
Surveyor-general (vol. 26, p. 53, sec. 2)	2,000	17,000	11,000
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	15,000		
NOTE.—The estimate of \$15,000 for clerk-hire is submitted as necessary for the proper performance of the current official business and to bring up arrears of work. The surveyor-general, in submitting his annual estimates, states as follows: "Owing to appropriations heretofore made being inadequate for necessary clerical service, the work of the office is at present in arrears, as follows, namely: Proper filing and indexing of circulars, papers relating to Indian and military reservations, and miscellaneous papers; proper filing and indexing of letters to this office which have accumulated from the date of its			

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.			
establishment to the present time, present indexing being incomplete and inconvenient; proper indexing for convenient reference of the record of letters from this office; proper annotation of archives, formerly of this office, recently surrendered to the surveyor-general of North Dakota and to the State of Nebraska; proper indexing of field notes of surveys executed during the last three seasons, amounting to over 31,000 miles; also of field notes of a large mass of mineral surveys; preparation of a new contract and index diagram, the one prepared over twelve years ago having become unserviceable; platting and transcribing field notes of surveys under appropriations of former years to the amount of \$37,000. As all the efforts of the clerical service have been expended solely in expediting the preparation and transmission of returns to the General Land Office, it has been impossible to accord to records the attention proper for their conservation and ready reference. The possibility of loss of records in their present detached and unindexed condition is a source of constant anxiety, and the arrearages mentioned have operated and still operate to seriously retard the proper functions of the office."			
Utah:			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 389, sec. 2210)	\$3,000		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	9,000		
		\$12,000	\$5,500
NOTE.—Of the sum of \$9,000 estimated for clerk-hire the sum of \$4,000 is for the regular office work and \$5,000 to enable the surveyor-general to prepare connected maps of the several mining districts.			
Washington:			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 388, sec. 2209)	2,500		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	9,500		
		12,000	10,000
NOTE.—The estimate of \$9,500 for clerk-hire is submitted as actually necessary for the proper transaction of office work in connection with the public surveys, for the current work of the office, which is constantly increasing, and for bringing up arrears of office work.			
Wyoming:			
Surveyor-general (R. S., 389, sec. 2210)	3,000		
Clerks in his office (R. S., 391, sec. 2226)	10,000		
		13,000	8,000
NOTE.—The estimate of \$10,000 for clerk-hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of office work in connection with the surveys returned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and upon surveys contracted for during the current fiscal year, but which will not be returned in time to have the office work performed prior to the close of the fiscal year. The surveyor-general, referring to the inadequate appropriations for clerk-hire during the past three years, states (June 24, 1892) that, "Deputies of this office are now in the field engaged upon surveys aggregating \$23,700, the field notes of which will not reach this office until after the close of the fiscal year, and these notes, taken in connection with the unfinished work upon notes already filed, will start this office into the next fiscal year with a deficiency of clerk-hire funds of not less than \$7,000."			
GENERALNOTE.—In the foregoing estimates I have deemed proper to submit the amounts required for salaries of surveyors-general at the rates of compensation named in sections 2208, 2209, and 2210, Revised Statutes of the United States. The office of surveyor-general is one of great responsibility, the duties are often onerous and perplexing, and I think they should receive the full compensation allowed by law. I earnestly recommend that the appropriations be made in accordance with the estimates.			
Total		196,600	129,250

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	7	410.21	.....	.....	\$512.77
Supplemental payments	11	26.06	.....	.....	44.96
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	179	163.86	.....	.....	205.04
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	34	[2,627.58]	.....	.....	3,284.51
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	3	[200.56]	.....	.....	230.70
Total cash sales.....	234	600.13	.....	.....	4,277.98
Original homestead entries.....	888	96,874.62	\$2,426.66	\$6,785.00	9,211.66
Final homestead entries	486	[55,279.07]	1,381.57	.....	1,381.57
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	[39.96]	.....	1.00	1.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....			.....	568.97	568.97
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,609	97,474.75	3,808.23	7,354.97	15,441.18
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....			.....	.....	5,451.33
Expenses of depositing .....			.....	.....	10.10
Incidental expenses.....			.....	.....	2,797.50
Total.....			.....	.....	8,258.93
Cash sales of Cherokee school lands	9	360.89	.....	.....	451.14

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	9	799.45	.....	.....	\$999.35
Supplementary payments	8	22.34	.....	.....	392.98
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	201	349.00	.....	.....	445.17
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	54	[6,320.50]	.....	.....	7,887.82
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	2	[160.90]	.....	.....	187.10
Total cash sales.....	274	1,170.79	.....	.....	9,912.42
Original homestead entries.....	1,044	106,884.38	\$2,677.10	7,690.00	10,367.10
Final homestead entries	839	[104,698.54]	2,615.85	.....	2,615.85
Lands selected under grants to railroads .	8	442.32	.....	16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....			.....	645.46.00	645.46
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,165	108,497.49	5,292.95	8,351.46	23,556.83
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....			.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....			.....	.....	15.30
Incidental expenses.....			.....	.....	3,237.70
Total.....			.....	.....	9,253.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SITKA, ALASKA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands	4	52.31	.....	.....	\$245.00
Total cash sales	4	52.31	.....	.....	245.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	11	52.31	.....	70.00	315.00

PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	30	4,419.22	.....	.....	\$10,162.29
Sales of mineral lands	20	320.70	.....	.....	1,635.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	3	12.00	.....	.....	15.55
Original entries under the desert-land act.	8	1,111.62	.....	.....	277.90
Final entries under the desert-land act....	2	280.00	.....	.....	280.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Total cash sales	64	5,863.54	.....	.....	12,570.74
Original homestead entries	130	18,622.08	\$1,107.00	\$1,195.00	2,302.00
Final homestead entries	34	[5,070.84]	274.50	.....	274.50
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	1,567	250,751.94	.....	3,134.00	3,134.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	15	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	7	.....	.....	21.00	21.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	85.36	85.36
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	1,824	275,397.56	1,381.50	4,621.36	18,573.60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.65
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.90
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,456.55

Statement of business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

TUCSON, ARIZ.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry..	55	7,097.73	.....	.....	\$8,525.93
Sales of mineral lands.....	10	173.49	.....	.....	895.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	22	[3,080.11]	.....	.....	3,850.14
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	9	37.54	.....	.....	46.99
Original entries under the desert-land act.	320	90,747.41	.....	.....	22,687.32
Final entries under the desert-land act....	54	[19,896.47]	.....	.....	17,374.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	15	[1,906.99]	.....	.....	2,383.75
Total cash sales	485	98,056.17	.....	.....	55,763.27
Original homestead entries.....	182	24,161.46	\$905.36	\$1,595.00	2,500.36
Final homestead entries.....	85	[14,111.25]	529.28	.....	529.28
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	1	160.00	400	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	19	.....	.....	190.00	190.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	991.73	991.73
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	775	122,377.63	1,438.64	2,695.73	59,996.64
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,742.60
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,073.30
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,996.90

CAMDEN, ARK.

Sales of mineral lands	1	18.82	.....	.....	\$95.00
Supplemental payments.....	6	.....	.....	.....	90.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	32	103.93	.....	.....	129.93
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	17	[1,921.65]	.....	.....	2,402.07
Total cash sales	56	122.75	.....	.....	2,717.00
Original homestead entries.....	596	64,970.51	\$1,624.98	\$4,580.00	6,204.98
Final homestead entries.....	241	[28,112.74]	700.22	.....	700.22
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	504.01	504.01
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	894	65,093.26	2,325.20	5,094.01	10,136.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,893.53
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300.75
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,195.48

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DARDANELLE, ARK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	15	42.52	.....	.....	\$65.36
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[160.00]	.....	.....	350.00
Total cash sales.....	17	42.52	.....	.....	415.36
Original homestead entries.....	230	25,369.70	\$675.50	\$17.65	2,440.50
Final homestead entries	188	[21,603.70]	626.63	.....	626.63
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	274.01	274.01
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	437	25,412.22	1,302.13	2,043.01	3,760.50
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,588.43
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.90
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,835.33

HARRISON, ARK.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	11	919.43	.....	.....	\$1,148.66
Sales of mineral lands.....	8	1,068.62	.....	.....	2,677.50
Sales of coal lands (supplemental payments)	1	.....	.....	.....	1.16
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	55	212.30	.....	.....	265.40
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	7	[584.50]	.....	.....	731.03
Total cash sales	82	2,200.35	.....	.....	4,823.75
Original homestead entries.....	973	112,017.08	\$2,800.42	\$7,725.00	10,525.42
Final homestead entries.....	581	[69,859.36]	1,746.48	.....	1,746.48
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	10	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	497.20	497.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,648	114,217.43	4,546.90	8,334.20	17,704.85
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204.60
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,613.96
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,818.56

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	2	160.00	.....	.....	\$200.00
Sales of Hot Springs Reservation lots.....	89	.....	.....	.....	74,255.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	16	76.68	.....	.....	95.86
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[512.70]	.....	.....	990.87
Total cash sales	112	236.68	.....	.....	75,541.73
Original homestead entries.....	508	56,726.24	\$1,533.29	\$4,030.00	5,563.29
Final homestead entries.....	266	[32,854.44]	929.97	.....	929.97
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[240.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	405.33	405.33
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	888	56,962.92	2,463.26	4,443.33	82,448.32
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,263.70
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,263.70

HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	47	6,240.77	.....	.....	\$7,800.95
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	13	1,437.93	.....	.....	3,594.82
Sales of mineral lands	2	79.00	.....	.....	197.40
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	7	25.23	.....	.....	38.70
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	8	[1,160.00]	.....	.....	1,450.00
Total cash sales.....	77	7,782.93	.....	.....	13,081.87
Original homestead entries.....	113	16,586.76	\$617.50	\$1,055.00	1,672.50
Final homestead entries.....	33	[5,047.34]	190.50	.....	190.50
State selections.....	8	1,002.22	.....	15.00	15.00
Indian allotments	2	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands ...	6	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	10	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	161.44	161.44
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	253	25,531.91	808.00	1,403.44	15,293.31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,422.02
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.60
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431.94
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,886.56

Statement of business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëemption entry .	7	922.56	.....	.....	\$1,353.21
Sale of mineral lands	1	16.82	.....	.....	85.00
Supplemental payments .....			.....	.....	5.15
Timber culture entries commuted to cash.	2	[200.00]	.....	.....	250.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .	5	32.53	.....	.....	55.00
Original entries under the desert-land act .	39	6,486.24	.....	.....	1,621.57
Final entries under the desert-land act....	36	[11,170.09]	.....	.....	11,170.09
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[480.00]	.....	.....	600.00
Total cash sales	93	7,458.15	.....	.....	15,140.02
Original homestead entries	53	7,792.46	\$334.50	\$495.00	829.50
Final homestead entries	24	[3,400.00]	136.50	.....	136.50
Lands entered with Indian allotments .	59	8,897.70	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	14	2,184.49	.....	28.00	28.00
State selections	53	6,481.79	.....	106.00	106.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands .	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....			.....	210.59	210.59
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	301	32,814.59	471.10	889.59	16,500.61
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....			.....	.....	2,390.83
Expenses of depositing .....			.....	.....	81.38
Incidental expenses .....			.....	.....	712.50
Total .....			.....	.....	3,184.61

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Sales of land subject to preëemption entry .	100	12,288.25	.....	.....	\$18,462.42
Sales of timber and stone lands	21	2,015.10	.....	.....	5,037.75
Sales of mineral lands	7	828.97	.....	.....	2,221.90
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	48	[6,326.91]	.....	.....	8,005.65
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	51	170.78	.....	.....	259.87
Original entries under the desert-land act .	73	13,851.24	.....	.....	3,502.95
Final entries under the desert-land act....	7	[2,450.93]	.....	.....	3,143.06
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	69	[9,561.72]	.....	.....	15,540.40
Total cash sales	376	29,154.34	.....	.....	56,174.00
Original homestead entries	586	81,573.31	\$4,325.50	\$5,315.00	9,640.50
Final homestead entries	210	[31,293.72]	1,656.00	.....	1,656.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	4	640.00	16.00	40.00	56.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	16	[1,546.39]	.....	64.00	64.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with private land scrip .	2	80.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads .	731	116,688.55	.....	1,461.00	1,461.00
State selections	24	2,578.55	.....	48.00	48.00
Indian allotments	1	83.45	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands .	8	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	21	.....	.....	210.00	210.00
Preëemption declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	11	.....	.....	33.00	33.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....			.....	46.00	46.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,995	230,958.20	5,997.50	7,313.00	69,484.50
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....			.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....			.....	.....	3,342.00
Total .....			.....	.....	9,342.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MARYSVILLE, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	33	4,332.86	.....	.....	\$5,570.50
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	21	2,225.98	.....	.....	5,539.73
Sales of mineral lands.....	10	686.99	.....	.....	2,288.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	22	997.21	.....	.....	1,252.59
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	7	[1,026.74]	.....	.....	1,583.43
Total cash sales.....	93	8,243.04	.....	.....	16,234.25
Original homestead entries.....	162	21,332.74	\$1,017.60	\$1,455.00	2,472.60
Final homestead entries.....	82	[12,594.83]	673.35	.....	673.35
State selections.....	23	2,228.46	.....	46.00	46.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	10	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	21	.....	.....	210.00	210.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	500.53	500.53
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	393	31,804.24	1,690.95	2,331.53	20,256.73
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,892.17
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.75
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,221.92

REDDING, CAL.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	36	5,053.94	.....	.....	\$7,317.45
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	309	47,969.23	.....	.....	119,923.18
Sales of mineral lands.....	14	523.47	.....	.....	1,933.00
Supplemental payments.....	.....	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash..	5	[647.40]	.....	.....	809.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	23	105.05	.....	.....	201.91
Original entries under the desert-land act.	1	80.00	.....	.....	20.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	3	[280.00]	.....	.....	500.00
Homestead entry commuted to cash un- der section 2, act of June 15, 1880.....	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	189.00
Total cash sales.....	392	53,731.69	.....	.....	131,093.79
Original homestead entries.....	245	35,832.77	\$2,073.75	\$2,310.00	4,383.75
Final homestead entries.....	117	[17,618.37]	950.31	.....	950.31
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	6	595.75	.....	21.00	21.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	647	98,873.24	.....	1,292.92	1,292.92
State selections.....	16	2,094.71	.....	34.00	34.00
Indian allotments.....	424	49,410.92	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	17	.....	.....	170.00	170.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	309	.....	.....	3,090.00	3,090.00
Mineral protest, adverse claim.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statement.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	936.72	936.72
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,179	240,543.08	3,024.06	7,880.64	141,998.49
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223.20
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,318.90
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,542.10

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	35	4,667.49	.....	.....	\$6,716.44
Sales of land at public auction	3	120.00	.....	.....	250.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	58	8,213.29	.....	.....	20,533.35
Sales of mineral lands.....	55	2,493.07	.....	.....	7,982.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	15	86.50	.....	.....	124.40
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	9	[1,180.00]	.....	.....	1,850.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	368.00
Total cash sales.....	177	15,580.35	.....	.....	37,824.69
Original homestead entries.....	169	23,437.83	\$1,100.82	\$1,545.00	2,645.82
Final homestead entries	143	[20,108.38]	990.67	.....	990.67
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	3	122.91	.....	4.54	4.54
State selections	8	928.63	.....	18.00	18.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	44	.....	.....	440.00	440.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	58	.....	.....	580.00	580.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	9	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	621.87	621.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	612	40,229.72	2,091.49	3,303.41	43,219.59
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,638.22
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.15
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,262.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,937.17

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	297	39,001.81	.....	.....	\$48,853.49
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	109	14,219.08	.....	.....	35,547.83
Sales of mineral lands.....	3	51.43	.....	.....	765.00
Supplemental payments	1	46.20	.....	.....	307.91
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	33	[4,135.57]	.....	.....	5,169.48
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	88	429.87	.....	.....	560.08
Original entries under the desert-land act.	1	160.00	.....	.....	40.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	93	[12,784.89]	.....	.....	16,281.17
Total cash sales.....	625	53,908.39	.....	.....	107,524.96
Original homestead entries.....	758	110,393.72	\$4,584.08	\$7,170.00	11,754.08
Final homestead entries.....	468	[69,551.63]	2,815.58	.....	2,815.58
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	3	480.00	12.00	30.00	42.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[240.00]	.....	8	8.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	41	{ 640.00 }	.....	150.00	150.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	8	640.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands entered with Valentine scrip.....	6	240.00	.....	6.00	6.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	63	9,908.93	.....	125.00	125.00
State selections	181	28,874.81	.....	362.00	362.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	8	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	109	.....	.....	1,090.00	1,090.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	48	.....	.....	144.00	144.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,644.87	1,644.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,323	209,881.85	7,411.66	10,769.87	125,706.49
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,234.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,234.80

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

STOCKTON, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	62	8,509.20	.....	.....	\$11,441.10
Sales of timber and stone lands	61	9,415.09	.....	.....	23,537.74
Sales of mineral lands	10	392.81	.....	.....	1,185.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	5	[480.00]	.....	.....	600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	18	75.25	.....	.....	94.07
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	36	[5,383.45]	.....	.....	6,879.31
Total cash sales	192	18,392.35	.....	.....	43,737.22
Original homestead entries	227	33,822.38	\$1,285.42	\$2,170.00	3,455.42
Final homestead entries	106	[15,615.59]	591.57	.....	591.57
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	[120.00]	.....	3.00	3.00
Lands entered with Indian allotments	9	1,266.14	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	9	1,403.20	.....	18.00	18.00
State selections	44	6,945.92	.....	88.00	88.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	11	.....	.....	110.00	110.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	61	.....	.....	610.00	610.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	880.87	880.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	661	61,829.99	1,876.99	3,889.87	49,504.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,503.16
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.35
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	915.60
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,474.11

SUSANVILLE, CAL.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	35	4,902.62	.....	.....	\$6,228.27
Sales of timber and stone lands	25	3,138.05	.....	.....	7,845.12
Sales of mineral lands	1	8.61	.....	.....	45.00
Sales of Lassen County desert lands	9	2,079.75	.....	.....	2,599.68
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	8	[960.00]	.....	.....	1,200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations ..	18	42.44	.....	.....	53.05
Original entries under the desert-land act.	264	55,930.86	.....	.....	13,982.67
Final entries under the desert-land act ..	18	[2,994.15]	.....	.....	2,994.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[317.60]	.....	.....	397.00
Total cash sales	380	66,102.33	.....	.....	35,344.94
Original homestead entries	201	30,471.28	\$1,150.30	\$1,930.00	3,080.30
Final homestead entries	82	[12,685.44]	481.70	.....	481.70
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[240.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands, Lassen County desert filings	203	.....	.....	609.00	609.00
State selections	7	640.00	.....	14.00	14.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	25	.....	.....	250.00	250.00
Indian allotments	19	2,605.17	.....	.....	.....
Preëmption delaratory statements	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	197.60	197.60
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	921	99,818.78	1,632.00	3,014.60	39,991.54
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,488.57
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552.05
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423.80
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,464.42

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

VISALIA, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	113	17, 525. 89	.....	.....	\$33, 724. 72
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	19	2, 560. 49	.....	.....	6, 401. 23
Sales of mineral lands.....	3	640. 00	.....	.....	1, 600. 00
Supplemental payments.....		[320. 00]	.....	.....	400. 00
Timber-culture entries cominuted to cash.	46	[7, 246. 44]	.....	.....	9, 058. 08
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	46	251. 84	.....	.....	501. 75
Original entries under the desert land act .	8	1, 446. 05	.....	.....	361. 51
Final entries under the desert land act....	8	[4, 117. 03]	.....	.....	5, 235. 53
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	73	[11, 326. 71]	.....	.....	20, 639. 01
Total cash sales	316	22, 427. 27	.....	.....	77, 921. 83
Original homestead entries.....	456	70, 198. 79	\$4, 222. 20	\$4, 455. 00	8, 677. 20
Final homestead entries.....	282	[43, 610. 64]	2, 860. 28	.....	2, 860. 28
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	3	[480. 00]	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	3, 093	495, 985. 36	.....	6, 186. 00	6, 186. 00
State selections.....	78	9, 706. 22	.....	156. 00	156. 00
Arrelanos scrip locations.....	18	1, 400. 00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands ...	3	.....	.....	30. 00	30. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	5	.....	.....	15. 00	15. 00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	19	.....	.....	190. 00	190. 00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	5	.....	.....	15. 00	15. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....		.....	.....	209. 03	209. 03
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4, 279	599, 717. 64	7, 082. 48	11, 271. 03	96, 275. 34
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....		.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing.....		.....	.....	.....	219. 70
Incidental expenses .....		.....	.....	.....	2, 043. 20
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	8, 262. 90

AKRON, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	20	3, 143. 16	.....	.....	3, 928. 94
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash .	18	[2, 800. 00]	.....	.....	3, 500. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	56	232. 15	.....	.....	290. 33
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[880. 00]	.....	.....	1, 100. 00
Total cash sales	100	3, 375. 31	.....	.....	8, 819. 27
Original homestead entries.....	375	59, 121. 64	2, 229. 53	3, 710. 00	5, 939. 53
Final homestead entries.....	154	[24, 533. 83]	921. 00	.....	921. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	17	2, 707. 70	68. 00	170. 00	238. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	6	.....	.....	18. 00	18. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....		.....	.....	1, 366. 35	1, 366. 35
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	653	65, 204. 65	3, 218. 53	5, 267. 35	17, 305. 15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....		.....	.....	.....	5, 776. 21
Expenses of depositing.....		.....	.....	.....	10. 85
Incidental expenses .....		.....	.....	.....	807. 90
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	6, 594. 96

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.--Continued.

CENTRAL CITY, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	31	4, 072. 81	.....	.....	\$5, 291. 04
Sales of mineral lands.....	110	802. 48	.....	.....	3, 797. 50
Supplemental payments.....	2	[72. 47]	.....	.....	90. 60
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	7	17. 51	.....	.....	21. 89
Total cash sales.....	150	4, 892. 80	.....	.....	9, 201. 03
Original homestead entries.....	104	15, 413. 36	\$621. 51	\$980. 00	1, 601. 51
Final homestead entries.....	28	[4, 020. 81]	165. 78	.....	165. 78
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	1	[80. 00]	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Lands entered with private land scrip.....	1	80. 00	.....	.....	.....
State selections.....	21	3, 317. 12	.....	41. 46	41. 46
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	104	.....	.....	1, 040. 00	1, 040. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	9	.....	.....	90. 00	90. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	11	.....	.....	33. 00	33. 00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6. 00	6. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	208. 95	208. 95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	431	23, 703. 28	787. 29	2, 403. 41	12, 391. 73
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 394. 70
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440. 60
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 835. 30

DEL NORTE, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	35	5, 161. 81	.....	.....	\$6, 452. 27
Sales of mineral lands.....	20	424. 98	.....	.....	2, 175. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	8	[1, 278. 47]	.....	.....	1, 598. 09
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	25	52. 87	.....	.....	65. 97
Original entries under the desert land act..	29	5, 680. 98	.....	.....	1, 420. 26
Final entries under the desert land act....	43	[6, 800. 71]	.....	.....	8, 460. 49
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	11	[1, 758. 40]	.....	.....	2, 198. 00
Total cash sales.....	171	11, 320. 64	.....	.....	22, 370. 08
Original homestead entries.....	155	22, 619. 64	\$848. 23	\$1, 460. 00	2, 308. 23
Final homestead entries.....	59	[8, 760. 24]	328. 45	.....	328. 45
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	2	319. 82	8. 00	20. 00	28. 00
Lands entered with Valentine scrip.....	1	40. 00	.....	1. 00	1. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	21	.....	.....	210. 00	210. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	1	.....	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	2	.....	.....	20. 00	20. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6. 00	6. 00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6. 00	6. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	905. 22	905. 22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	416	34, 300. 10	1, 184. 68	2, 631. 22	26, 185. 98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 783. 23
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23. 75
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	699. 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 505. 98

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued

DENVER, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption	84	10, 273. 03	.....	.....	\$19, 300. 39
Sales of coal lands	1	40. 00	.....	.....	800. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	111	[16, 231. 68]	.....	.....	20, 289. 76
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	16	74. 29	.....	.....	153. 83
Original entries under the desert land act.	16	3, 797. 40	.....	.....	1, 109. 70
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S	37	[4, 836. 94]	.....	.....	9, 208. 80
Total cash sales	265	14, 184. 72	.....	.....	50, 862. 48
Original homestead entries	293	43, 815. 08	\$2, 470. 30	\$2, 790. 00	5, 260. 30
Final homestead entries	171	[25, 941. 85]	1, 596. 35	.....	1, 596. 35
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	10	1, 480. 00	40. 00	95. 00	135. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	27	[4, 078. 73]	.....	108. 00	108. 00
Land entered with military bounty-land warrants	7	751. 76	.....	17. 00	17. 00
Lands entered with private land scrip....	33	2, 437. 95	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	425	68, 086. 63	.....	850. 00	850. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands	35	.....	.....	105. 00	105. 00
Preëmption declaratory statement.....	9	.....	.....	27. 00	27. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	3	.....	.....	9. 00	9. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	672. 33	672. 33
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1, 278	130, 756. 14	4, 106. 65	4, 673. 33	59, 642. 46
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 371. 40
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 371. 40

DURANGO, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	38	5, 593. 37	.....	.....	\$6, 991. 83
Sales of mineral lands	58	732. 87	.....	.....	3, 610. 00
Sales of coal lands	4	459. 44	.....	.....	9, 188. 80
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	1	[160. 00]	.....	.....	200. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	11	49. 02	.....	.....	61. 32
Original entries under the desert land act.	1	40. 00	.....	.....	10. 00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S	10	[1, 421. 81]	.....	.....	1, 777. 27
Total cash sales	123	6, 874. 70	.....	.....	21, 839. 22
Original homestead entries	125	18, 978. 35	\$717. 00	\$1, 210. 00	1, 927. 00
Final homestead entries	29	[4, 589. 82]	172. 50	.....	172. 50
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	1	[160. 00]	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	60	.....	.....	600. 00	600. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands	31	.....	.....	93. 00	93. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	6	.....	.....	60. 00	60. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	11	.....	.....	33. 00	33. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	.....	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	447. 86	447. 86
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	387	25, 853. 05	889. 50	2, 450. 86	25, 179. 58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 575. 10
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53. 20
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427. 70
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 056. 00
Cash sales, Ute Indian lands, preëmptions	2	320. 00	.....	.....	400. 00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	54	6,434.21	.....	.....	\$8,042.81
Sales of mineral lands.....	56	919.56	.....	.....	4,232.50
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash..	3	[389.79]	.....	.....	487.24
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	4	27.44	.....	.....	34.30
Original entries under the desert land act.	10	1,281.57	.....	.....	320.39
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S.....	10	[1,482.44]	.....	.....	1,850.00
Total cash sales.....	137	8,662.78	.....	.....	14,967.24
Original homestead entries.....	86	13,437.64	\$503.93	\$855.00	1,358.93
Final homestead entries.....	56	[8,675.52]	325.33	.....	325.33
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[160.00]	.....	6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	53	.....	.....	530.00	530.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	45	.....	.....	135.00	135.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	6	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	171	.....	.....	513.00	513.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278.85	1,278.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	555	22,100.42	829.26	3,377.85	19,174.35
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,488.62
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94.15
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,531.54
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,114.31
Cash sales, Ute Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preëmption.....	206	28,714.66	.....	.....	35,893.46
Mineral.....	12	128.35	.....	.....	680.00
Original desert.....	48	10,591.60	.....	.....	2,647.95
Final desert.....	1	[274.40]	.....	.....	274.40
Excesses.....	1	1.00	.....	.....	1.25
Coal.....	1	118.12	.....	.....	2,362.40
Total.....	269	39,553.73	.....	.....	41,859.46

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GUNNISON, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	10	1, 241. 30	.....	.....	\$1, 551. 63
Sales of mineral lands.....	41	1, 483. 68	.....	.....	7, 110. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash..	1	[160. 00]	.....	.....	200. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	1	. 48	.....	.....	. 60
Original entries under the desert land act.	6	680. 00	.....	.....	170. 00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S.....	2	[200. 00]	.....	.....	250. 00
Total cash sales	61	3, 405. 46	.....	.....	9, 282. 23
Original homestead entries.....	13	1, 972. 46	\$75. 00	\$125. 00	200. 00
Final homestead entries.....	20	[3, 158. 51]	118. 48	.....	118. 48
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	1	40. 00	4. 00	5. 00	9. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[40. 00]	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	49	.....	.....	490. 00	490. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	66	.....	.....	198. 00	198. 00
Mineral protest	1	.....	.....	.....	10. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	31	.....	.....	93. 00	93. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing, .....	.....	.....	.....	281. 85	281. 85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	243	5, 417. 92	197. 48	1, 196. 85	10, 686. 56
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 605. 33
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32. 25
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362. 60
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 000. 18
Cash sales, Ute Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preëmption	27	4, 034. 44	.....	.....	5, 043. 09
Mineral	6	101. 47	.....	.....	525. 00
Original desert.....	2	400. 00	.....	.....	100. 00
Coal.....	1	80. 00	.....	.....	1, 600. 00
Total.....	36	4, 615. 91	.....	.....	7, 268. 09

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HUGO, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	7	1, 115. 55	.....	.....	\$1, 794. 44
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	4	[500. 00]	.....	.....	750. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .	7	26. 93	.....	.....	35. 09
Original entries under the desert-land act.	5	1, 598. 34	.....	.....	559. 17
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[320. 00]	.....	.....	400. 00
Total cash sales	25	2, 740. 82	.....	.....	3, 538. 70
Original homestead entries.....	116	18, 277. 94	\$851. 80	\$1, 150. 00	2, 001. 80
Final homestead entries.....	26	[4, 157. 70]	192. 00	.....	192. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	3	480. 00	12. 00	30. 00	42. 00
State selections	18	2, 880. 67	.....	36. 01	36. 01
Preëmption declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	.....	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	180. 80	180. 80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	190	24, 379. 43	1, 055. 80	1, 402. 81	5, 997. 31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 349. 38
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4. 00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351. 90
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 705. 28

LAMAR, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	19	2, 950. 94	.....	.....	3, 688. 68
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	17	[2, 641. 96]	.....	.....	3, 292. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .	13	48. 99	.....	.....	61. 87
Original entries under the desert-land act.	11	2, 113. 68	.....	.....	528. 42
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	20	[2, 940. 59]	.....	.....	3, 676. 98
Total cash sales.....	80	5, 113. 61	.....	.....	11, 247. 95
Original homestead entries.....	131	20, 305. 07	778. 98	1, 285. 00	2, 063. 98
Final homestead entries.....	43	[6, 797. 19]	261. 00	.....	261. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	3	480. 00	12. 00	30. 00	42. 00
State selections	587	93, 977. 59	.....	1, 174. 72	1, 174. 72
Preëmption declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	315. 68	315. 68
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	845	119, 876. 27	1, 051. 98	2, 808. 40	15, 108. 33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 770. 30
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	714. 50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 484. 80

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LEADVILLE, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry..	42	5,358.57	.....	.....	6,698.21
Sales of mineral lands.....	150	2,562.11	.....	.....	11,472.50
Supplemental payments.....		3.42	.....	.....	25.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	3	[233.00]	.....	.....	291.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	6	3.72	.....	.....	4.66
Original entries under the desert-land act.	1	283.82	.....	.....	70.95
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	5	[785.33]	.....	.....	981.66
Total cash sales.....	207	8,211.64	.....	.....	19,544.23
Original homestead entries.....	68	10,173.97	385.50	645.00	1,030.50
Final homestead entries.....	32	[4,813.58]	187.50	.....	187.50
Applications to purchase mineral lands....	127	.....	.....	1,270.00	1,270.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	20	.....	.....	200.00	200.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....		.....	.....	325.52	325.52
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	454	18,385.61	573.00	2,440.52	22,567.75
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....		.....	.....	.....	3,681.00
Expenses of depositing.....		.....	.....	.....	29.85
Incidental expenses.....		.....	.....	.....	461.80
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	4,172.65

MONTROSE, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry..	9	1,427.74	.....	.....	1,784.69
Sales of mineral lands.....	57	1,208.55	.....	.....	4,690.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	2	15.81	.....	.....	19.76
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	2	[305.15]	.....	.....	381.44
Total cash sales.....	70	2,652.10	.....	.....	6,875.89
Original homestead entries.....	28	4,158.26	159.00	265.00	424.00
Final homestead entries.....	3	[447.93]	18.00	.....	18.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands....	51	.....	.....	510.00	510.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	54	.....	.....	162.00	162.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	6	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	303	.....	.....	909.00	909.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....		.....	.....	773.55	773.55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	515	6,808.36	177.00	2,679.55	9,732.44
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....		.....	.....	.....	4,432.82
Expenses of depositing.....		.....	.....	.....	33.05
Incidental expenses.....		.....	.....	.....	426.55
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	4,892.42
Cash sales—Ute Indian lands:					
Preëmption	169	22,020.11	.....	.....	27,525.80
Original desert.....	58	15,190.35	.....	.....	3,798.62
Coal.....	2	193.11	.....	.....	3,862.20
Total.....	229	37,403.57	.....	.....	35,186.62

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

PUEBLO, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	127	18,370.39	.....	.....	\$22,963.00
Sales of mineral lands	14	705.74	.....	.....	2,117.50
Sales of coal lands	2	320.00	.....	.....	6,400.00
Sales of timber-culture entries commuted to cash	42	[6,167.55]	.....	.....	7,709.45
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	53	172.96	.....	.....	228.73
Original entries under the desert-land act.	50	9,164.21	.....	.....	2,291.06
Final entries under the desert-land act....	2	[560.00]	.....	.....	560.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	70	[10,585.51]	.....	.....	13,226.05
Total cash sales	360	28,733.30	.....	.....	55,495.79
Original homestead entries	476	71,930.46	2,697.39	\$4,575.00	7,272.39
Final homestead entries	134	[20,588.78]	772.12	.....	772.12
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	3	[480.00]	.....	12.00	12.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	120.00	.....	3.00	3.00
State selections	415	66,725.37	.....	831.00	831.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	20	.....	.....	200.00	200.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	160	.....	.....	480.00	480.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	13	.....	.....	130.00	130.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	516.41	516.41
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,589	167,509.13	3,469.51	6,768.41	65,733.71
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,789.30
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,789.30

STERLING, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	11	1,678.95	.....	.....	2,098.69
Sales of timber-culture entries commuted to cash	21	[3,240.00]	.....	.....	4,050.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	26	81.08	.....	.....	114.35
Original entries under the desert-land act.	2	200.00	.....	.....	90.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	400.00
Total cash sales	62	1,960.03	.....	.....	6,753.04
Original homestead entries	309	48,352.49	2,199.61	3,055.00	5,254.61
Final homestead entries	175	[27,808.66]	1,432.44	.....	1,432.44
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	4	640.00	16.00	40.00	56.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[320.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	115	18,432.98	.....	230.00	230.00
State selections	178	28,526.03	.....	356.00	356.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,220.73	1,220.73
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	849	97,911.53	3,648.05	4,921.73	15,322.82
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	986.40
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,986.40

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry.....	1	39.74	.....	.....	\$49.68
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.....	34	3,924.55	.....	.....	4,905.75
Sales of mineral lands.....	1	40.00	.....	.....	100.00
Supplemental payments.....	3	.....	.....	.....	23.93
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	365	505.58	.....	.....	635.57
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	69	[8,638.18]	.....	.....	10,798.13
Total cash sales.....	473	4,509.87	.....	.....	16,513.06
Original homestead entries.....	1,258	153,808.20	3,910.53	10,567.15	14,477.68
Final homestead entries.....	703	[89,523.38]	2,334.45	.....	2,334.45
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	5	233.89	.....	10.00	10.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	21	3,273.59	.....	42.00	42.00
State selections.....	13	2,156.74	.....	24.00	24.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	460.47	460.47
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,476	163,982.29	6,244.98	11,117.62	33,875.66
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.80
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,585.72
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,598.52

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.....	53	7,055.44	.....	.....	8,819.33
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash..	21	[2,311.59]	.....	.....	2,889.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	21	83.19	.....	.....	103.99
Original entries under the desert-land act.	155	26,930.11	.....	.....	6,732.58
Final entries under the desert-land act....	73	[17,559.93]	.....	.....	17,561.68
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	20	[2,979.56]	.....	.....	3,724.46
Total cash sales.....	343	34,068.74	.....	.....	39,831.54
Original homestead entries.....	404	59,482.33	2,275.50	3,815.00	6,090.50
Final homestead entries.....	137	[19,593.57]	786.00	.....	786.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	5	[480.00]	.....	21.00	21.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	427.91	427.91
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	893	93,551.07	3,061.50	4,275.91	47,168.95
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,091.40
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,096.15
Shoshone and Bannock Indian lands, act Sept. 1, 1888, Pocotello town lots.....	2,407	.....	.....	.....	150,598.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	41	5, 739. 84	.....	.....	\$7, 174. 52
Sales of mineral lands	17	274. 82	.....	.....	1, 445. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	14	[1, 766. 59]	.....	.....	2, 208. 23
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	12	38. 60	.....	.....	48. 30
Original entries under the desert-land act.	102	18, 544. 93	.....	.....	4, 636. 21
Final entries under the desert-land act....	31	[7, 469. 10]	.....	.....	7, 469. 10
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	21	[2, 915. 81]	.....	.....	3, 644. 76
Total cash sales	238	24, 598. 19	.....	.....	26, 626. 12
Original homestead entries.....	260	36, 698. 07	\$1, 375. 63	\$2, 385. 00	3, 760. 63
Final homestead entries.....	66	[10, 061. 51]	378. 64	.....	378. 64
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	11	[840. 00]	.....	44. 00	44. 00
State selections	117	18, 830. 58	.....	235. 50	235. 50
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	20	.....	.....	200. 00	200. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	1	.....	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2	.....	.....	20. 00	20. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	2	.....	.....	6. 00	6. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	568. 51	568. 51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	717	80, 126. 84	1, 754. 27	3, 462. 01	31, 842. 40
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 363. 74
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384. 10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 747. 84

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	8	961. 39	.....	.....	\$2, 403. 46
Sales of land at public auction	2	58. 87	.....	.....	147. 18
Sales of mineral lands.....	30	627. 05	.....	.....	2, 625. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	2	[319. 09]	.....	.....	398. 88
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	8	7. 11	.....	.....	17. 72
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[160. 00]	.....	.....	400. 00
Total cash sales	51	1, 654. 42	.....	.....	5, 992. 24
Original homestead entries.....	86	11, 417. 31	\$873. 00	\$740. 00	1, 613. 00
Final homestead entries.....	27	[3, 400. 34]	255. 07	.....	255. 07
Lands entered with Valentine scrip.....	2	160. 00	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Indian allotments	9	600. 00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	189	30, 072. 92	.....	376. 00	376. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ...	19	.....	.....	190. 00	190. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2	.....	.....	20. 00	20. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements	9	.....	.....	27. 00	27. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	138. 07	138. 07
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	394	43, 904. 65	1, 128. 07	1, 499. 07	8, 619. 38
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 021. 94
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36. 45
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250. 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 308. 39

Statement of business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HAILY, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate of States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	18	2, 247.76	.....	.....	\$2, 809. 69
Sales of mineral lands.....	22	476. 94	.....	.....	2, 390. 00
Supplemental payments.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	9	[1, 060. 32]	.....	.....	1, 325. 40
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	11	49. 92	.....	.....	62. 42
Original entries under desert-land act.....	38	5, 929. 21	.....	.....	1, 482. 35
Final entries under desert land act.....	21	[5, 321. 90]	.....	.....	5, 321. 90
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[280. 90]	.....	.....	351. 12
Total cash sales	122	8, 703. 83	.....	.....	13, 747. 88
Original homestead entries	116	16, 705. 64	\$628. 50	\$1, 080. 00	1, 708. 50
Final homestead entries.....	66	[10, 112. 51]	379. 50	.....	379. 50
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	6	[840. 00]	.....	24. 00	24. 00
Lands entered with agricultural college scrip	113	18, 131. 55	.....	.....	.....
State selections.....	216	34, 483. 42	.....	431. 00	431. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ...	14	.....	.....	140. 00	140. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3	.....	.....	30. 00	30. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements	29	.....	.....	87. 00	87. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	512. 50	512. 50
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	685	78, 024. 44	1, 008. 00	2, 304. 50	17, 060. 38
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 507. 40
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27. 51
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335. 70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 870. 61

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	131	17, 125. 57	.....	.....	\$21, 408. 03
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	42	[4, 933. 76]	.....	.....	6, 167. 22
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	21	100. 95	.....	.....	140. 06
Original entries under the desert-land act.	1	40. 00	.....	.....	10. 00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	15	[1, 999. 92]	.....	.....	2, 499. 88
Total cash sales	210	17, 266. 52	.....	.....	30, 225. 19
Original homestead entries.....	301	41, 135. 41	1, 554. 40	\$2, 685. 00	4, 239. 40
Final homestead entries.....	93	[14, 105. 30]	528. 96	.....	528. 96
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	9	[1, 131. 65]	.....	36. 00	36. 00
State selections	76	12, 178. 44	.....	152. 22	152. 22
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	613. 23	613. 23
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	689	70, 580. 37	2, 083. 36	3, 486. 45	35, 795. 00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 489. 32
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89. 55
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306. 30
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 885. 17

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land subject to preëmption entry..	3	200.00	.....	.....	\$200.00
Cash substitution.....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	11	[736.64]	.....	.....	920.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[270.27]	.....	.....	532.71
Total cash sales.....	21	200.00	.....	.....	1,853.51
Original homestead entries.....	45	2,879.67	\$145.58	\$245.00	390.58
Final homestead entries.....	30	[3,585.58]	173.28	.....	173.28
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	2	80.00	8.00	10.00	18.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	24	[1,726.15]	.....	96.00	96.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	6	280.00	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				198.40	198.40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	128	3,439.67	326.86	561.40	2,741.77
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					1,659.88
Expenses of depositing.....					1.75
Incidental expenses.....					163.82
Total.....					1,825.45

GARDEN CITY, KANS.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	16	2,416.69	.....	.....	\$3,020.88
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	41	[6,411.47]	.....	.....	8,013.42
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	30	56.06	.....	.....	114.11
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	3	[400.00]	.....	.....	500.00
Total cash sales.....	90	2,472.75	.....	.....	11,648.41
Original homestead entries.....	439	68,453.37	\$2,236.10	\$4,320.00	6,556.10
Final homestead entries.....	580	[91,633.12]	3,054.18	.....	3,054.18
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	54	8,729.37	216.00	540.00	756.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	32	[4,991.86]	.....	128.00	128.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	3	320.00	.....	12.00	12.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	6	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	12	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				814.43	814.43
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,216	79,975.49	5,506.28	5,850.43	23,005.12
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					11.70
Incidental expenses.....					2,730.56
Total.....					8,742.26
Cash sales—Osage trust and diminished reserve Indian lands	3	284.24	.....	.....	6,725.53

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

KIRWIN, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	36	4, 225. 75	.....	.....	\$5, 282. 19
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	43	[5, 836. 69]	.....	.....	7, 296. 08
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	14	31. 59	.....	.....	39. 50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	23	[3, 464. 90]	.....	.....	4, 331. 12
Total cash sales	116	4, 257. 34	.....	.....	16, 948. 89
Original homestead entries	175	23, 195. 23	\$611. 79	\$1, 490. 00	2, 101. 79
Final homestead entries	259	[36, 688. 00]	989. 36	.....	989. 36
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	7	960. 00	28. 00	60. 00	88. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	107	[14, 727. 33]	.....	428. 00	428. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				770. 71	770. 71
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	664	28, 412. 57	1, 629. 15	2, 748. 71	21, 326. 75
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4, 166. 78
Expenses of depositing					25. 10
Incidental expenses					919. 60
Total					5, 111. 48

LARNED, KANS.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	17	2, 633. 93	.....	.....	\$4, 192. 36
Supplemental payments	1	2. 28	.....	.....	5. 70
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	25	[3, 244. 97]	.....	.....	4, 049. 96
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	13	22. 33	.....	.....	31. 16
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[640. 00]	.....	.....	1, 000. 00
Total cash sales	60	2, 658. 64	.....	.....	9, 279. 18
Original homestead entries	187	28, 047. 05	\$966. 96	\$1, 775. 00	2, 741. 96
Final homestead entries	232	[35, 077. 69]	1, 288. 89	.....	1, 288. 89
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	6	960. 00	24. 00	60. 00	84. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	133	[18, 461. 36]	.....	532. 00	532. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims, Indian filings	6	.....	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	12	.....	.....	24. 00	24. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				758. 12	758. 12
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	636	31, 665. 59	2, 279. 85	3, 161. 12	14, 720. 15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5, 160. 77
Expenses of depositing					29. 35
Incidental expenses					944. 60
Total					6, 134. 72
Cash sales—Osage trust and diminished reserve Indian lands	28	3, 395. 96	.....	.....	18, 465. 51

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

OBERLIN, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of lands subject to preëmption entry.	58	8,658.08	.....	.....	\$10,922.60
Sale of lands at public auction	2	80.00	.....	.....	100.00
Supplemental payments	1	.92	.....	.....	1.15
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	98	[15,461.37]	.....	.....	19,326.74
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	40	83.43	.....	.....	112.43
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	13	[2,000.00]	.....	.....	2,500.00
Total cash sales	212	8,822.43	.....	.....	32,962.92
Original homestead entries	612	94,917.89	\$2,694.74	\$5,975.00	8,669.74
Final homestead entries	855	[133,894.26]	3,890.41	.....	3,890.41
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	12	1,915.10	48.00	120.00	168.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	43	[6,841.30]	.....	172.00	172.00
Land entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	538.60	538.60
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,738	105,665.42	6,633.15	6,815.60	46,411.67
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.55
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,906.65
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,955.20

SALINA, KANS.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	7	545.45	.....	.....	\$881.81
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	29	[3,466.57]	.....	.....	4,333.27
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	5	12.50	.....	.....	27.88
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[961.46]	.....	.....	2,053.84
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2, act of June 15, 1880	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Total cash sales	51	557.95	.....	.....	7,496.80
Original homestead entries	94	12,451.00	\$531.58	\$805.00	1,336.58
Final homestead entries	153	[19,261.19]	842.38	.....	842.38
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	80.00	4.00	5.00	9.00
Final entries under the timber-culture- laws	119	[13,522.79]	.....	476.00	476.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statement	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	560.44	560.44
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	419	13,088.95	1,377.96	1,848.44	10,723.20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,566.31
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.90
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,036.80
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,610.01

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

TOPEKA, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	2	179.54	.....	.....	\$224.40
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	100.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2305, Revised Statutes.....	4	[440.00]	.....	.....	650.00
Total cash sales.....	7	179.54	.....	.....	974.40
Original homestead entries.....	10	805.85	\$40.18	65.00	105.18
Final homestead entries.....	14	[1,595.53]	66.86	.....	66.86
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	7	[458.84]	.....	28.00	28.00
Indian filings.....	9	.....	.....	18.00	18.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	7	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	107.86	107.86
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	57	985.39	107.04	238.86	1,320.30
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,503.91
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,074.60
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,586.51
Cash sales—Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miami.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.28
Absentee Shawnee.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	200.00
New York.....	25	2,830.61	.....	.....	7,076.52
Kansas trust and diminished reserve.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070.15
Osage trust and diminished reserve.....	11	960.00	.....	.....	1,822.59
Osage ceded.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25
Total.....	37	3,870.61	.....	.....	10,178.79

WA KEENEY, KANS.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	29	4,243.55	.....	.....	\$5,883.08
Supplemental payments.....	2	15.00	.....	.....	31.25
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	168	[26,150.87]	.....	.....	32,688.65
Excess payment on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	44	57.39	.....	.....	118.69
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	11	[1,760.00]	.....	.....	2,400.00
Total cash sales.....	254	4,315.94	.....	.....	41,121.67
Original homestead entries.....	868	135,596.64	\$5,304.90	\$8,525.00	13,829.90
Final homestead entries.....	914	[143,375.21]	5,859.83	.....	5,859.83
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	12	1,907.76	48.00	120.00	168.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	52	[8,124.33]	.....	208.00	208.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	2	240.00	.....	6.00	6.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	933	149,334.23	.....	1,866.00	1,866.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	5	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,140.75	1,140.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,042	291,394.57	11,212.73	11,879.75	64,214.15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.70
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,361.76
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,444.46

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of Fort Jessup military reservation ..	3	160.28	.....	.....	\$200.35
Supplemental payments	1	.....	.....	.....	53.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	48	81.69	.....	.....	123.02
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	7	[546.10]	.....	.....	1,061.20
Total cash sales.....	59	241.97	.....	.....	1,438.07
Original homestead entries.....	295	30,920.86	\$1,112.46	\$2,255.00	3,367.46
Final homestead entries.....	130	[14,964.83]	511.78	.....	511.78
State selections	4	517.61	.....	7.00	7.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	105.01	105.01
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	488	31,680.44	1,624.24	2,367.01	5,429.32
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,764.96
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	493.15
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,258.11

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	2	99.28	.....	.....	\$124.10
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	25	3,121.62	.....	.....	4,105.86
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	17	[2,634.39]	.....	.....	3,151.37
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	337	760.94	.....	.....	1,071.16
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	46	[6,638.03]	.....	.....	8,297.48
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	[39.76]	.....	.....	43.70
Total cash sales.....	428	3,981.84	.....	.....	16,793.67
Original homestead entries.....	817	96,722.65	\$2,710.67	\$6,830.00	9,540.67
Final homestead entries	589	[81,557.41]	2,097.50	.....	2,097.50
Final entries under timber-culture laws...	4	[647.05]	.....	16.00	16.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	41.14	41.14
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1840	100,704	4,808.17	6,891.14	28,492.98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,455.07
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,455.07

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GRAYLING, MICH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	4	65.84	.....	.....	\$1,524.91
Sale of town lots	17	.....	.....	.....	10,885.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	3	15.64	.....	.....	19.55
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	17	[1,731.19]	.....	.....	2,595.60
Total cash sales.....	41	81.48	.....	.....	15,025.06
Original homestead entries.....	99	10,563.70	\$281.49	\$730.00	1,011.49
Final homestead entries	64	[7,194.73]	191.51	.....	191.51
Indian allotments	1	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	200.07	200.07
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	205	10,685.18	473.00	930.07	16,428.13
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,974.55
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513.54
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,493.39

MARQUETTE, MICH.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	136	18,228.53	.....	.....	\$22,785.68
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	24	96.14	.....	.....	120.03
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes....	109	[15,398.90]	.....	.....	19,248.64
Total cash sales.....	269	18,324.67	.....	.....	42,154.35
Original homestead entries.....	557	75,131.92	\$1,878.48	\$5,055.00	6,933.48
Final homestead entries	156	[19,682.05]	488.05	.....	488.05
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	32	1,874.76	.....	104.00	104.00
Indian allotments	8	559.64	.....	.....	.....
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	56	.....	.....	112.00	112.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	777.75	777.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,078	95,890.99	2,366.53	6,048.75	50,569.63
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,217.33
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,247.90
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,465.23

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	70	8,924.58	.....	.....	\$12,438.53
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	29	[4,427.56]	.....	.....	5,531.09
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	37	145.56	.....	.....	210.33
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	6	[960.00]	.....	.....	1,800.00
Total cash sales	142	9,070.14	.....	.....	19,979.95
Original homestead entries.....	621	87,273.20	\$3,047.83	\$5,710.00	8,757.83
Final homestead entries.....	333	[49,597.79]	1,786.96	.....	1,786.96
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	48	[6,694.32]	.....	192.00	192.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....			.....	539.24	539.24
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,144	96,343.34	4,834.79	6,441.24	31,255.98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					17.30
Incidental expenses.....					1,918.50
Total.....					7,935.80

DULUTH, MINN.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	254	35,379.25	.....	.....	\$45,393.33
Supplemental payments.....	6	103.23	.....	.....	129.05
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	92	435.24	.....	.....	578.20
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	150	[19,689.96]	.....	.....	25,450.55
Total cash sales.....	502	35,917.72	.....	.....	71,551.13
Original homestead entries.....	1,568	193,729.16	5,333.22	13,175.00	18,508.22
Final homestead entries.....	49	[5,777.80]	221.77	.....	221.77
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	6	837.74	.....	21.00	21.00
Lands entered with agricultural college scrip	2	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with Valentine scrip.....	1	40.00	.....	1.00	1.00
Indian allotments	6	720.00	.....	.....	.....
Preëmption declaratory statements	121	.....	.....	226.00	226.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	9	.....	.....	18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....			.....	1,096.53	1,096.53
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,264	231,404.62	5,654.99	14,541.53	91,647.65
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					2,565.17
Total.....					8,565.17

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MARSHALL, MINN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	14	935.11	.....	.....	\$1,756.70
Sales of land at public auction.....	2	25.29	.....	.....	44.25
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	89	[10,467.62]	.....	.....	13,284.54
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	10	63.24	.....	.....	116.85
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	6	[523.50]	.....	.....	735.94
Homestead entry commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	1	[40.00]	.....	.....	93.00
Total cash sales.....	122	1,023.64	.....	.....	16,031.28
Original homestead entries.....	244	25,638.22	959.40	1,820.00	2,779.40
Final homestead entries.....	203	[22,777.57]	997.22	.....	997.22
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	2	252.32	8.00	20.00	28.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	166	[19,851.72]	.....	664.00	664.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	665	106,092.70	.....	1,330.00	1,330.00
Applications to purchase Sioux lands.....	7	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	9	.....	.....	18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	935.65	935.65
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	1,418	133,006.88	1,964.62	4,801.65	22,797.55
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.50
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,654.60
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands.....	12	875.35	.....	.....	1,084.35

ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	39	3,717.00	.....	.....	\$5,888.06
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	31	[4,726.76]	.....	.....	5,908.44
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	30	181.85	.....	.....	319.28
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	25	[3,060.39]	.....	.....	4,754.70
Total cash sales.....	125	3,898.85	.....	.....	16,870.48
Original homestead entries.....	577	66,994.66	\$2,824.75	\$4,655	7,479.75
Final homestead entries.....	332	[41,631.08]	1,907.52	.....	1,907.52
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	2	320.00	8.00	20.00	28.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	44	[5,783.27]	.....	176.00	176.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	12	1,530.64	.....	24.00	24.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statement.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	501.80	501.80
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	1,095	72,744.15	4,740.27	5,382.84	26,993.55
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.90
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,254.48
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,270.38

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

TAYLORS FALLS, MINN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	69	9,620.49	.....	.....	\$12,075.68
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	8	78.19	.....	.....	102.30
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[880.00]	.....	.....	1,300.00
Total cash sales.....	84	9,698.68	.....	.....	13,477.98
Original homestead entries.....	167	19,161.74	\$720.25	\$1,370.00	2,090.25
Final homestead entries.....	61	[6,822.88]	280.07	.....	280.07
Preëmption declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statement	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	336.37	336.37
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	314	28,860.42	1,000.32	1,710.37	16,188.67
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610.26
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.95
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,830.01

JACKSON, MISS.

Sale of land subject to preëmption entry..	1	160.48	.....	.....	\$200.60
Sales of land at public auction	2	80.12	.....	.....	100.15
Supplemental payment.....	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	10.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	416	660.64	.....	.....	826.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	55	[7,205.79]	.....	.....	9,007.27
Total cash sales	475	901.24	.....	.....	10,144.16
Original homestead entries.....	1,535	181,139.86	\$4,546.00	12,610.00	17,156.60
Final homestead entries.....	710	[85,198.56]	2,132.00	.....	2,132.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	960	153,639.50	.....	1,920.00	1,920.00
Preëmption declaratory statement	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	607.35	607.35
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,681	335,680.60	6,678.00	15,139.35	31,961.51
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,825.40
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,825.40

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BOONVILLE, MO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry	50	3,452.43	.....	.....	\$4,255.55
Sale of land subject to preemption entry ..	1	40.00	.....	.....	50.00
Cash substitution	1	[40.00]	.....	.....	50.00
Supplemental payment	1	[40.00]	.....	.....	11.00
Change of entry	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	.....
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	18	56.27	.....	.....	70.35
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[120.00]	.....	.....	150.00
Total cash sales	75	3,548.70	.....	.....	4,586.90
Original homestead entries	470	46,735.10	\$1,168.41	\$3,410.00	4,578.41
Final homestead entries	213	[22,502.84]	561.14	.....	561.14
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	332.07	332.07
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	759	50,443.80	1,729.55	3,746.07	10,062.52
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,157.30
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.80
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373.10
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,536.20

IRONTON, MO.

Sales of land subject to private entry	87	5,901.84	.....	.....	\$7,377.32
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	19	114.16	.....	.....	142.71
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[502.26]	.....	.....	627.83
Total cash sales	111	6,016.00	.....	.....	8,147.86
Original homestead entries	448	43,612.85	1,089.97	3,275.00	4,364.97
Final homestead entries	338	[40,461.07]	1,011.46	.....	1,011.46
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	2	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	1	200.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	516.31	516.31
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	902	49,983.85	2,101.43	3,801.31	14,050.60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,790.64
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188.00
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,987.14

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry	93	5,578.36	.....	.....	\$6,972.96
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.....	5	561.42	.....	.....	1,153.55
Cash substitution	1	[120.00]	.....	.....	150.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	42	149.61	.....	.....	217.75
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	10	[690.01]	.....	.....	975.86
Total cash sales	151	6,289.39	.....	.....	9,470.12
Original homestead entries.....	1,015	112,614.53	\$3,245.60	\$7,875.00	\$11,120.60
Final homestead entries.....	639	[80,632.35]	2,174.03	.....	2,174.03
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	5	480.00	.....	16.00	16.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	711.90	711.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,812	119,383.92	5,419.63	8,606.90	23,496.65
Salaries, fees, and commissions of regis- ter and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,380.50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,394.50

BOZEMAN, MONT.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.....	33	3,290.79	.....	.....	\$8,226.40
Sales of mineral lands.....	19	676.11	.....	.....	2,607.50
Sales of coal lands	3	640.00	.....	.....	12,800.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.....	10	[1,135.97]	.....	.....	1,419.99
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	3	4.88	.....	.....	12.20
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	58	10,003.97	.....	.....	3,061.30
Final entries under the desert-land act....	20	[4,542.15]	.....	.....	6,070.01
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	4	[520.00]	.....	.....	1,300.00
Total cash sales	150	14,615.75	.....	.....	35,497.40
Original homestead entries.....	223	32,864.40	\$2,447.39	\$2,105.00	4,552.39
Final homestead entries.....	79	[11,503.93]	850.71	.....	850.71
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	2	119.07	8.00	10.00	18.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	7	[903.67]	.....	28.00	28.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	80.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	55	8,767.70	.....	110.00	110.00
State selections	64	10,251.34	.....	128.00	128.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	18	.....	.....	180.00	180.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	41	.....	.....	123.00	123.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	495.30	495.30
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	650	66,698.26	3,306.10	3,227.30	42,030.80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.70
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	919.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,937.80

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HELENA, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	215	32,312.79	.....	.....	\$43,203.27
Sales of coal lands	1	80.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Sales of mineral lands	250	8,244.34	.....	.....	32,390.00
Sales of townsites	1	320.00	.....	.....	400.00
Sales of timber-culture entries commuted to cash	41	[5,314.67]	.....	.....	6,643.35
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	40	146.58	.....	.....	225.42
Original entries under the desert-land act	213	43,640.75	.....	.....	11,111.83
Final entries under the desert-land act	64	[21,015.82]	.....	.....	23,166.57
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	40	[5,346.23]	.....	.....	7,460.38
Total cash sales	865	84,744.46	.....	.....	126,200.82
Original homestead entries	793	120,987.32	\$5,236.18	\$7,715.00	12,951.18
Final homestead entries	140	[21,062.67]	1,114.97	.....	1,114.97
Land entered under the timber-culture laws	1	120.00	4.00	10.00	14.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	9	[1,036.57]	.....	36.00	36.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with Valentine scrip	1	17.88	.....	1.00	1.00
Indian allotments	27	3,840.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads	15	2,470.08	.....	30.00	30.00
State selections	200	31,689.54	.....	400.00	400.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	271	.....	.....	2,710.00	2,710.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	53	.....	.....	159.00	159.00
Valentine scrip filings	1	.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	55	.....	.....	550.00	550.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	153	.....	.....	459.00	459.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	7	.....	.....	21.00	21.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	597.59	597.59
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2592	243,869.28	6,355.15	12,693.59	145,249.56
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,382.16
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,382.16

LEWISTOWN, MONT.

Sales of lands subject to preëmption entry	110	16,732.14	.....	.....	22,814.84
Sales of mineral lands	3	40.29	.....	.....	210.00
Sales of timber culture commuted to cash	21	[2,879.01]	.....	.....	3,598.79
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	11	37.22	.....	.....	46.67
Original entries under the desert-land act	103	14,786.11	.....	.....	3,926.57
Final entries under the desert-land act	32	[8,331.13]	.....	.....	8,411.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	10	[1,542.05]	.....	.....	1,927.56
Total cash sales	290	31,595.76	.....	.....	40,935.57
Original homestead entries	189	29,810.61	1,248.16	1,875.00	3,123.16
Final homestead entries	34	[5,411.93]	232.95	.....	232.95
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[80.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	9	.....	.....	27.00	27.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	629.40	629.40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	528	61,406.37	1,481.11	2,571.40	44,988.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,996.22
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	359.05
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,355.27

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MILES CITY, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	18	2, 398. 04	.....	.....	4, 000. 80
Sales of coal lands	1	41. 01	.....	.....	820. 20
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	7	8. 23	.....	.....	11. 62
Original entries under the desert land act.	19	2, 972. 63	.....	.....	822. 35
Final entries under the desert-land act....	4	[1, 559. 58]	.....	.....	1, 559. 60
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	(160. 00)	.....	.....	200. 00
Total cash sales.....	50	5, 419. 91	.....	.....	7, 414. 57
Original homestead entries.....	98	15, 181. 24	\$899. 02	\$970. 00	1, 869. 02
Final homestead entries.....	38	[5, 772. 38]	329. 50	.....	329. 50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	1	160. 00	4. 00	10. 00	14. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	660	105, 331. 09	.....	1, 318. 00	1, 318. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	2	.....	.....	6. 00	6. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements	28	.....	.....	84. 00	84. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	74. 80	74. 80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	877	126, 092. 24	1, 232. 52	2, 462. 80	11, 109. 89
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 863. 56
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21. 65
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335. 10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 220. 31

MISSOULA, MONT.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	183	26, 363. 55	.....	.....	\$35, 174. 37
Sales of mineral lands.....	15	1, 092. 48	.....	.....	3, 212. 50
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	8	[1, 160. 00]	.....	.....	1, 450. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	28	91. 85	.....	.....	124. 93
Original entries under the desert-land act.	6	1, 278. 09	.....	.....	339. 52
Final entries under the desert-land act....	7	[2, 882. 52]	.....	.....	2, 882. 52
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	27	[3, 628. 01]	.....	.....	5, 135. 02
Total cash sales.....	274	28, 825. 97	.....	.....	48, 318. 86
Original homestead entries	360	49, 435. 74	\$2, 283. 95	\$3, 285. 00	5, 568. 95
Final homestead entries.....	106	[16, 359. 18]	766. 50	.....	766. 50
Sioux half-breed scrip.....	1	160. 00	.....	.....	.....
Valentine scrip locations	3	120. 00	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Indian allotments	25	960. 00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	50	8, 027. 90	.....	99. 62	99. 62
Application to purchase mineral lands....	15	.....	.....	150. 00	150. 00
Valentine scrip filings	2	.....	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2	.....	.....	20. 00	20. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements	256	.....	.....	768. 00	768. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	323. 04	323. 04
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1094	87, 529. 61	3, 050. 45	4, 650. 66	56, 019. 97
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 308. 50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 308. 50
Cash sales, Flathead Indian lands.....	16	1, 666. 45	.....	.....	14, 434. 53

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued

ALLIANCE, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	54	8,038.05	.....	.....	\$10,047.50
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	54	[8,483.45]	.....	.....	10,704.32
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	9	20.34	.....	.....	25.45
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	25	[3,701.46]	.....	.....	4,626.83
Total cash sales	142	8,058.39	.....	.....	25,404.10
Original homestead entries.....	265	40,001.35	\$1,000.25	\$2,530.00	3,530.25
Final homestead entries.....	202	[33,620.40]	840.55	.....	840.55
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	4	640.00	16.00	40.00	56.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
State selections	70	11,200.00	.....	140.00	140.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132.25	1,132.25
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	685	60,059.74	1,856.80	3,848.25	31,109.15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,643.20
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.30
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	953.60
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,634.10

BLOOMINGTON, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	20	2,280.00	.....	.....	\$2,850.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	16	[1,996.60]	.....	.....	2,495.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	7	34.80	.....	.....	61.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301 Revised Statutes.....	6	[679.06]	.....	.....	848.83
Total cash sales	49	2,314.80	.....	.....	6,255.58
Original homestead entries.....	73	9,860.38	\$288.47	\$635.00	923.47
Final homestead entries.....	98	[14,441.69]	451.95	.....	451.95
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	2	240.00	8.00	15.00	23.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	101	[14,220.28]	.....	404.00	404.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	435.06	435.06
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	323	12,415.18	748.42	1,489.06	8,493.06
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,712.59
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.75
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,903.04

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BROKEN BOW, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sion.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	49	6,984.36	.....	.....	\$8,705.44
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	22	[3,398.05]	.....	.....	4,247.52
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	13	36.32	.....	.....	45.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	13	[1,629.62]	.....	.....	2,037.02
Total cash sales.....	97	7,020.68	.....	.....	15,035.27
Original homestead entries.....	139	20,873.76	\$522.19	\$1,330.00	1,852.19
Final homestead entries	124	[19,508.49]	488.03	.....	488.03
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	2	320.00	8.00	20.00	28.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	93	[14,655.82]	.....	371.82	371.82
State selections	12	1,920.00	.....	24.00	24.00
Preëmption declaratory statement	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	307.66	307.66
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	468	30,134.44	1,018.22	2,055.48	18,108.97
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,605.60
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.70
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	477.20
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,101.50

CHADRON, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	67	9,765.26	.....	.....	\$12,206.60
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	75	[11,893.43]	.....	.....	14,866.81
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	21	57.46	.....	.....	71.86
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes....	21	[3,277.01]	.....	.....	4,096.26
Total cash sales.....	184	9,822.72	.....	.....	31,241.53
Original homestead entries.....	460	71,037.71	\$1,779.80	\$4,495.00	6,274.80
Final homestead entries.....	316	[50,134.81]	1,259.00	.....	1,259.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	2	320.00	8.00	20.00	28.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	29	[4,637.93]	.....	116.00	116.00
State selections	26	4,160.00	.....	52.00	52.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	8.00	8.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	893.95	893.95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,022	85,340.43	3,046.80	5,586.95	39,875.28
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,743.57
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.80
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019.40
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,805.77

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc—Continued.

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	35	4, 516. 28	.....	.....	\$6, 235. 54
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash..	39	[5, 213. 62]	.....	.....	6, 642. 04
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	17	27. 00	.....	.....	38. 31
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	10	[745. 01)	.....	.....	1, 413. 16
Total cash sales	101	4, 543. 28	.....	.....	14, 329. 05
Original homestead entries	153	20, 878. 53	\$672. 01	\$1, 355. 00	2, 027. 01
Final homestead entries	182	[25, 628. 15]	854. 40	.....	854. 40
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	185	[26, 471. 50]	.....	740. 00	740. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	176. 71	176. 71
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	623	25, 421. 81	1, 526. 41	2, 275. 71	18, 131. 17
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 837. 04
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83. 10
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	915. 20
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 835. 34
Cash sales, Pawnee Indian lands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44, 782. 72

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	1	80. 00	.....	.....	\$200. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash..	4	[213. 74]	.....	.....	267. 18
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[282. 70]	.....	.....	706. 75
Total cash sales	7	80. 00	.....	.....	1, 173. 93
Original homestead entries	7	637. 20	\$31. 86	\$45. 00	76. 86
Final homestead entries	23	[2, 292. 80]	114. 64	.....	114. 64
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	40. 00	4. 00	5. 00	9. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	24	[2, 142. 84]	.....	96. 00	96. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	243. 57	243. 57
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	62	757. 20	150. 50	389. 57	1, 714. 00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 686. 69
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6. 30
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151. 40
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 844. 39
Cash sales, Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox	1	.....	.....	.....	371. 05
Otoe and Missouriia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 361. 53
Total	1	.....	.....	.....	8, 732. 58

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

McCOOK, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	46	6,254.47	.....	.....	\$7,816.83
Sales of land at public auction	10	822.22	.....	.....	1,067.78
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	91	[14,289.82]	.....	.....	17,862.27
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture and other entries and locations.	43	152.02	.....	.....	203.65
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	28	[3,907.03]	.....	.....	4,883.78
Total cash sales	218	7,228.71	.....	.....	31,834.31
Original homestead entries	394	58,741.51	\$1,497.14	\$3,770.00	5,267.14
Final homestead entries	472	[73,890.07]	1,873.00	.....	1,873.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	6	951.08	24.00	60.00	84.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	96	[15,019.13]	.....	384.00	384.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	56	8,937.06	.....	111.00	111.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statement	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,642.35	1,642.35
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,246	75,858.36	3,394.14	5,975.35	41,203.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.10
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,840.20
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,878.30

NELIGH, NEBR.

Sales of lands subject to preëmption entry.	18	2,481.51	.....	.....	3,301.89
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	16	[2,229.41]	.....	.....	2,786.76
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	6	16.31	.....	.....	20.37
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[363.14]	.....	.....	446.35
Total cash sales	44	2,497.82	.....	.....	6,555.37
Original homestead entries	72	10,344.71	258.66	660.00	918.66
Final homestead entries	115	[18,304.60]	435.30	.....	435.30
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	57.30	4.00	5.00	9.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	145	[20,016.09]	.....	580.00	580.00
Preëmption declaratory statement	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statement	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	551.58	551.58
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	379	12,899.83	697.96	1,800.58	9,053.91
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,525.63
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.90
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.05
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,561.58
Cash sales, Omaha Indian Lands	8	680.00	.....	.....	28,450.58

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	40	6,043.68	.....	.....	\$9,387.98
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash..	58	[8,890.04]	.....	.....	11,112.59
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .	31	77.66	.....	.....	181.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,320.00]	.....	.....	1,850.00
Total cash sales	138	6,121.34	.....	.....	22,532.35
Original homestead entries.....	457	69,122.14	\$2,883.34	\$4,390.00	7,273.34
Final homestead entries.....	456	[71,421.94]	2,886.36	.....	2,886.36
Land entered under the timber-culture laws.....	5	794.68	20.00	50.00	70.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	110	[17,093.75	.....	440.00	440.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	4	640.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	4	.....	.....	8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	407.51	407.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,174	76,678.16	5,789.70	5,303.51	33,625.56
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,521.98
Expenses depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.70
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,371.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,938.38

O'NEILL, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	19	2,528.28	.....	.....	3,160.36
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash..	23	[3,166.53]	.....	.....	3,958.19
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	11	10.52	.....	.....	13.20
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	14	[1,892.01]	.....	.....	2,365.02
Total cash sales.....	67	2,538.80	.....	.....	9,496.77
Original homestead entries.....	1,387	211,651.72	\$5,305.27	13,515.00	18,820.27
Final homestead entries.....	163	[24,330.15]	612.00	.....	612.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	2	320.00	8.00	20.00	28.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	244	[36,060.79]	.....	976.00	976.00
State selections.....	20	3,225.93	.....	40.00	40.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	649.82	649.82
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,890	217,736.45	5,925.27	15,215.82	30,637.86
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,145.90
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,145.90
Cash sales, Ponca Indian lands.....	98	305.88	.....	.....	383.10

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SIDNEY, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	26	3,761.37	.....	.....	\$5,599.45
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	35	[5,573.69]	.....	.....	6,967.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	20	62.36	.....	.....	125.45
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	21	[3,230.21]	.....	.....	4,037.85
Total cash sales	102	3,823.73	.....	.....	16,729.85
Original homestead entries	304	47,313.51	\$1,845.20	\$2,995.00	4,840.20
Final homestead entries.....	347	[55,312.01]	2,312.75	.....	2,312.75
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	4	[640.00]	.....	16.00	16.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	3,262	521,872.88	.....	6,523.00	6,523.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....		.....	.....	472.85	472.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4,019	573,010.12	4,157.95	10,006.85	30,894.65
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					32.50
Incidental expenses					1,350.90
Total					7,383.40

VALENTINE, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	32	4,622.94	.....	.....	5,778.68
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	19	[2,874.70]	.....	.....	3,593.38
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and location...	22	58.90	.....	.....	73.61
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	16	[2,351.83]	.....	.....	2,939.79
Total cash sales	89	4,681.84	.....	.....	12,385.46
Original homestead entries	288	43,858.27	1,096.51	2,780.00	3,876.51
Final homestead entries.....	272	[42,795.81]	1,069.97	.....	1,069.97
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	2	318.81	8.00	20.00	28.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	179	[29,800.27]	.....	716.00	716.00
State selections.....	94	15,023.30	.....	188.00	188.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statement	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....		.....	.....	514.39	514.39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	928	63,882.22	2,174.48	4,226.39	18,786.33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					4,848.56
Expenses of depositing					15.20
Incidental expenses.....					933.70
Total					5,797.46

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CARSON CITY, NEV.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands.....	21	356.84	.....	.....	\$1,840.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	1	1.84	.....	.....	2.30
Original entries under the desert land act.	1	320.00	.....	.....	160.00
Total cash sales.....	23	678.68	.....	.....	2,002.30
Original homestead entries.....	15	2,400.00	\$90.00	\$150.00	240.00
Final homestead entries.....	1	[160.00]	12.00	.....	12.00
State selections.....	315	49,215.45	.....	630.00	630.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	28	.....	.....	280.00	280.00
Indian allotments.....	30	4,708.34	.....	.....	.....
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1.92	1.92
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	413	57,002.47	102.00	1,071.92	3,176.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,181.66
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.15
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,198.21

EUREKA, NEV.

Sales of timber and stone lands.....	1	159.87	.....	.....	\$399.67
Sales of mineral lands.....	22	367.83	.....	.....	1,885.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	1	1.25	.....	.....	1.56
Original entries under the desert-land act.	1	240.00	.....	.....	60.00
Total cash sales.....	25	768.95	.....	.....	2,346.23
Original homestead entries.....	7	1,080.48	\$72.00	\$70.00	142.00
Final homestead entries.....	4	[517.34]	21.00	.....	21.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	19	2,940.12	.....	38.00	38.00
State selections.....	137	20,547.60	.....	274.00	274.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	23	.....	.....	230.00	230.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	31.03	31.03
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	217	25,337.15	93.00	663.03	3,102.26
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,732.92
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.40
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455.35
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,205.67

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CLAYTON, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	5	720.00	.....	.....	\$900.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	3	24.60	.....	.....	30.75
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[440.02]	.....	.....	550.05
Total cash sales.....	12	744.60	.....	.....	1,680.80
Original homestead entries.....	56	8,695.25	\$328.50	\$550.00	878.50
Final homestead entries.....	10	[1,479.56]	55.50	.....	55.50
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				33.61	33.61
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	78	9,439.85	384.00	583.61	2,648.41
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					696.74
Expenses of depositing.....					2.00
Incidental expenses					144.90
Total.....					843.64

FOLSOM, N. MEX.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	19	2,780.39	.....	.....	\$3,475.58
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	6	25.16	.....	.....	31.46
Original entries under the desert land act.	2	280.00	.....	.....	70.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[957.58]	.....	.....	1,196.97
Total cash sales	34	3,085.55	.....	.....	4,974.01
Original homestead entries.....	137	21,834.76	\$826.50	\$1,370.00	2,196.50
Final homestead entries.....	8	[1,279.21]	54.00	.....	54.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				98.36	98.36
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	179	24,920.31	880.50	1,468.36	7,322.87
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					1,703.26
Expenses of depositing					4.35
Incidental expenses.....					190.00
Total.....					1,897.61

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	27	2,788.74	.....	.....	\$3,490.18
Sales of mineral lands	27	375.20	.....	.....	1,955.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	4	3.60	.....	.....	4.51
Original entries under the desert-land act..	4	478.00	.....	.....	119.50
Final entries under the desert-land act	6	[760.00]	.....	.....	760.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[557.25]	.....	.....	696.56
Total cash sales	72	3,645.54	.....	.....	7,025.75
Original homestead entries.....	130	18,130.25	\$681.39	\$1,180.00	1,861.39
Final homestead entries.....	81	[11,859.99]	444.76	.....	444.76
Applications to purchase mineral lands ...	25	.....	.....	250.00	250.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	543.78	543.78
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	312	21,775.79	1,126.15	2,013.78	10,165.68
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100.44
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.55
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	944.36
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,050.35

ROSWELL, N. MEX.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	47	6,532.42	.....	.....	\$8,165.54
Sales of mineral lands.....	4	56.19	.....	.....	295.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	6	[837.25]	.....	.....	1,046.56
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .	7	32.70	.....	.....	40.89
Original entries under the desert-land act.	126	28,726.64	.....	.....	7,181.65
Final entries under the desert-land act....	85	[36,921.71]	.....	.....	36,921.71
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	9	[1,400.20]	.....	.....	1,750.25
Total cash sales	284	35,347.95	.....	.....	55,401.60
Original homestead entries.....	139	20,640.46	\$794.00	\$1,323.00	2,117.00
Final homestead entries.....	29	[4,359.28]	165.00	.....	165.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	160.00	4.00	10.00	14.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[240.00]	.....	7.00	7.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	12	.....	.....	36.00	36.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	544.42	544.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	472	56,148.41	963.00	1,942.42	58,307.02
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,668.41
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,936.41

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SANTA FE, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	24	3,319.33	.....	.....	\$4,257.45
Sales of land at public auction	19	1,814.87	.....	.....	3,669.66
Sales of mineral lands	1	156.20	.....	.....	392.50
Sales of coal lands	1	80.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	19	50.09	.....	.....	67.16
Original entries under the desert-land act.	25	4,847.43	.....	.....	1,212.21
Final entries under the desert-land act....	1	[120.00]	.....	.....	120.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	12	[1,919.70]	.....	.....	2,614.68
Total cash sales	102	10,267.92	.....	.....	13,933.66
Original homestead entries.....	263	39,273.15	\$1,797.00	\$2,475.00	4,272.00
Final homestead entries.....	97	[14,459.39]	589.55	.....	589.55
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[40.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	939	150,243.17	.....	1,878.00	1,878.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ...	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	50	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	9	.....	.....	18.00	18.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	266.62	266.62
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,465	199,784.24	2,386.55	4,810.62	21,130.83
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,150.00

BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	38	5,595.42	.....	.....	\$8,143.66
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	14	[2,233.11]	.....	.....	2,796.59
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	36	88.93	.....	.....	203.70
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	400.00
Total cash sales	90	5,684.35	.....	.....	11,543.95
Original homestead entries.....	630	98,741.71	\$4,014.61	\$6,235.00	10,249.61
Final homestead entries.....	373	[58,735.90]	2,615.64	.....	2,615.64
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	7	1,116.49	28.00	70.00	98.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	33	[5,274.09]	.....	132.00	132.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	25	4,010.61	.....	50.13	50.13
Preëmption declaratory statements	15	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	401.61	401.61
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,176	109,713.16	6,648.25	6,926.74	25,128.94
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.40
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,319.02
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,332.42

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DEVILS' LAKE, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	149	22,452.29	.....	.....	\$28,065.67
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	41	[6,266.88]	.....	.....	7,833.68
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	43	135.98	.....	.....	170.33
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	13	[1,885.89]	.....	.....	2,357.36
Total cash sales	246	22,588.27	.....	.....	38,427.04
Original homestead entries.....	882	136,878.70	\$3,424.58	\$8,645.00	12,069.58
Final homestead entries.....	207	[31,792.97]	794.97	.....	794.97
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	7	1,120.00	28.00	70.00	98.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	8	[1,072.90]	.....	28.83	28.83
State selections	103	17,885.73	.....	190.33	190.33
Preëmption declaratory statements	43	.....	.....	86.00	86.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	166	.....	.....	332.00	332.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	355.23	355.23
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,662	178,472.70	4,247.55	9,707.36	52,381.98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,251.10
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,278.10

FARGO, N. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	58	8,703.09	.....	.....	12,918.85
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	143	[22,581.90]	.....	.....	28,227.13
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	51	169.48	.....	.....	274.60
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,435.68]	.....	.....	2,194.60
Total cash sales	261	8,872.57	.....	.....	43,615.18
Original homestead entries.....	921	143,424.55	5,893.97	9,065.00	14,958.97
Final homestead entries	426	[71,293.03]	2,792.97	.....	2,792.97
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	18	2,862.76	72.00	180.00	252.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	165	[26,141.31]	.....	660.00	660.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	120.00	.....	3.00	3.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	7	1,051.60	.....	13.15	13.15
State selections	419	67,084.36	.....	742.31	742.31
Preëmption declaratory statements	7	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	36	.....	.....	72.00	72.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	714.71	714.71
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,261	223,415.84	8,758.94	11,464.17	63,838.29
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.30
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,251.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,285.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	53	6,658.86	.....	.....	\$8,323.62
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	67	[10,017.69]	.....	.....	12,522.14
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	33	117.23	.....	.....	146.94
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	25	[3,386.37]	.....	.....	4,232.98
Total cash sales.....	178	6,776.09	.....	.....	25,225.68
Original homestead entries.....	448	66,546.22	\$1,671.74	\$4,245.00	5,916.74
Final homestead entries.....	231	[35,808.52]	898.80	.....	898.80
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	6	944.45	24.00	60.00	84.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	33	[5,264.09]	.....	132.00	132.00
State selections.....	759	116,370.15	.....	1,266.00	1,266.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	5	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	826.93	826.93
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,660	190,636.91	2,594.54	6,539.93	34,360.15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.60
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120.20
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,140.80

MINOT, N. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	3	476.10	.....	.....	\$595.13
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	1	[159.17]	.....	.....	198.97
Total cash sales	4	476.10	.....	.....	794.10
Original homestead entries.....	23	3,675.76	\$92.00	\$230.00	322.00
Final homestead entries.....	12	[1,908.75]	47.71	.....	47.71
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	160.00	4.00	10.00	14.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	23.52	23.52
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	42	4,311.86	143.71	267.52	1,205.33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	933.10
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.90
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	787.05
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,724.05

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BEAVER, OKLA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .	10	14.29	.....	.....	\$17.89
Total cash sales	10	14.29	.....	.....	17.89
Original homestead entries	217	33,943.75	\$860.00	\$2,150.00	3,010.00
Final homestead entries	7	[1,120.00]	28.00	.....	28.00
State selections	31	4,920.00	.....	62.00	62.00
Town-site filings	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	60.15	60.15
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	269	38,878.04	888.00	2,280.15	3,186.04
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,017.96
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.85
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	690.20
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,757.01

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Sales of town sites	3	960.00	.....	.....	\$1,200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .	129	335.90	.....	.....	419.97
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	93	[13,578.69]	.....	.....	16,963.35
Total cash sales	225	1,295.90	.....	.....	18,583.32
Original homestead entries	3,620	547,889.48	\$13,698.32	\$34,850.00	48,548.32
Final homestead entries	78	[12,067.00]	301.55	.....	301.55
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	318	.....	.....	636.00	636.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	297.66	297.66
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4,241	549,185.38	13,999.87	35,783.66	68,366.85
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.55
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,748.28
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,787.83

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

KINGFISHER, OKLA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry,	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	82	255.06	.....	.....	\$345.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	152	[12,480.31]	.....	.....	15,583.95
Total cash sales	234	255.06	.....	.....	15,928.95
Original homestead entries.....	2,411	374,363.71	\$11,009.19	\$23,675.00	34,684.19
Final homestead entries.....	33	[5,214.98]	130.35	.....	130.35
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	845	.....	.....	1,690.00	1,690.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	231.30	231.30
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,523	374,618.77	11,139.54	25,596.30	52,664.79
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.65
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,495.35
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,574.00

OKLAHOMA, OKLA.

Town sites.....	7	[1,371.58]	.....	.....	\$1,949.45
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	40	[5,781.05]	.....	.....	7,226.31
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	218	629.28	.....	.....	872.66
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	99	[14,362.26]	.....	.....	17,952.84
Total cash sales	364	629.28	.....	.....	28,001.26
Original homestead entries.....	4,196	624,743.11	\$17,663.05	\$39,834.00	57,497.05
Final homestead entries.....	53	[8,166.07]	204.15	.....	204.15
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	553	.....	.....	1,106.00	1,106.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,277.20	1,277.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	5,166	625,372.39	17,867.20	42,217.20	88,085.66
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,227.02
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,227.02

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BURNS, OREGON.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	44	6,423.94	.....	.....	\$8,030.42
Sales of mineral lands	1	25.00	.....	.....	62.50
Sales of town lots	11	.....	.....	.....	180.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	8	[999.47]	.....	.....	1,249.33
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	11	15.73	.....	.....	19.67
Original entries under the desert land act.	27	2,998.89	.....	.....	749.72
Final entries under the desert-land act....	6	[1,291.67]	.....	.....	1,291.67
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	11	[1,563.63]	.....	.....	1,954.54
Total cash sales.....	119	9,463.56	.....	.....	13,537.85
Original homestead entries	123	18,710.44	\$701.66	\$1,195.00	1,896.66
Final homestead entries	60	[9,283.03]	347.85	.....	347.85
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	76.16	4.00	5.00	9.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
State selections.....	35	4,739.22	.....	67.00	67.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	19	.....	.....	57.00	57.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	226.18	226.18
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	362	33,069.38	1,053.51	1,571.18	16,162.54
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,695.90
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,217.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,913.60

LA GRANDE, OREGON.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry..	386	60,268.51	.....	.....	\$75,458.57
Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00	.....	.....	50.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	41	4,794.62	.....	.....	11,986.57
Sales of mineral lands.....	9	302.31	.....	.....	1,250.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	48	[7,171.91]	.....	.....	8,964.92
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	44	204.47	.....	.....	261.87
Original entries under the desert-land act.	6	1,160.00	.....	.....	290.00
Final entries under the desert-land act ...	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	320.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	34	[4,773.43]	.....	.....	5,966.79
Total cash sales.....	571	66,769.91	.....	.....	104,548.72
Original homestead entries.....	578	87,968.84	\$3,364.49	\$5,600.00	8,964.49
Final homestead entries.....	280	[43,357.14]	1,676.70	.....	1,676.70
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	36	[5,458.71]	.....	144.00	144.09
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	467	74,605.10	.....	934.00	934.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	14	.....	.....	140.00	140.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	16	.....	.....	48.00	48.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	41	.....	.....	410.00	410.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	355.31	355.31
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,007	229,343.85	5,041.19	7,643.31	117,233.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,810.30
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,810.30
Cash sales Indian lands, Umatilla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,591.43

Statement of business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAKEVIEW, OREGON.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	61	9,134.99	.....	.....	\$11,418.74
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	9	1,359.96	.....	.....	3,399.90
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash .	7	[817.09]	.....	.....	1,021.38
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	12	31.79	.....	.....	39.74
Original entries under the desert-land act.	6	811.55	.....	.....	202.88
Final entries under the desert-land act....	9	[1,631.55]	.....	.....	1,631.55
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	24	[3,592.09]	.....	.....	4,490.11
Total cash sales	128	11,338.29	.....	.....	22,204.30
Original homestead entries	131	21,409.84	\$764.99	\$1,290.00	2,054.99
Final homestead entries	65	[10,192.91]	382.26	.....	382.26
State selections.....	84	12,769.29	.....	167.00	167.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	10	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	395.41	395.41
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	422	45,517.42	1,147.25	1,964.41	25,315.96
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,245.71
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.90
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650.31

OREGON CITY, OREGON.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	229	31,290.46	.....	.....	40,538.35
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	30	4,561.96	.....	.....	11,404.90
Sales of coal lands.....	1	120.00	.....	.....	2,400.00
Additional payments.....	1	1.00	.....	.....	1.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations .	43	203.74	.....	.....	277.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	92	[12,931.39]	.....	.....	16,951.03
Total cash sales	396	36,177.16	.....	.....	71,573.31
Original homestead entries.....	685	96,781.63	4,112.80	6,310.00	10,422.80
Final homestead entries.....	260	[36,664.75]	1,731.89	.....	1,731.89
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	2	200.00	.....	6.00	6.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	78	12,220.55	.....	154.63	154.63
State selections.....	76	11,159.91	.....	150.35	150.35
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	15	.....	.....	45.00	45.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	31	.....	.....	310.00	310.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	31	.....	.....	93.00	93.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,340.06	1,340.06
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,575	156,539.25	5,844.69	8,412.04	85,830.04
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.65
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,808.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,847.45

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ROSEBURG, OREGON.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	143	17,510.11	.....	.....	\$23,998.74
Sale of land at public auction.....	1	8.88	.....	.....	11.10
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	56	7,473.33	.....	.....	18,683.34
Sale of mineral lands.....	1	10.21	.....	.....	55.00
Additional payments.....	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	53	206.85	.....	.....	380.88
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	16	[2,343.56]	.....	.....	3,118.33
Total cash sales.....	272	25,209.38	.....	.....	46,647.39
Original homestead entries.....	592	83,046.66	\$4,763.20	\$5,420.00	10,183.20
Final homestead entries.....	187	[26,850.78]	1,530.19	.....	1,530.19
Lands entered under the donation act.....	2	320.00	.....	10.00	10.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	18	2,589.90	.....	32.38	32.38
State selections.....	76	8,792.29	.....	126.76	126.76
Wagon-road selections.....	51	8,159.71	.....	102.00	102.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	54	.....	.....	540.00	540.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	59	.....	.....	177.00	177.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	306.11	306.11
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	1,321	128,117.94	6,293.39	6,765.25	59,706.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.95
Incidental expenses,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,158.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,251.95

THE DALLES, OREGON.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	355	60,026.66	.....	.....	\$71,712.91
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	4	284.69	.....	.....	711.74
Timber culture entries commuted to cash.	85	[12,840.00]	.....	.....	16,050.07
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	61	434.97	.....	.....	543.94
Original entries under the desert-land act.	9	1,115.38	.....	.....	278.84
Final entry under the desert-land act.....	1	[240.00]	.....	.....	240.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	15	[2,280.22]	.....	.....	2,850.38
Total cash sales.....	530	61,861.70	.....	.....	92,387.88
Original homestead entries.....	569	87,792.98	\$3,315.00	\$5,555.00	8,870.00
Final homestead entries.....	316	[49,717.52]	1,373.50	.....	1,873.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	3	480.00	12.00	30.00	42.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	147	[22,915.75]	.....	608.00	608.00
State selections.....	122	20,058.31	.....	251.55	251.55
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	7	.....	.....	21.00	21.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	669.00	669.00
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	1,700	170,192.99	5,200.50	7,180.55	104,768.93
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.75
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,326.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,398.85

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	86	13, 236. 75	.....	.....	\$16, 545. 95
Supplemental payment.....	1	20. 00	.....	.....	25. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	35	[5, 518. 26]	.....	.....	6, 897. 82
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	35	93. 47	.....	.....	116. 89
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[360. 00]	.....	.....	450. 00
Total cash sales.....	160	13, 350. 22	.....	.....	24, 035. 66
Original homestead entries.....	357	56, 005. 21	\$1, 400. 16	\$3, 520. 00	4, 920. 16
Final homestead entries.....	301	[47, 922. 59]	1, 198. 08	.....	1, 198. 08
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	4	631. 29	16. 00	40. 00	56. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	74	[11, 747. 42]	.....	296. 00	296. 00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	[80. 00]	.....	2. 00	2. 00
State selections	706	112, 240. 73	.....	1, 187. 00	1, 187. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	437. 39	437. 39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1, 607	182, 227. 45	2, 614. 24	5, 490. 39	32, 140. 29
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12. 25
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 074. 42
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 086. 67

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry..	6	960. 00	.....	.....	1, 200. 00
Competitive bid.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash..	11	[1, 760. 00]	.....	.....	2, 200. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	3	2. 33	.....	.....	2. 91
Homestead entry commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[160. 00]	.....	.....	200. 00
Total cash sales.....	22	962. 33	.....	.....	3, 612. 91
Original homestead entries.....	446	70, 694. 80	1, 750. 00	4, 380. 00	6, 130. 00
Final homestead entries	39	[6, 093. 25]	152. 50	.....	152. 50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	5	717. 45	20. 00	45. 00	65. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	61	9, 693. 41	.....	244. 00	244. 00
Indian allotments.....	45	12, 345. 64	.....	.....	.....
Townsite	1	.....	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5	.....	.....	10. 00	10. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	433. 75	433. 75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	624	84, 720. 22	1, 922. 50	5, 014. 75	10, 550. 16
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 114. 08
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12. 00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	933. 30
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 059. 38
Cash sales Sioux Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preëmption	15	2, 380. 72	.....	.....	2, 975. 91
Commuted homesteads.....	16	[2, 456. 69]	.....	.....	3, 070. 86
Total.....	31	2, 380. 72	.....	.....	6, 046. 77

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HURON, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	29	4,513.19	.....	.....	\$5,641.50
Supplemental payment.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.05
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash .	24	[3,800.00]	.....	.....	4,750.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .	28	45.60	.....	.....	57.12
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[1,014.60]	.....	.....	1,268.25
Total cash sales	89	4,558.79	.....	.....	11,716.92
Original homestead entries	409	63,886.30	\$1,597.42	4,035.00	5,632.42
Final homestead entries.....	361	[56,600.10]	1,415.27	.....	1,415.27
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	2	318.46	8.00	20.00	28.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	212	[33,686.52]	.....	848.00	848.00
State selections.....	88	14,087.67	.....	176.00	176.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	6	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,122.54	1,122.54
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,167	82,851.22	3,020.69	6,213.54	20,951.15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,447.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,447.00

MITCHELL, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	27	3,584.67	.....	.....	4,480.86
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash .	72	[10,884.45]	.....	.....	13,605.57
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .	22	70.82	.....	.....	88.55
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	12	[1,833.58]	.....	.....	2,291.98
Total cash sales	133	3,655.49	.....	.....	20,466.96
Original homestead entries.....	325	48,866.50	1,221.96	3,105.00	4,326.96
Final homestead entries.....	190	[29,200.35]	730.02	.....	730.02
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	13	2,080.00	52.00	130.00	182.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	324	[50,066.70]	.....	1,296.00	1,296.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,288.98	1,288.98
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	988	54,601.99	2,003.98	5,825.98	28,296.92
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.40
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,967.20
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,982.60

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

PIERRE, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land subject to preëmption entry..	7	1, 118. 68	.....	.....	\$1, 398. 35
Supplemental payments.....			.....	.....	. 09
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	1	[156. 36]	.....	.....	195. 45
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	8	17. 54	.....	.....	21. 93
Total cash sales.....	16	1, 136. 22	.....	.....	1, 615. 82
Original homestead entries.....	120	18, 131. 28	\$457. 65	\$1, 160. 00	1, 617. 65
Final homestead entries.....	49	[7, 835. 95]	196. 00	.....	196. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	36	[5, 747. 34]	.....	144. 00	144. 00
Indian allotments.....	113	33, 293. 09	.....	.....	.....
State selections.....	17	2, 715. 78	.....	36. 00	36. 00
Town site.....	2	.....	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	2	.....	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....			.....	464. 08	464. 08
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	355	55, 276. 37	653. 65	1, 812. 08	4, 081. 55
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....			.....	.....	3, 196. 59
Expenses of depositing.....			.....	.....	3. 70
Incidental expenses.....			.....	.....	1, 443. 80
Total.....			.....	.....	4, 644. 09
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands:					
Preëmptions.....	4	1, 099. 13	.....	.....	1, 373. 80
Commuted homesteads.....	2	[233. 05]	.....	.....	291. 32
Total.....	6	1, 099. 13	.....	.....	1, 665. 12

RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	72	10, 458. 38	.....	.....	13, 072. 98
Sales of mineral lands.....	83	1, 995. 53	.....	.....	6, 425. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	18	[2, 679. 33]	.....	.....	3, 349. 18
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	11	11. 97	.....	.....	14. 96
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	20	[2, 959. 35]	.....	.....	3, 699. 19
Total cash sales.....	204	12, 465. 88	.....	.....	26, 561. 31
Original homestead entries.....	296	45, 876. 75	1, 158. 66	2, 898. 00	4, 056. 66
Final homestead entries.....	167	[26, 263. 58]	656. 62	.....	656. 62
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	11	[1, 711. 03]	.....	44. 00	44. 00
Agricultural-college scrip.....	72	11, 361. 89	.....	.....	.....
Indian allotments.....	4	1, 280. 00	.....	.....	.....
State selections.....	967	155, 053. 25	.....	1, 933. 00	1, 933. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	81	.....	.....	810. 00	810. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	13	.....	.....	26. 00	26. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	22	.....	.....	220. 00	220. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	23	.....	.....	46. 00	46. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	3	.....	.....	6. 00	6. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....			.....	274. 62	274. 62
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1, 863	226, 037. 77	1, 815. 28	6, 257. 62	34, 634. 21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....			.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing.....			.....	.....	29. 70
Incidental expenses.....			.....	.....	1, 423. 13
Total.....			.....	.....	7, 452. 83
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands.....	1	2. 40	.....	.....	3. 00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

WATERTOWN, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëemption entry.	107	13, 222. 28	.....	.....	\$16, 829. 02
Supplemental payments		2. 00	.....	.....	2. 84
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	79	[11, 988. 83]	.....	.....	15, 112. 04
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	105	327. 74	.....	.....	699. 03
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	12	[1, 716. 30]	.....	.....	2, 145. 38
Total cash sales.....	303	13, 552. 02	.....	.....	34, 788. 31
Original homestead entries.....	2, 107	323, 225. 51	\$14, 512. 58	\$20, 580. 00	35, 092. 58
Final homestead entries	375	[57, 727. 03]	1, 547. 89	.....	1, 547. 89
Land entries under the timber-culture laws	8	1, 278. 78	32. 00	80. 00	112. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	220	[33, 971. 61]	.....	884. 00	884. 00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	[160. 00]	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	1	.....	.....	10. 00	10. 00
Indian filings	6	.....	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Town-site filings	2	.....	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Preëemption declaratory statements	6	.....	.....	12. 00	12. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	594	.....	.....	1, 188. 00	1, 188. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....		.....	.....	710. 23	710. 23
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3, 623	338, 056. 31	16, 092. 47	23, 484. 23	74, 365. 01
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....		.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing .....		.....	.....	.....	38. 70
Incidental expenses.....		.....	.....	.....	3, 315. 70
Total .....		.....	.....	.....	9, 354. 40
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands:					
Preëemption	12	652. 04	.....	.....	1, 134. 52
Supplemental payments.....	3	.....	.....	.....	240. 00
Total.....	15	652. 04	.....	.....	1, 374. 52

YANKTON, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preëemption entry.	12	1, 450. 58	.....	.....	1, 813. 22
Sales of land at public auction.....	1	6. 72	.....	.....	8. 40
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	31	[4, 682. 29]	.....	.....	5, 853. 10
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	7	50. 33	.....	.....	62. 90
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	5	[532. 43]	.....	.....	665. 54
Total cash sales.....	56	1, 507. 63	.....	.....	8, 403. 16
Original homestead entries.....	120	15, 376. 23	385. 21	1, 025. 00	1, 410. 21
Final homestead entries.....	106	[15, 354. 91]	383. 91	.....	383. 91
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	212	[29, 219. 02]	.....	848. 00	848. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	.....	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....		.....	.....	757. 47	757. 47
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	495	16, 883. 86	769. 12	2, 632. 47	11, 804. 75
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....		.....	.....	.....	3, 544. 66
Expenses of depositing .....		.....	.....	.....	8. 30
Incidental expenses .....		.....	.....	.....	1, 028. 40
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	4, 581. 36

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	95	11,882.04	.....	.....	\$16,849.07
Sales of mineral lands.....	89	2,015.65	.....	.....	9,520.00
Sales of coal lands.....	8	1,195.94	.....	.....	22,318.80
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	15	[1,519.70]	.....	.....	1,899.63
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	39	28.43	.....	.....	35.72
Original entries under the desert-land act.	224	33,908.55	.....	.....	8,786.46
Final entries under the desert-land act....	87	[23,460.79]	.....	.....	25,379.49
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	38	[5,012.23]	.....	.....	7,665.10
Total cash sales.....	595	49,030.61	.....	.....	92,454.27
Original homestead entries.....	637	87,609.24	3,932.94	\$5,685.00	9,617.94
Final homestead entries.....	190	[26,740.40]	1,201.22	.....	1,201.22
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	3	[320.00]	.....	12.00	12.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.....	2	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	577	92,319.65	.....	1,153.00	1,153.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	125	.....	.....	1,250.00	1,250.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	39	.....	.....	117.00	117.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	38	.....	.....	380.00	380.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	784.64	784.64
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,211	229,279.50	5,134.16	9,397.64	106,986.07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,080.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,080.00

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	11	1,323.30	.....	.....	3,308.25
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	5	669.42	.....	.....	1,675.00
Sales of mineral lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.64
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	17	[2,321.32]	.....	.....	2,901.65
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	8	24.16	.....	.....	60.52
Original entries under the desert-land act.	93	22,502.85	.....	.....	8,946.80
Final entries under the desert-land act....	4	[660.98]	.....	.....	921.98
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	4	[640.00]	.....	.....	1,600.00
Total cash sales.....	142	24,519.73	.....	.....	19,440.84
Original homestead entries.....	144	21,426.54	1,612.00	1,355.00	2,967.00
Final homestead entries.....	32	[4,817.85]	363.48	.....	363.48
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	1	160.00	4.00	10.00	14.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	11	[1,760.00]	.....	44.00	44.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	5	741.25	.....	9.00	9.00
State selections.....	100	15,737.10	.....	199.00	199.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	741.15	741.15
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	441	62,584.62	1,979.48	2,411.15	23,831.47
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,392.47
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.65
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	673.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,098.08

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	165	24,430.16	.....	.....	\$40,302.39
Sales of land at public auction	1	9.50	.....	.....	11.90
Sales of timber and stone lands	76	10,266.07	.....	.....	25,665.17
Sales of coal lands	4	560.00	.....	.....	11,200.00
Sale of substitute for warrant	1	160.00	.....	.....	200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .	16	65.44	.....	.....	146.60
Supplemental payments	1	4.27	.....	.....	11.93
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	76	[9,318.47]	.....	.....	16,383.32
Total cash sales	340	35,495.44	.....	.....	93,921.31
Original homestead entries	405	50,364.80	3,190.88	3,410.00	6,600.88
Final homestead entries	91	[12,700.89]	864.54	.....	864.54
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	80.00	.....	3.00	3.00
Lands entered with donation claims	1	160.00	.....	5.00	5.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	156	24,914.18	.....	311.00	311.00
State selections	104	16,028.13	.....	208.00	208.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	36	.....	.....	108.00	108.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	76	.....	.....	760.00	760.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	135	.....	.....	405.00	405.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	419.73	419.73
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,346	127,042.55	4,055.42	5,632.72	103,609.46
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.95
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,589.28
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,641.23

SEATTLE, WASH.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry .	231	23,132.53	.....	.....	31,338.77
Sales of land at public auction	5	75.15	.....	.....	542.25
Sales of timber and stone lands	103	12,618.81	.....	.....	31,547.00
Sales of mineral lands	12	238.94	.....	.....	1,029.10
Sales of coal lands	4	605.85	.....	.....	12,117.00
Supplemental payments	2	.....	.....	.....	3.40
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations .	46	185.44	.....	.....	254.25
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	213	[27,322.76]	.....	.....	36,513.87
Total cash sales	616	36,856.72	.....	.....	113,345.64
Original homestead entries	610	71,820.42	2,896.82	4,965.00	7,861.82
Final homestead entries	219	[29,918.45]	1,230.46	.....	1,230.46
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	80.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	1	127.19	.....	2.00	2.00
State selections	44	7,044.27	.....	88.00	88.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	37	.....	.....	370.00	370.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	32	.....	.....	96.00	96.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	103	.....	.....	1,030.00	1,030.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	162	.....	.....	486.00	486.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	5	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,406.89	1,406.89
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,830	115,928.60	4,127.28	8,462.89	125,935.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,866.44
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,866.44

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	147	19,805.17	.....	.....	\$35,203.37
Sales of timber and stone lands	14	960.05	.....	.....	2,400.13
Sales of mineral lands	1	20.66	.....	.....	105.00
Supplemental payments	1	.....	.....	.....	150.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	95	[14,418.31]	.....	.....	18,022.92
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	40	122.49	.....	.....	250.50
Original entries under the desert-land act.	1	77.98	.....	.....	38.99
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	38	[5,540.15]	.....	.....	10,434.76
Total cash sales	337	20,986.35	.....	.....	66,605.67
Original homestead entries	601	86,944.62	\$5,546.20	\$5,590.00	11,136.20
Final homestead entries	316	[48,080.22]	3,410.23	.....	3,410.23
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	2	320.00	8.00	20.00	28.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	87	[13,426.37]	.....	348.00	348.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	120.00	.....	3.00	3.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	3	400.00	.....	5.00	5.00
State selections	169	27,001.48	.....	338.00	338.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ...	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	13	.....	.....	130.00	130.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,250.88	1,250.88
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,534	135,772.45	8,964.43	7,706.18	83,276.98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105.20
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,416.25
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,521.45

VANCOUVER, WASH.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	209	26,276.61	.....	.....	36,079.20
Sales of land at public auction	1	3.80	.....	.....	7.50
Sales of timber and stone lands	24	2,724.93	.....	.....	6,812.35
Supplemental payments	3	40.00	.....	.....	297.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	4	[478.75]	.....	.....	591.70
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	47	152.50	.....	.....	231.88
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	31	[3,739.30]	.....	.....	5,942.40
Total cash sales	319	29,197.84	.....	.....	49,962.03
Original homestead entries	569	77,688.46	3,967.30	5,045.00	9,012.30
Final homestead entries	328	[45,169.68]	2,187.00	.....	2,187.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	160.00	4.00	10.00	14.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	5	[800.00]	.....	20.00	20.00
Lands entered with Indian allotments ...	8	642.26	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	392	62,861.57	.....	783.00	783.00
State selections	28	4,316.97	.....	56.00	56.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	8	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	24	.....	.....	240.00	240.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	849.70	849.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,685	174,867.10	6,158.30	7,036.70	63,157.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.50
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,451.10
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,509.60

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	118	16,808.58	.....	.....	\$25,392.97
Sales of timber and stone lands	3	200.00	.....	.....	500.00
Supplemental payments	1	7.00	.....	.....	308.75
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	81	[10,385.70]	.....	.....	12,994.03
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations ..	25	84.79	.....	.....	134.12
Original entries under the desert-land act.	14	2,448.78	.....	.....	1,168.58
Final entries under the desert-land act....	4	[1,195.08]	.....	.....	2,390.16
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	22	[2,770.28]	.....	.....	4,613.95
Total cash sales	268	19,549.15	.....	.....	47,502.56
Original homestead entries	257	36,065.21	\$2,026.06	\$2,370.00	4,396.06
Final homestead entries	119	[17,242.22]	978.87	.....	978.87
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	4	636.11	16.00	40.00	56.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	84	[10,985.53]	.....	332.00	332.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	160.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	5	819.23	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,021.80	1,021.80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	743	57,229.70	3,020.93	3,807.80	54,331.29
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94.35
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,362.90
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,457.25

WATERVILLE, WASH.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	96	14,467.54	.....	.....	\$19,010.26
Sales of timber and stone lands	4	271.95	.....	.....	679.88
Sales of mineral lands	14	1,045.52	.....	.....	4,332.50
Supplemental payments	2	[.92]	.....	.....	1.16
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	23	[3,457.66]	.....	.....	4,311.95
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations ..	29	97.69	.....	.....	151.27
Original entries under the desert-land act..	15	2,300.81	.....	.....	635.23
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	34	[4,903.94]	.....	.....	6,786.80
Total cash sales	217	18,183.51	.....	.....	35,909.05
Original homestead entries	250	37,837.47	\$1,692.99	\$2,410.00	4,102.99
Final homestead entries	53	[8,075.94]	352.20	.....	352.20
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	7	1,120.00	28.00	70.00	98.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	7	[1,127.73]	.....	28.00	28.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	80.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	73	11,458.69	.....	145.00	145.00
State selections	311	50,579.73	.....	619.50	619.50
Applications to purchase mineral lands ...	25	.....	.....	250.00	250.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	13	.....	.....	39.00	39.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	647.38	647.38
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	969	119,259.40	2,073.19	4,297.88	42,280.12
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,609.21
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159.40
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,178.30
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,946.91

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ASHLAND, WIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	16	1,808.64	.....	.....	\$4,371.60
Sales of land, act October 1, 1890	4	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Supplemental payments	7	[1,033.38]	.....	.....	1,294.23
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	22	108.56	.....	.....	265.48
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	77	[10,675.08]	.....	.....	26,570.77
Total cash sales	126	1,917.20	.....	.....	32,702.08
Original homestead entries	621	83,672.17	\$4,112.23	\$5,575.00	9,687.23
Final homestead entries	128	[17,727.23]	844.43	.....	844.43
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	80.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Indian allotments	16	1,284.04	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,018.56	1,018.56
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	894	86,953.41	4,956.66	6,601.56	44,260.30
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391.67
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,391.67

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	9	466.62	.....	.....	\$783.27
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	5	22.13	.....	.....	40.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	11	[858.27]	.....	.....	1,172.84
Total cash sales	25	488.75	.....	.....	1,996.91
Original homestead entries	268	22,270.25	\$775.23	\$1,780.00	2,555.23
Final homestead entries	248	[25,988.32]	850.74	.....	850.74
Indian allotments	2	80.00	.....	.....	.....
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	732.26	732.26
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	543	22,839.00	1,625.97	2,512.26	6,135.14
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,400.16
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284.20
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,684.36

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MENASHA, WIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	6	606.49	.....	.....	\$758.12
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[43.36]	.....	.....	54.20
Total cash sales	7	606.49	.....	.....	812.32
Original homestead entries	63	6,298.05	\$157.55	\$465.00	622.55
Final homestead entries	34	[3,608.26]	90.20	.....	90.20
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	92.46	92.46
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	105	6,904.54	247.75	559.46	1,619.53
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,358.46
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205.60
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,564.06

WAUSAU, WIS.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	7	660.51	.....	.....	\$1,125.64
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	119.42	.....	.....	153.53
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	149	[17,472.98]	.....	.....	22,126.47
Total cash sales	178	779.93	.....	.....	23,405.64
Original homestead entries	294	30,902.01	\$901.03	\$2,270.00	3,171.03
Final homestead entries	139	[15,214.17]	500.67	.....	500.67
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,106.63	1,106.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	611	31,681.94	1,401.70	3,376.63	28,182.97
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,976.40
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.45
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444.00
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,424.85

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BUFFALO, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	27	3, 868. 05	.....	.....	\$4, 835. 06
Sales of town sites.....	1	357. 56	.....	.....	446. 95
Sales of coal lands.....	1	40. 00	.....	.....	400. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	19	[2, 199. 60]	.....	.....	2, 750. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	6	24. 61	.....	.....	30. 75
Original entries under the desert land act.	56	8, 400. 37	.....	.....	2, 100. 10
Final entries under the desert land act....	23	[7, 516. 90]	.....	.....	7, 516. 90
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	4	[600. 00]	.....	.....	750. 00
Total cash sales.....	137	12, 690. 59	.....	.....	18, 829. 76
Original homestead entries.....	106	15, 908. 61	\$606. 50	\$1, 015. 00	1, 621. 50
Final homestead entries.....	35	[5, 378. 33]	210. 00	.....	210. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[280. 00]	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	15	.....	.....	45. 00	45. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	8	.....	.....	24. 00	24. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	133. 11	133. 11
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	303	28, 599. 20	816. 50	1, 225. 11	20, 871. 37
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 399. 90
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343. 70
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263. 50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 007. 10

CHEYENNE, WYO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	33	4, 676. 12	.....	.....	\$6, 995. 16
Sales of timber and stone lands, act Oct. 1, 1890.....	1	160. 00	.....	.....	.....
Sales of mineral lands.....	3	914. 93	.....	.....	4, 192. 50
Sales of coal lands.....	1	40. 00	.....	.....	400. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	17	[2, 077. 89]	.....	.....	2, 597. 38
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	19	52. 46	.....	.....	93. 48
Original entries under the desert land act.	22	4, 760. 16	.....	.....	1, 270. 06
Final entries under the desert land act....	24	[6, 980. 18]	.....	.....	7, 804. 33
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	12	[1, 707. 50]	.....	.....	3, 423. 77
Total cash sales.....	132	10, 603. 67	.....	.....	26, 776. 68
Original homestead entries.....	158	23, 674. 53	\$1, 249. 50	\$1, 510. 00	2, 759. 50
Final homestead entries.....	77	[10, 957. 99]	616. 76	.....	616. 76
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	4	[480. 00]	.....	16. 00	16. 00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	981	156, 984. 14	.....	1, 961. 00	1, 961. 00
State selections.....	263	42, 048. 70	.....	524. 00	524. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	4	.....	.....	40. 00	40. 00
Applications to purchase coal land.....	6	.....	.....	18. 00	18. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	9	.....	.....	27. 00	27. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	178. 00	178. 00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1, 634	233, 311. 04	1, 866. 26	4, 274. 00	32, 916. 94
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27. 60
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	949. 50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 977. 10

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DOUGLAS, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, it having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	6	920.00	.....	.....	\$1,150.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	3	[400.00]	.....	.....	500.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	8	48.08	.....	.....	60.33
Original entries under the desert-land act.	11	1,795.54	.....	.....	449.10
Final entries under the desert-land act....	2	[582.67]	.....	.....	582.67
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	3	[467.27]	.....	.....	584.10
Total cash sales.....	33	2,763.62	.....	.....	3,326.20
Original homestead entries.....	65	10,317.70	\$387.45	\$650.00	1,037.45
Final homestead entries.....	27	[4,270.71]	160.25	.....	160.25
State selections.....	141	22,493.54	.....	282.00	282.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	16	.....	.....	48.00	48.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	120.70	120.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	286	35,574.86	547.70	1,133.70	5,007.60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,097.88
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.25
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314.90
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,428.03

EVANSTON, WYO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	9	1,353.54	.....	.....	\$1,741.94
Sales of coal lands.....	13	1,553.19	.....	.....	31,063.80
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	3	[480.00]	.....	.....	600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	29	94.88	.....	.....	160.82
Original entries under the desert-land act.	19	2,840.00	.....	.....	710.00
Final entries under the desert-land act....	6	[991.11]	.....	.....	991.11
Total cash sales.....	79	5,841.61	.....	.....	35,267.67
Original homestead entries.....	303	46,969.52	\$2,311.28	\$2,975.00	5,826.28
Final homestead entries.....	29	[4,391.59]	247.07	.....	247.07
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	24	3,805.35	.....	47.00	47.00
State selections.....	353	56,475.07	.....	704.00	704.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	33	.....	.....	99.00	99.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	140.35	140.35
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	822	113,091.55	2,558.35	3,968.35	41,794.37
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,257.06
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.30
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,682.06

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LANDER, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	2	320.00	.....	.....	\$400.00
Sales of mineral lands	1	60.79	.....	.....	305.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	3	[271.55]	.....	.....	339.43
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	3	2.11	.....	.....	2.64
Original entries under the desert-land act.	17	2,681.31	.....	.....	670.35
Final entries under the desert-land act....	5	[2,078.38]	.....	.....	2,078.38
Total cash sales.....	31	3,064.21	.....	.....	3,795.80
Original homestead entries.....	22	3,240.53	\$124.00	\$208.00	332.00
Final homestead entries.....	17	[2,719.78]	102.00	.....	102.00
State selections	3	430.10	.....	6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	53.55	53.55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	77	6,734.84	226.00	286.55	4,308.35
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372.42
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,260.42

SUNDANCE, WYO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	27	4,174.16	.....	.....	\$5,217.69
Supplemental payments.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1.78
Sales of mineral lands	11	931.94	.....	.....	2,475.72
Sales of coal lands	1	160.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	2	[311.12]	.....	.....	388.90
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	4	4.25	.....	.....	5.32
Final entries under the desert-land act....	1	[320.00]	.....	.....	320.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	5	[720.00]	.....	.....	900.00
Total cash sales.....	52	5,270.35	.....	.....	10,909.41
Original homestead entries.....	56	8,881.96	\$336.00	\$560.00	896.00
Final homestead entries.....	24	[3,789.70]	144.00	.....	144.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	200	.....	.....	600.00	600.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	192.95	192.95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	340	14,152.31	480.00	1,412.95	12,802.36
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,551.09
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.70
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,922.49

Statement of the business transacted in the States of Illinois and Indiana during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

ILLINOIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	2	44.25	.....	.....	\$923.37
Total cash sales	2	44.25	.....	.....	923.37

INDIANA.

Original homestead entries.....	1	81.25	\$2.02	\$10.00	\$12.02
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1	81.25	2.02	10.00	12.02

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the areas and the amount received therefrom, and the expenses connected therewith.

[The areas of computed homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Original entries of lands under the homestead laws.					Final homestead entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Total fees and com- missions.	Entries.	Acres.	Commis- sions.
Alabama	1,932	203,759.00	\$5,103.76	\$14,475.00	\$19,578.76	1,325	[159,977.61]	\$3,997.42
Arizona	312	42,783.54	2,012.36	2,790.00	4,802.36	119	[19,182.09]	803.78
Arkansas.....	2,307	259,083.53	6,634.19	18,100.00	24,734.19	1,276	[152,430.24]	4,003.30
California	2,970	431,442.04	20,711.67	27,900.00	48,611.67	1,547	[231,525.94]	11,346.46
Colorado.....	2,279	348,554.36	14,537.78	22,105.00	36,642.78	930	[144,294.42]	6,490.95
Florida.....	1,258	153,808.20	3,910.53	10,567.15	14,477.68	703	[89,523.38]	2,334.45
Idaho.....	1,167	165,438.76	6,707.03	10,705.00	17,412.03	389	[57,273.23]	2,328.17
Indiana	1	81.25	2.02	10.00	12.02	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	45	2,879.67	145.58	245.00	390.58	30	[3,585.58]	173.28
Kansas.....	2,385	363,467.03	12,386.25	22,955.00	35,341.25	3,007	[461,525.00]	15,991.91
Louisiana	1,112	127,643.51	3,823.13	9,085.00	12,908.13	719	[96,522.24]	2,609.28
Michigan.....	656	85,695.62	2,159.97	5,785.00	7,944.97	220	[26,876.78]	679.56
Minnesota.....	3,177	392,796.98	12,885.45	26,730.00	39,615.45	978	[126,607.12]	5,193.54
Mississippi.....	1,535	181,139.86	4,546.00	12,610.00	17,156.00	710	[85,198.56]	2,132.00
Missouri	1,933	202,962.48	5,503.98	14,560.00	20,063.98	1,190	[143,596.26]	3,746.63
Montana.....	1,663	248,279.31	12,114.70	15,950.00	28,064.70	397	[60,110.09]	3,294.63
Nebraska.....	3,999	604,320.79	17,180.70	38,500.00	55,680.70	2,770	[431,590.92]	13,197.95
Nevada.....	22	3,480.48	162.00	220.00	382.00	5	[677.34]	33.00
New Mexico.....	725	108,573.87	4,427.39	6,898.00	11,325.39	225	[33,437.43]	1,308.81
North Dakota.....	2,904	449,266.94	15,096.90	28,420.00	43,516.90	1,249	[199,539.17]	7,150.09
Oklahoma	10,444	1,580,940.05	43,230.56	100,509.00	143,739.56	171	[26,568.05]	664.05
Oregon	2,678	395,710.39	17,022.14	25,370.00	42,392.14	1,168	[176,066.13]	7,542.39
South Dakota.....	4,180	642,062.58	22,483.64	40,703.00	63,186.64	1,588	[246,997.76]	6,280.29
Utah.....	637	87,609.24	3,932.94	5,685.00	9,617.94	190	[26,740.40]	1,201.22
Washington.....	2,836	382,147.52	20,932.25	25,145.00	46,077.25	1,158	[166,005.25]	9,386.78
Wisconsin.....	1,246	143,142.48	5,946.04	10,090.00	16,036.04	549	[62,537.98]	2,286.04
Wyoming.....	710	108,992.85	5,014.73	6,918.00	11,932.73	209	[31,508.10]	1,480.08
	55,113	7,716,062.33	268,613.69	503,030.15	771,643.84	22,822	[3,259,897.07]	115,656.06

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Original entries of lands under the timber-culture laws.					Final timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Register's and receiver's fees.	Gov-ern-ment fees.	Total fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Arizona	1	160.00	\$4	\$10	\$14	2	[240.00]	\$8.00
Arkansas						24	[2,666.39]	96.00
California	7	1,120.00	28	70	98	36	[5,318.73]	146.00
Colorado	40	6,147.52	160	390	550	31	[3,291.65]	125.00
Idaho						24	[1,726.15]	96.00
Iowa	2	80.00	8	10	18	493	[67,127.81]	1,972.00
Kansas	92	14,552.23	368	905	1,273	4	[647.05]	16.00
Louisiana						258	[32,329.31]	1,032.00
Minnesota	4	572.32	16	40	56	17	[2,020.24]	68.00
Montana	4	399.07	16	30	46	1,210	[180,758.40]	4,839.82
Nebraska	27	4,001.87	108	255	363	3	[280.00]	11.00
New Mexico	1	160.00	4	10	14	239	[37,752.39]	952.83
North Dakota ..	39	6,203.70	156	390	546	183	[28,374.46]	752.00
Oregon	4	556.16	16	35	51	1,150	[175,843.05]	4,604.00
South Dakota ..	32	5,025.98	128	315	443	3	[320.00]	12.00
Utah						194	[28,099.63]	772.00
Washington	15	2,396.11	60	150	210	7	[920.00]	28.00
Wyoming								
	268	41,374.96	1,072	2,610	3,682	3,878	[567,715.26]	15,530.65

States and Territories.	Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.			Lands entered with agricultural college scrip.			Lands entered with private land scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama	1	[39.96]	\$1						
Arizona	1	160.00	4						
California	50	{ [120.00] } 6,355.75	182				10	720.00	
Colorado	8	871.76	20				34	2,517.95	
Florida	5	233.89	10						
Idaho				113	18,131.55				
Kansas	6	560.00	22						
Michigan	32	1,874.76	104						
Minnesota	6	837.74	21	2	160.00	\$4			
Missouri	8	800.00	24						
Montana	2	80.00	8						
Nebraska	1	160.00	4						
North Dakota ..	2	280.00	7						
Oregon	3	280.00	8						
South Dakota ..	2	[240.00]	6	72	11,361.89				
Utah	1	160.00	4				2	160.00	
Washington	6	520.00	22						
Wisconsin	1	80.00	4						
	135	13,253.90	451	187	29,653.44	4	46	3,397.95	.....

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Railroad selections.			State selections.			Indian allotments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama	8	442.32	\$16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	1,567	250,751.94	3,134.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	4,560	725,166.68	9,115.46	442	61,481.31	\$887.00	514	62,423.38	.....
Colorado	540	86,519.61	1,080.00	1,219	195,426.78	2,439.19	.....	.....	.....
Florida	21	3,273.59	42.00	13	2,156.74	24.00	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	189	30,072.92	376.00	409	65,492.44	818.72	9	600.00	.....
Iowa	6	280.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	933	149,334.23	1,866.00	.....	.....	.....	9	599.64	.....
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....	4	517.61	7.00	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	677	107,623.34	1,354.00	.....	.....	.....	6	720.00	.....
Mississippi	960	153,639.50	1,920.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	1	200.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	780	124,596.77	1,557.62	264	41,940.88	528.00	52	4,800.00	.....
Nebraska	3,323	531,449.94	6,642.00	222	35,529.23	444.00	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	19	2,940.12	38.00	452	69,763.05	904.00	30	4,708.34	.....
New Mexico	939	150,243.17	1,878.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	32	5,062.21	63.28	1,281	201,340.24	2,198.64	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	31	4,920.00	62.00	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	563	89,415.55	1,121.01	393	57,519.02	762.66	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	1,778	284,097.43	3,332.00	162	46,918.73	.....
Utah	577	92,319.65	1,153.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	635	101,322.11	1,265.00	756	120,707.68	1,508.50	8	642.26	.....
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1,364.04	.....
Wyoming	1,005	160,789.49	2,008.00	760	121,447.41	1,516.00	.....	.....	.....
	17,334	2,765,443.14	34,643.37	8,024	1,262,339.82	15,431.71	808	122,776.39	.....

States and Territories.	Valentine scrip locations.			Donation claims.			Sioux half-breed scrip locations.			Original swamp-land selections		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	6	240.00	\$6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1	40.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,639.67	.....
Idaho	2	160.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	1	40.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,315.25	.....
Montana	4	137.88	4.00	.....	.....	.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	2	320.00	\$10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	1	160.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	14	617.88	20.00	3	480.00	15.00	1	160.00	.....	.....	29,954.92	.....

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Wagon-road selections.			Arrelanas scrip locations.			Total miscellaneous entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama							3,266	204,201.32	\$23,593.18
Arizona							2,000	293,855.48	8,758.14
Arkansas							3,585	259,083.53	28,745.49
California				18	1,400.00		10,148	1,290,349.16	70,342.59
Colorado							5,087	640,077.98	47,369.92
Florida							2,000	161,112.09	16,888.13
Idaho							2,309	279,895.67	21,067.92
Indiana							1	81.25	12.02
Iowa							107	3,239.67	689.86
Kansas							6,916	527,913.49	56,466.16
Louisiana							1,839	128,161.12	15,540.41
Michigan							917	88,170.02	8,728.53
Minnesota							5,109	531,065.63	47,276.99
Mississippi							3,205	334,779.36	21,208.00
Missouri							3,132	203,962.48	23,836.61
Montana							3,184	420,393.91	33,570.95
Nebraska							11,551	1,175,461.83	81,171.47
Nevada							528	80,891.99	1,357.00
New Mexico							1,893	258,977.04	14,537.20
North Dakota							5,746	662,153.09	54,434.74
Oklahoma							10,646	1,585,860.05	144,465.61
Oregon	51	8,159.71	\$102.00				5,045	551,960.83	52,741.20
South Dakota							8,964	989,466.61	77,851.93
Utah							1,410	180,248.89	11,988.16
Washington							5,609	607,895.68	59,246.53
Wisconsin							1,814	144,586.52	18,326.08
Wyoming							2,691	391,229.75	16,964.81
Total	51	8,159.71	102.00	18	1,400.00		108,702	11,995,074.44	957,179.63

States and Territories.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama							16	1,209.66	\$1,512.12
Arizona							85	11,516.95	18,688.22
Arkansas							13	1,079.43	1,348.66
California				3	120.00	\$250.00	765	103,445.39	147,468.55
Colorado							487	66,821.83	90,586.62
Florida	1	39.74	\$49.68				34	3,924.55	4,905.75
Idaho				2	58.87	147.18	251	33,130.00	42,615.03
Illinois							2	44.25	923.37
Iowa							3	200.00	200.00
Kansas				2	80.00	100.00	165	22,902.99	30,407.32
Louisiana	2	99.28	124.10				25	3,121.62	4,105.86
Michigan				4	65.84	1,524.91	136	18,228.53	22,785.68
Minnesota				2	25.29	44.25	446	58,576.43	77,552.30
Mississippi				2	80.12	100.15	1	160.48	200.60
Missouri	230	14,932.63	18,605.83				6	601.42	1,203.55
Montana							559	81,097.31	113,419.68
Nebraska				10	822.22	1,067.78	407	57,356.20	75,290.27
New Mexico				19	1,814.87	3,669.66	122	16,140.88	20,288.75
North Dakota							301	43,885.76	58,046.93
Oregon				2	48.88	61.10	1218	184,654.67	231,157.73
South Dakota				1	6.72	8.40	346	48,544.53	60,981.88
Utah							95	11,882.04	16,849.07
Washington				7	88.45	561.65	977	126,243.89	190,635.21
Wisconsin							38	3,542.26	7,038.63
Wyoming							105	15,471.87	20,339.85
Total	233	15,071.65	18,779.61	54	3,211.26	7,535.08	6,603	913,782.94	1,238,551.63

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alaska.....				4	52.31	\$245.00			
Arizona.....				30	494.19	2,530.00	328	91,859.03	\$22,965.22
Arkansas.....				9	1,087.44	2,772.50			
California.....	636	91,194.24	\$227,960.75	106	5,721.17	18,302.80	386	77,954.39	19,528.70
Colorado.....				506	8,839.97	39,205.00	131	24,840.00	6,569.95
Florida.....				1	40.00	100.00			
Idaho.....				69	1,378.88	6,460.00	296	51,444.25	12,861.14
Montana.....				287	10,053.22	38,420.00	399	72,681.55	19,261.57
Nevada.....	1	159.87	399.67	43	724.67	3,725.00	2	560.00	220.00
New Mexico.....				32	587.59	2,642.50	157	34,332.07	8,583.36
Oregon.....	140	18,474.56	46,186.45	11	337.52	1,367.50	48	6,085.82	1,521.44
South Dakota.....				83	1,995.53	6,425.00			
Utah.....				89	2,015.65	9,520.00	224	33,908.55	8,786.46
Washington.....	229	27,711.23	69,279.53	27	1,305.12	5,493.24	123	27,330.42	10,789.60
Wyoming.....				15	1,907.66	6,973.22	125	20,477.38	5,199.61
Total.....	1,006	137,539.90	343,826.40	1,312	36,540.92	144,181.76	2,219	441,473.46	116,287.05

States and Territories.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section, act June 15, 1880.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....				88	[8,948.08]	\$11,172.33	5	[361.46]	\$417.80
Arizona.....	56	[20,176.47]	\$17,654.14	16	[2,066.99]	2,583.75			
Arkansas.....				31	[3,178.85]	4,473.97			
California.....	69	[20,732.20]	22,542.83	303	[43,501.11]	65,720.32	3	[400.00]	557.00
Colorado.....	45	[7,360.71]	9,020.49	177	[25,836.17]	35,450.20			
Florida.....				69	[8,638.18]	10,798.13			
Idaho.....	125	[30,350.93]	30,352.68	59	[8,336.19]	10,620.22			
Iowa.....				6	[270.27]	532.71			
Kansas.....				67	[9,666.36]	13,434.96	1	[160.00]	200.00
Louisiana.....				53	[7,184.13]	9,358.68	1	[39.76]	43.70
Michigan.....				126	[17,130.09]	21,844.24			
Minnesota.....				194	[25,113.85]	34,041.19	1	[40.00]	93.00
Mississippi.....				55	[7,205.79]	9,007.27			
Missouri.....				18	[1,312.27]	1,753.69			
Montana.....	127	[38,331.20]	42,089.84	82	[11,196.29]	16,022.96			
Nebraska.....				169	[23,379.08]	30,251.64			
New Mexico.....	92	[37,801.71]	37,801.71	34	[5,274.75]	6,808.51			
North Dakota.....				49	[7,027.94]	9,181.94			
Oklahoma.....				344	[40,421.26]	50,500.14			
Oregon.....	18	[3,483.22]	3,483.22	192	[27,484.32]	35,331.18			
South Dakota.....				60	[8,576.26]	10,720.34			
Utah.....	87	[23,460.79]	25,379.49	38	[5,012.23]	7,665.10			
Washington.....	8	[1,856.06]	3,312.14	418	[54,234.90]	82,275.10			
Wisconsin.....				242	[29,209.69]	50,124.28			
Wyoming.....	61	[18,469.24]	19,293.39	24	[3,494.77]	5,657.87			
Total.....	688	202,022.53	210,929.93	2,914	383,699.82	535,333.72	11	1,001.22	1,311.50

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Cash substitution.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	380	512.86	\$650.21						
Arizona	12	49.54	62.54				22	[3,080.11]	\$3,850.14
Arkansas	118	435.43	556.55						
California	293	2,219.70	3,141.42				147	[19,996.32]	25,092.46
Colorado	227	803.25	1,092.70				229	[33,802.45]	42,367.79
Florida	365	505.58	635.57						
Idaho	73	279.77	372.49				88	[10,391.35]	12,989.23
Iowa				1	[160.00]	\$200.00	11	[736.64]	920.80
Kansas	146	263.30	443.77				405	[60,651.94]	75,808.12
Louisiana	385	842.63	1,194.18				17	[2,534.39]	3,151.37
Michigan	27	111.78	139.58						
Minnesota	177	904.08	1,326.96				149	[19,621.94]	24,724.07
Mississippi	416	660.64	826.14						
Missouri	79	320.04	430.81	2	[160.00]	200.00			
Montana	89	288.76	420.84				80	[10,489.65]	13,112.13
Nebraska	200	553.69	859.97				452	[68,223.08]	85,503.91
Nevada	2	3.09	3.86						
New Mexico	39	136.15	174.77				8	[1,157.25]	1,446.56
North Dakota	163	511.62	795.57				266	[41,258.75]	51,578.51
Oklahoma	439	1,234.53	1,655.52				40	[5,781.05]	7,226.31
Oregon	224	1,097.55	1,523.88				148	[21,828.47]	27,285.70
South Dakota	219	619.80	1,064.29				271	[41,469.52]	51,963.16
Utah	39	28.43	35.72				15	[1,519.70]	1,899.63
Washington	211	732.51	1,229.14				220	[31,061.74]	38,822.25
Wisconsin	49	250.11	459.81						
Wyoming	69	226.39	353.34				47	[5,740.16]	7,175.71
Total	4,441	13,591.23	19,449.63	3	320.00	400.00	2,615	379,344.51	474,917.85

States and Territories.	Supplemental payments.			Sales of town lots.			Sales of town sites.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	19	48.40	\$437.94						
Arkansas	7	[480.00]	91.16	89		\$74,255.00			
California	1	46.21	913.06						
Colorado	2	3.42	115.60						
Florida	3		23.93						
Idaho	1		5.00						
Kansas	4	18.20	38.10						
Louisiana	1		53.50						
Michigan				17		10,885.00			
Minnesota	6	103.23	129.05						
Mississippi	1	[80.00]	10.00						
Missouri	1	[40.00]	11.00						
Montana							1	320.00	\$400.00
Oklahoma							10	960.00	3,149.45
Oregon	3	1.00	401.25	11		180.00			
South Dakota	2	22.00	27.98						
Washington	10	51.27	772.24						
Wisconsin	7	[1,033.38]	1,294.23						
Wyoming	1	[1,733.38]	1,78				1	357.56	446.95
Total	69	293.73	4,325.82	117		85,320.00	12	1,637.56	3,996.40

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Sales of Lassen County desert lands.			Competitive bids.			Substitute for warrant.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	9	2, 079. 75	\$2, 599. 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	\$10. 00	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160	\$200. 00
	9	2, 079. 75	2, 599. 68	1	.....	10. 00	1	160	200. 00

States and Territories.	Sales of coal lands.			Fort Jessup Military Reservation.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508	1, 770. 92	\$14, 190. 40
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	52. 31	245. 00
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	549	103, 919. 71	68, 334. 01
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	2, 602. 30	83, 497. 84
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 721	282, 780. 85	534, 077. 57
Colorado	7	819. 44	\$16, 388. 80	.....	.....	.....	1, 811	102, 127. 91	240, 797. 15
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	473	4, 509. 87	16, 513. 06
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	964	86, 291. 77	116, 422. 97
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	44. 25	923. 37
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	200. 00	1, 853. 51
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	790	23, 264. 49	120, 432. 27
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....	3	160. 28	\$200. 35	487	4, 223. 81	18, 231. 74
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	18, 406. 15	57, 179. 41
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	975	59, 609. 03	137, 910. 82
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475	901. 24	10, 144. 16
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337	15, 854. 09	22, 204. 88
Montana	5	761. 01	15, 220. 20	.....	.....	.....	1, 629	165, 201. 85	258, 367. 22
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 238	58, 732. 11	192, 973. 57
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	1, 447. 63	4, 348. 53
New Mexico	1	80. 00	1, 600. 00	.....	.....	.....	504	53, 091. 56	83, 015. 82
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	779	44, 397. 38	119, 605. 95
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	833	2, 194. 53	62, 531. 42
Oregon	1	120. 00	2, 400. 00	.....	.....	.....	2, 016	210, 820. 00	350, 899. 45
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	983	51, 188. 58	131, 201. 05
Utah	8	1, 195. 94	22, 318. 80	.....	.....	.....	595	49, 030. 61	92, 454. 27
Washington	8	1, 165. 85	23, 317. 00	.....	.....	.....	2, 239	184, 788. 74	426, 687. 10
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	3, 792. 37	58, 916. 95
Wyoming	16	1, 793. 19	33, 463. 80	.....	.....	.....	464	40, 234. 05	98, 905. 52
Total	46	5, 935. 43	114, 708. 60	3	160. 28	200. 35	22, 358	1, 571, 478. 11	3, 322, 865. 01

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Preemption filings.		Homestead filings.		Indian filings.		Coal filings.		Valentine scrip filings.		Mineral applications.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alaska											5	\$50
Arizona	2	\$6	5	\$15			7	\$21			34	340
Arkansas			2	4			1	2			11	110
California	58	174	20	60			16	48			105	1,050
Colorado	546	1,638	21	63			392	1,176			485	4,850
Florida	1	2	1	2							1	10
Idaho	42	126	2	6			1	3			53	530
Kansas	13	26	38	76	15	\$30						
Louisiana			2	4								
Michigan	56	112										
Minnesota	143	250	11	22	7	14						
Mississippi	1	2										
Missouri			4	8								
Montana	443	1,329	11	33			105	315	3	\$3	307	3,070
Nebraska	18	36	12	25								
Nevada											51	510
New Mexico	12	27	4	12			62	186			27	270
North Dakota	70	140	204	408			2	4				
Oklahoma			1,718	3,436								
Oregon	123	369	6	18			39	117			18	180
South Dakota	32	64	615	1,230	6	12	13	26			82	820
Utah	4	12					39	117			125	1,250
Washington	308	924	9	27			90	270			63	630
Wisconsin			3	6								
Wyoming	21	63					273	819			11	110
Total	1,883	5,300	2,688	5,455	28	56	1,040	3,104	3	3	1,378	13,780

States and Territories.	Mineral protests.		Applications for timber and stone lands.		Town-site filings.		Lassen County desert filings.		Fees received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.	Total miscellaneous filings and fees.		Total amount fees and commissions from all sources.
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.		No. filings, etc.	Amount.	
Alabama									\$1,214.43		\$1,214.43	\$24,807.61
Alaska	2	\$20								7	70.00	70.00
Arizona	2	20							1,077.09	50	1,478.09	10,237.23
Arkansas	1	10							1,680.55	15	1,806.55	30,552.04
California	13	130	633	\$6,330			203	\$609	5,409.52	1,048	13,810.52	84,153.11
Colorado	63	630							8,494.10	1,507	16,851.10	64,221.02
Florida									460.47	3	474.47	17,362.60
Idaho	7	70							2,260.22	105	2,995.22	24,063.14
Indiana												12.02
Iowa									198.40		198.40	888.26
Kansas									4,690.91	66	4,822.91	61,289.07
Louisiana									146.15	2	150.15	15,690.56
Michigan									977.82	56	1,089.82	9,818.35
Minnesota									3,409.59	151	3,695.59	50,972.58
Mississippi									607.35	1	609.35	21,817.35
Missouri									1,560.28	4	1,568.28	25,404.89
Montana	59	590							2,120.13	928	7,460.13	41,031.08
Nebraska									7,427.70	30	7,488.70	88,660.17
Nevada	2	20	1	10					32.95	54	572.95	1,929.95
New Mexico	4	40							1,486.79	109	2,021.79	16,558.99
North Dakota									2,322.00	276	2,874.00	57,308.74
Oklahoma					2	\$4			1,866.31	1,720	5,306.31	149,771.92
Oregon			140	1,400					3,292.07	326	5,376.07	58,117.27
South Dakota	22	220			5	10			5,489.06	775	7,871.06	85,722.99
Utah	38	380							784.64	206	2,543.64	14,531.80
Washington	3	30	227	2,270					6,337.53	700	10,488.53	69,735.06
Wisconsin									2,949.91	3	2,955.91	21,281.99
Wyoming	2	20							818.66	307	1,830.66	18,795.47
Total ...	218	2,180	1,001	10,010	7	14	203	609	67,114.63	8,449	107,625.53	1,064,805.26

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads and timber cultures, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Aggregate of all classes of entries, area of lands disposed of, and receipts from all sources.			Expenses incident to the disposal of public lands.			
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Salaries and commissions of register and receiver.	Incidental expenses.	Expense of depositing.	Total expenses.
Alabama.....	3,774	205,972.24	\$38,998.01	\$11,451.33	\$3,035.20	\$25.40	\$17,511.93
Alaska.....	11	52.31	315.00				
Arizona.....	2,599	397,775.19	78,571.24	10,742.60	1,501.20	245.05	12,489.45
Arkansas.....	3,867	261,685.83	114,049.88	18,481.96	5,418.41	212.70	24,113.07
California.....	13,917	1,573,130.01	618,230.68	48,334.97	15,993.54	1,222.18	65,550.69
Colorado.....	8,405	742,205.89	305,018.17	56,856.69	14,371.19	281.10	71,508.98
Florida.....	2,476	165,621.96	33,875.66	6,000.00	4,585.72	12.80	10,598.52
Idaho.....	3,378	366,187.44	140,486.11	21,382.40	2,367.50	158.26	23,908.16
Illinois.....	2	44.25	923.37				
Indiana.....	1	81.25	12.02				
Iowa.....	128	3,439.67	2,741.77	1,659.88	163.82	1.75	1,825.45
Kansas.....	7,772	551,177.98	181,721.34	32,397.77	12,974.57	212.30	45,584.64
Louisiana.....	2,328	132,384.93	33,922.30	8,764.96	5,948.22		14,713.18
Michigan.....	1,283	106,576.17	66,997.76	7,191.88	1,761.44	5.30	8,958.62
Minnesota.....	6,235	590,674.66	188,883.40	26,610.26	8,585.05	60.65	35,255.96
Mississippi.....	3,681	335,680.60	31,961.51	6,000.00	3,825.40		9,825.40
Missouri.....	3,473	219,816.57	47,609.77	12,947.94	2,941.60	28.30	15,917.84
Montana.....	5,741	585,595.76	299,398.30	25,859.78	7,303.91	40.35	33,204.04
Nebraska.....	12,819	1,234,193.94	281,633.74	55,124.86	10,369.95	334.35	65,829.16
Nevada.....	630	82,339.62	6,278.48	3,914.58	456.75	32.55	4,403.88
New Mexico.....	2,506	312,068.60	99,574.81	15,168.85	2,697.26	11.90	17,878.01
North Dakota.....	6,801	706,550.47	176,914.69	24,933.10	6,729.07	98.20	31,760.37
Oklahoma.....	13,199	1,588,054.58	212,303.34	20,017.96	14,160.85	167.05	34,345.86
Oregon.....	7,387	762,780.83	409,016.72	29,941.61	12,689.60	241.25	42,872.46
South Dakota.....	10,722	1,040,655.19	216,924.04	40,855.33	13,632.95	120.05	54,608.33
Utah.....	2,211	229,279.50	106,986.07	6,000.00	4,080.00		10,080.00
Washington.....	8,548	792,684.42	496,422.16	40,002.64	15,537.27	501.05	56,040.96
Wisconsin.....	2,153	148,378.89	80,198.94	14,735.02	1,325.47	4.45	16,064.94
Wyoming.....	3,462	431,463.80	117,700.99	19,678.35	2,655.36	943.55	23,277.20
Total.....	139,509	13,566,552.55	4,387,670.27	565,054.72	178,111.24	4,961.14	748,127.10

Statement, by offices and States, of the disposal of Indian lands, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

	Entries.	Acres.	Total cash receipts.
CHEROKEE SCHOOL LANDS.			
Alabama:			
Huntsville.....	9	360.89	\$451.14
UTE INDIAN LANDS.			
Colorado:			
Durango.....	2	320.00	400.00
Glenwood Springs.....	269	39,553.73	41,859.46
Gunnison.....	36	4,615.91	7,268.09
Montrose.....	229	37,403.57	35,186.62
Total.....	536	81,893.21	84,714.17
SIOUX INDIAN LANDS.			
Minnesota:			
Marshall.....	12	875.35	1,084.35
South Dakota:			
Chamberlain.....	31	2,380.72	6,046.77
Pierre.....	6	1,099.13	1,665.12
Rapid City.....	1	2.40	3.00
Watertown.....	15	652.04	1,374.52
Total.....	65	5,009.64	10,173.76
OSAGE TRUST AND DIMINISHED RESERVE.			
Kansas:			
Garden City.....	3	284.24	6,725.53
Larned.....	28	3,395.96	18,465.51
Topeka.....	11	970.00	1,822.59
Total.....	42	4,640.20	27,013.63

Statement, by offices and States, of the disposal of Indian lands, etc.—Continued.

	Entries.	Acres.	Total cash receipts.
KANSAS TRUST AND DIMINISHED RESERVE.			
Kansas:			
Topeka.....			\$1,070.15
NEW YORK INDIAN LANDS.			
Kansas:			
Topeka.....	25	2,830.61	7,076.52
MIAMI INDIAN LANDS.			
Kansas:			
Topeka.....			8.28
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE.			
Kansas:			
Topeka.....	1	80.00	200.00
OSAGE CEDED.			
Kansas:			
Topeka.....			1.25
SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK.			
Idaho:			
Blackfoot (Pocatello town lots).....	2,407		150,598.00
FLATHEAD.			
Montana:			
Missoula.....	16	1,666.45	14,434.53
PAWNEE INDIAN LANDS.			
Nebraska:			
Grand Island.....			44,782.72
SAC AND FOX.			
Nebraska:			
Lincoln.....	1		371.05
OTOE AND MISSOURIA.			
Nebraska:			
Lincoln.....			8,361.53
OMAHA.			
Nebraska:			
Neligh.....	8	680.00	28,450.58
PONCA.			
Nebraska:			
O'Neill.....	98	305.88	383.10
UMATILLA.			
Oregon:			
La Grande.....			78,591.43

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

Alabama.....	9	360.89	\$451.14
Colorado.....	536	81,893.21	84,714.17
Kansas.....	68	7,550.81	35,369.83
Idaho.....	2,407		150,598.00
Montana.....	16	1,666.45	14,434.53
Nebraska.....	107	985.88	82,348.98
Minnesota.....	12	875.35	1,084.35
Oregon.....			78,591.43
South Dakota.....	53	4,134.29	9,089.41
Total.....	3,208	97,466.88	456,681.84

N.—MINERAL DIVISION.

This division has charge of the following business:

- (1) Mineral and coal entries.
- (2) Contests between mineral claimants.
- (3) All other contests coming before the office where the mineral character of the land is involved.
- (4) Quasi contests.
- (5) Agricultural entries involving the mineral character of the land.
- (6) Railroad lists referred to this division for examination, involving the mineral character of the land.
- (7) Petitions for suit by the United States to set aside patents on mining and coal claims, and on all mineral and coal lands which may have been erroneously or fraudulently patented as agricultural land.
- (8) Preparing certified copies of papers, plats, and records.
- (9) Correspondence.
- (10) Miscellaneous matters, *e. g.*, relinquishments, and requests by registers and receivers and surveyors-general for instructions in all matters relating to the disposal of mineral and coal lands.
- (11) The preparation and recording of all mineral and coal patents.

The average number of clerks in the division for the year has been 34+. The average for year ending June 30, 1891, was 26+.

Three thousand three hundred and twenty-two mineral and coal patents have been issued; an increase of 64+ per cent from the previous year.

Four thousand six hundred and seventy lode, mill-site and placer claims were patented during the year, as against 2,260 for the previous year.

Sixty-nine contest cases were finally disposed of, as against 82 for the previous year.

One hundred and nineteen contest cases were considered, as against 137 for the previous year.

Three thousand four hundred and twenty-eight current mineral and coal entries were examined; an increase of over 42 per cent.

Of railroad selections, examinations were made as to the mineral character of 1,172,767.19 acres.

Five thousand two hundred and sixty-six coal declaratory statements were canceled, as against 1,433 during the previous year.

The work on *ex parte* mineral and coal entries is up to date; a gain of about nine months since last report, July 1, 1891.

The work on contest cases and quasi contests is in arrears about two months.

The work on connected diagrams is up to date.

Lists of railroad selections, involving 4,502,638.13 acres, remain suspended.

The following statement shows the quantity of lands sold, and the

number of entries, filing, etc., made under the mining and coal land laws during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

Mineral lands and mill sites sold.....	acres..	36,770.74
Coal lands sold	do...	6,326.66
Total.....	do...	43,097.40
Mineral entries made.....		1,330
Mineral applications filed		1,378
Adverse claims filed.....		218
Coal entries made		50
Coal filings made.....		1,040
Mineral contests received.....		88
Quasi contests received.....		119

The work done during the fiscal year is shown as follows:

Mineral patents issued	3,242
Lode, mill-site, and placer claims included in the above patents.....	4,670
Coal patents issued.....	80
Mineral and coal patents recorded	3,322
Pages of patent record made	12,442
Current, mineral, and coal entries examined.....	3,428
Coal declaratory statements canceled.....	5,266
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, examined.....	381
Contest cases considered and decisions rendered subject to appeal.....	50
Contest cases considered and finally disposed of.....	69
Total number of contests considered	119

Railroad selections disposed of	acres..	1,172,767.19
Letters received and docketed.....		9,188
Letters written		7,687
Pages of official copy written.....		2,503
Pages of certified copy written.....		2,722

The 3,242 mineral and 80 coal land patents issued during the year, the latter covering coal fields aggregating 10,976.74 acres, are for lands within the States and Territories given in the table below.

States and Territories.	Coal land.	Area.	Mineral and mill-site.	Mineral and mill-site claims patented.
Alaska			10	19
Arkansas.....			4	4
Arizona			70	70
California	1	40.00	314	369
Colorado.....	25	3,948.6775	1,341	2,350
Idaho.....	1	80	126	153
Montana.....	9	1,240	611	766
Nevada.....			107	121
New Mexico.....	2	160	103	110
Oregon			24	27
South Dakota			158	160
Utah	11	1,478.18	309	445
Washington	16	2,325.65	32	43
Wyoming	15	1,704.24	33	33
Total	80	10,976.74	3,242	4,670

The condition of the work at the close of the fiscal year is as follows:

Mineral and coal entries unexamined.....	262
Mineral and coal entries examined and in the suspended files.....	2,441
Mineral contests in files and not finally disposed of.....	155
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, unexamined	73
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, examined and in suspended files	124

Lists of railroad selections, involving 4,502,638.13 acres, suspended.

Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries pending July 1, 1891	4, 591
Mineral and mill-site entries received during the year	1, 330
Coal entries received during the year	50
Total	5, 971

(In entries received are included all entries made.)

Mineral and mill-site entries examined and patented during the year	3, 242
Coal entries examined and patented during the year	80
Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries approved but not patented	156
Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries canceled during the year	36
Total mineral and mill-site entries pending June 30, 1892	2, 619
Total coal entries pending June 30, 1892	84

Mineral and coal entries for each State and Territory pending, examined and suspended and unexamined, June 30, 1892, are shown by the following table:

States and Territories.	Examined and suspended.		Unexamined.	
	Coal entries.	Mineral entries.	Coal entries.	Mineral entries.
Alabama	2			
Alaska		7		
Arizona		111		6
Arkansas		8		4
California	2	309		29
Colorado	25	1, 126	2	74
Idaho		123		10
Montana	4	173		55
Nevada		74		3
New Mexico	8	137		9
Oregon	1	20	1	
South Dakota		87		16
Utah	5	132		29
Washington	14	38	2	15
Wyoming	13	22	5	2
Total	74	2, 367	10	252

RECAPITULATION.

	Examined and suspended.	Unexamined.	Total.
Total coal entries	74	10	84
Total mineral entries	2, 367	252	2, 619
	2, 441	262	2, 703

Agricultural and all entries not mineral and quasi-contest cases pending July 1, 1891	150
Agricultural cases received during the year	185
Quasi-contest cases received during the year	119
Number finally disposed of during the year	257
Number pending not acted on June 30, 1892	73

List of railroad selections pending July 1, 1891, involving..... acres..	4, 247, 894. 25
List of railroad selections received during the year involving...do....	1, 427, 511. 07

	5, 675, 405. 32
Considered and disposed of	1, 172, 767. 19

Total pending June 30, 1892	4, 502, 638. 13
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Mining applications pending July 1, 1891, per last report.....	2, 326
Mining applications made during the year	1, 378
Total	3, 704
Mining applications (final proof not made) canceled during the year, estimated	40
Mining applications in which final proof was made during the year....	1, 330
Total number of mining applications disposed of during the year (including entries patented)	3, 282
Coal filings made to July 1, 1891.....	11, 238
Coal filings made during the year	1, 040
Total	12, 278
Contests pending July 1, 1891	136
Number received during the year.....	88
Total	224
Number finally disposed of during the year.....	69
Number pending June 30, 1892.....	155

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries examined during the year.....	3, 428
Mineral and mill-site applications (final proof not made) examined during the year, estimated.....	60
Mineral and mill-site patents issued during the year.....	3, 242
Coal patents issued during the year	80
Contests considered during the year	119
Quasi contests and agricultural cases considered during the year.....	381

It is gratifying to be able to report all work in the division up to date. The contest cases which are reported as being two months in arrears are in fact taken up for examination as soon as is practicable, owing to the time required by resident attorneys for examination and the filing of briefs after the record is received.

In bringing up the work no preference has been given any locality or any claim or class of claims.

The cases, both *ex parte* and contest, were taken up for examination in the order in which they were received.

More has been accomplished by the division during the past year than in any other year since the division was organized. More mineral patents were issued than ever before in any one year. The number of mining claims patented during the year, 4,670, is about one-fourth of the total number patented since the first mining act in 1866.

During the year a revision of circular, "United States Mining Laws and Regulations Thereunder," was prepared in the division, approved by you and by the honorable Secretary, and issued under date of December 10, 1891. While no radical changes were made in the revision some modifications were made in the regulations, tending to simplify the requirements made by the Department, and all in the interest of the claimant. Under these new regulations and a proper liberal construction of the former existing rules, there has been an impartial examination in every case, but divested of the technical rulings which have heretofore filled the suspended files. The result has been that the great increase in the number of current cases examined has been without the usual corresponding increase of suspended cases.

The work in the division is steadily increasing, both in the number of entries received and in contests docketed.

The force of this division consists of 34 employés, as follows:

Chief of division.....	\$2,000
One principal examiner.....	2,000
One clerk, class 4.....	1,800
Three clerks, class 3.....	1,600
Seven clerks, class 2.....	1,400
Seven clerks, class 1.....	1,200
Five clerks.....	1,000
Three copyists.....	900
Six transcribers of plats and records.....	600

DECISIONS AND RULINGS UNDER THE MINERAL AND COAL LAND LAWS.

MINERAL LAND LAWS.

(1) *Character of land*.—In any case, either *ex parte*, or otherwise, where the character of land embraced within a mineral application is placed in issue, it must appear as a fact that mineral can be secured from such land in paying quantities. (Acting Secretary Chandler of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, July 24, 1891, 13 L. D., 86.)

(2) *Preëmption entry—Mineral land*.—In order to defeat a *preëmption entry*, on the ground of the mineral character of the land, it must be shown that the mineral was known to exist at date of entry. (First Assistant Secretary Chandler to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, July 30, 1891, 13 L. D., 108.)

(3) *Lode claim—Intersecting millsite—Expenditures*.—The provisions of section 2336, R. S., relative to the priority of title upon the intersection of veins, have no application to patented millsites that intersect and divide lode claims. A lode claim that is divided in two parts by an intersecting patented millsite must be confined to that part which contains the discovery shaft and improvements.

The proof of expenditure should show that the improvements have been made for the purpose of developing the particular claim for which application is made. (Acting Secretary Chandler to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, August 11, 1891, 13 L. D., 146.)

(4) *Placer patent—Townsite patent—Conflicting lode claim*.—Where a patented placer or townsite is found to be in conflict with a lode claim known to exist prior to the placer or townsite application, the Department, to obviate judicial proceedings, may accept a reconveyance of the land erroneously patented, and thus acquire jurisdiction to pass upon the validity of the mineral claim. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, December 24, 1891, 13 L. D., 715.) (First Assistant Secretary Chandler to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, February 16, 1892, 14 L. D., 186.)

(5) *Millsite—Section 2337, Revised Statutes*.—The building of a tramroad, or the grading of the roadbed therefor, is not such a use or improvement of the land as warrants the allowance of a millsite.

An application for a millsite can not be allowed where it appears that the improvements are located on the line between two millsites, without either location possessing the requisite improvements independently of the other. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, January 2, 1892, 14 L. D., 11.)

(6) *Misdescription—Publication*.—An application for a mineral patent can not be allowed where the description of the claim in the published notice of application is not in accordance with the official field notes of survey. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, January 12, 1892, 14 L. D., 45.)

(7) *Protest—Appeal—Hearing*.—The right to be heard on appeal from the Commissioner's decision may be properly accorded a protestant against a mining claim who alleges an adverse interest, and noncompliance with law, and whose application for a hearing on said charge has been denied. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, January 16, 1892, 14 L. D., 68.)

(8) *Salt lands—Salines*.—The settled policy of the Government in the disposition of salt lands and salines has been, and is now, to reserve the same from general disposal. Deposits of rock salt are "salines," and not subject to entry under the statutes authorizing the acquisition of title to mineral lands. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, June 4, 1892, 14 L. D., 597.)

(9) *Relinquishment of small tracts*.—The practice which prevails to a considerable extent, of relinquishments by claimants after application of small tracts for the sole purpose of enabling other claims otherwise invalid to be made, is wrong, involves this office in much unnecessary labor and will not be encouraged. In other words, if no adverse claims shall have been filed with the register during the period of publication, or if so filed, judgment is rendered as in this case, in favor of

defendant, it shall be assumed that the applicant for patent is entitled to a patent for the entire area of the claim (sec. 2325, Rev. Stats., U. S.), and he shall proceed to patent for the whole of the claim as he is entitled so to do. (Commissioner Carter. to register and receiver Glenwood Springs, Colo., November 17, 1891, 18 C. L. O., 208.)

COAL LAND LAWS.

(1) *Coal land—Homestead entry.*—A discovery of coal (mineral) on land embraced within an original homestead entry precludes the completion of such entry. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, April 22, 1892, 14 L. D., 426.)

(2) *Discovery—Declaratory statement—Transferee.*—A coal declaratory statement under section 2348, Revised Statutes, is void, if prior thereto no discovery of coal has been made on the land covered thereby. An application to purchase coal land can not be allowed where it appears to be made in the interest of another who has already exhausted his rights under the law authorizing the sale of such land. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, June 14, 1892, 14 L. D., 633.)

P.—SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, is summarized as follows:

Letters and reports received and registered	18,591
Letters and reports disposed of.....	17,226
Letters written	9,593
Pages of press copy-books.....	16,257

During the year 95 agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent land entries and otherwise protecting public lands from illegal appropriation, unlawful inclosures, timber trespass, applications for permits to cut timber on public lands under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1093), and forest reserves under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095-1103), the aggregate length of service being eight hundred and fifty-four months and twenty-five days, equivalent to the employment of 71 agents for the entire year and one agent for two months and twenty-five days.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The number of reports received from special agents and acted upon during the year is as follows:

Agents' reports pending June 30, 1891.....	455
Agents' reports received during the year.....	2,188
Total.....	2,643
Agents' reports acted upon during the year.....	2,191
Agents' reports pending June 30, 1892.....	452

Two thousand two hundred and nineteen cases were referred to the special agents for investigation, hearings were ordered in 207 cases, 611 cases were held for cancellation, 687 canceled, and 2,571 examined and passed.

Final action was taken in 4,429 cases, and there are now pending in the division (June 30, 1892), 4,015 cases.

There are 195 records of hearings pending action and 286 registers' and receivers' reports and miscellaneous letters awaiting answer.

No reports of unlawful inclosures of public land were received during the year, the practice of this office now being to advise parties to make their complaints direct to the United States attorneys, whose duty it is, under the act of February 25, 1885, to take proper steps, upon such complaints, tending to the removal of unlawful fences.

Statement showing location and status of cases acted upon during the year and pending June 30, 1892.

States and Territories.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings ordered.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries and cases returned to other divisions, no action taken.	Awaiting final action.				
									On desks, ready for action.	Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registers and receivers.	Before the Department and the courts.	Total pending, June 30, 1892.
Alabama	30	17	17	71	64	.....	.....	71	26	11	34	3	74
Arizona	1	1	2	9	11	.....	.....	5	13	4	16	11	44
Arkansas	18	8	8	3	11	.....	.....	6	20	3	16	.....	39
California	820	75	121	76	986	.....	9	21	306	818	224	187	1,535
Colorado	25	14	75	96	106	.....	3	272	48	22	69	.....	139
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	4	11	3	40	.....	.....	58	8	2	15	.....	25
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	9	6	18	25	69	1	26	60	3	1	14	8	26
Louisiana .....	.....	1	3	15	16	.....	.....	1	24	.....	2	.....	26
Michigan	2	3	11	16	17	.....	3	22	1	2	6	6	15
Minnesota	89	4	29	30	119	.....	13	8	71	234	21	3	329
Mississippi	23	2	64	78	96	.....	.....	2	8	.....	20	.....	28
Missouri	2	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	3
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....	2	78	.....	.....	14	11	6	.....	.....	17
Nebraska	22	3	3	28	35	.....	6	39	56	.....	7	7	70
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	2	7	32	56	180	.....	3	64	29	4	86	38	157
North Dakota	2	.....	.....	9	14	.....	6	25	.....	1	8	5	14
Oklahoma	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	2
Oregon	326	32	26	13	111	.....	2	17	51	391	26	8	476
South Dakota	3	1	.....	11	41	.....	1	57	1	.....	16	6	23
Utah	8	2	2	5	10	1	.....	8	9	12	4	.....	25
Washington	430	18	58	3	209	.....	14	18	328	351	76	30	785
Wisconsin	54	3	2	3	36	.....	1	41	4	26	4	1	35
Wyoming	350	5	125	116	313	.....	.....	352	76	19	32	1	128
Total	2,219	207	611	687	2,571	2	87	1,171	1,095	1,908	698	314	4,015

Statement showing in detail the number of cases received, acted upon during the year and pending June 30, 1892.

Kind of cases.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings ordered.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries, no action taken.	Cases returned to other divisions, no action taken.
Homestead entries	247	32	215	375	516	.....	20	5	365
Commutation cash entries ..	101	9	12	2	143	.....	2	9	64
Preëemption cash entries ..	370	39	50	33	765	1	48	25	356
Preëemption filings	9	4	10	28	68	.....	.....	1	17
Timber-culture entries	157	12	186	186	76	.....	.....	.....	196
Timber-land entries	1,301	94	72	2	721	1	3	14	5
Desert-land entries	5	7	49	42	205	.....	2	25	49
Private cash entries	26	9	3	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	10
Mineral entries	2	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	3	9
Coal entries	1	1	2	1	14	.....	12	.....	18
Coal filings .....	.....	.....	.....	18	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,219	207	611	687	2,571	2	87	82	1,089

Statement showing in detail the number of cases received, etc.—Continued.

Kind of cases.	Awaiting final action.					Cases pending June 30, 1891.	Cases received during the year.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Cases pending June 30, 1892.
	On desks, ready for action.	Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registers and receivers.	Before the Department and the courts.	Total.				
Homestead entries	224	281	146	46	697	1,037	919	1,261	695
Commutation cash entries.	45	119	18	7	189	183	226	218	191
Preëemption cash entries ..	160	401	105	51	717	1,145	752	1,179	718
Preëemption filings	12	10	29	.....	51	152	11	114	49
Timber-culture entries	42	23	111	.....	176	286	349	458	177
Timber-land entries	539	1,023	223	207	1,992	2,217	517	742	1,992
Desert-land entries	24	8	35	3	70	314	77	321	70
Private cash entries	21	3	9	.....	33	39	16	22	33
Mineral entries	4	25	12	.....	41	47	7	13	41
Coal entries	9	15	10	.....	34	55	12	33	34
Coal filings	15	.....	.....	.....	15	50	33	68	15
Total	1,095	1,908	698	314	4,015	5,525	2,919	4,429	4,015

TIMBER ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Permits to cut public timber.

Four hundred and twenty-five applications to cut timber on public lands, under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1093), have been received. Twenty-five of these applications have since been withdrawn, and one hundred and forty-three have been rejected.

Thirty-four permits to cut timber have been issued, embracing an estimated area covering 77,024 acres. In issuing the same the condition is attached that no permit shall exist longer than a year, and that not to exceed 50 per cent of the merchantable timber on the area embraced therein shall be cut within the year.

The following table shows in detail the number of applications received respectively, from the several States, Territory, and district covered by the said act of March 3, 1891, and the condition of same June 30, 1892:

Applications for permission to cut timber on nonmineral public lands under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1093), received prior to close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

States, Territory, and district.	Applications received.	Applications pending consideration.	Applications withdrawn.	Applications rejected.	Permits before the Department awaiting approval.	Permits issued.	Estimated area in acres of permits granted.
Alaska	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	34	12	12	8	.....	2	4,500
Idaho	94	66	1	20	3	4	11,680
Montana	132	63	2	48	1	18	41,204
Nevada	18	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	25	6	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Utah	94	57	10	21	.....	6	15,800
Wyoming	24	9	.....	10	1	4	3,840
Total	425	218	25	a 143	5	34	b 77,024

a Many of these applications have been rejected as not coming within the purview of said act of March 3, 1891, in consequence of the lands embraced therein being reported to be mineral in character, which fact would bring them within the scope of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stats., 88).

b Permits are not permitted to exist longer than a year, and not to exceed 50 per cent of the merchantable timber on the area of land embraced in a permit is allowed to be cut within the year.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

Six forest reservations have been created by Presidential proclamation, under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095), embracing an estimated area of 3,252,260 acres.

The following table shows the several States in which the same are situated, the locality of each reservation, extent of the area embraced therein, etc.:

Forest reservations created by Presidential proclamation, under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095), during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

States and Territories.	Name of reservation.	Locality.	Date of proclamation creating reservation.	Estimated area in acres. <i>a</i>
Colorado.....	White River Plateau timber land reserve.	Lying in Routt, Rio Blanco, Garfield, and Eagle counties.	Oct. 16, 1891.	1, 198, 080
	Pike's Peak timber land reserve.	Lying in El Paso County.....	{ Feb. 11, 1892 Mar. 18, 1892 }	184, 320
	Plum Creek timber land reserve.	Lying in Douglas County.....	June 23, 1892	177, 700
New Mexico ...	Pecos River forest reserve.	Lying in Santa Fe, San Miguel, Rio Arriba, and Taos counties.	Jan. 11, 1892	311, 040
Oregon	Bull Run timber land reserve.	Lying in Multnomah, Wasco, and Clackamas counties.	June 17, 1892	142, 080
Wyoming.....	Yellowstone National Park timber land reserve.	Lying on the south and east of the Yellowstone National Park.	{ Mar. 30, 1891 Sept. 10, 1891 }	1, 239, 040

a The areas given are the estimated aggregate areas lying within the exterior boundaries of the reservations, and the lands actually reserved are only the vacant unappropriated public lands lying within said boundaries.

TIMBER TRESPASS.

Three hundred and twenty-nine timber trespass cases have been reported by special agents during the year, involving public timber and the products therefrom, to the value of \$471,610.24 recoverable to the Government.

The amount accepted under propositions of settlement is \$49,539.48; the amount paid in during the year on propositions of settlement accepted during previous years is \$22,585.18; and the amount recovered through legal proceedings so far of record (the United States attorneys' reports for the majority of the districts not having been received up to the date of preparing this report) is \$35,010.93, making a total amount recovered during the year on account of depredations upon the public timber of \$107,135.59, being \$7,135.59 in excess of the appropriation for this branch of the public service.

On the 1st of July, 1892, so far as reported by the United States attorneys, there were pending in the United States courts 132 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$1,401,578.74 for the value of timber alleged to have been unlawfully cut from public lands, and 282 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

The fact that the majority of the reports from the several United States attorneys have not, as yet, been received, renders it impracticable at this time to submit a statement which will in any case correctly present the condition of cases involving legal proceedings.

The following tables show in detail the amount of work performed in connection with the suppression of depredations upon public timber, and the condition of same on the 30th of June, 1892:

Statement showing the assignment of special agents for the protection of public timber, number of cases investigated or acted upon, amount and value of timber involved therein, suits instituted, amounts recoverable, and amounts accepted in compromise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

States and Territories.	Cases investigated and reported upon.	Character of loss.					
		Timber and lumber.	Logs.	Wood.	Fence posts and rails.	Shingles and laths.	Piling.
	No.	Feet.	No.	Cords.	No.	No.	Feet.
Alabama	57	8,655,625		12			
Alaska	3			4,200			
Arizona	1	500,000					
Arkansas	22	4,575,084		20	400		
California	24	2,059,274		456	2,000		
Colorado	2						
Florida	2						
Idaho	31	14,220,883		1,833	34,000		
Indian Territory							
Kansas							
Louisiana							
Michigan	18	3,178,566			200	8,000,000	
Minnesota	29	27,212,786	1,290	60	64,945	23,250	21,920
Mississippi	24	1,315,523					
Missouri	6	854,700					
Montana	27	34,287,620					
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Mexico							
North Dakota							
Oklahoma	22	46,051					
Oregon	9	4,474,500		2,185		250,000	
South Dakota	3			2,797	788		
Texas							
Utah	1	1,500,000					
Washington	36	10,448,522		600			40,302
Wisconsin	10	3,735,450					
Wyoming	2	229,500					
Total	a 329	117,294,084	1,290	12,163	102,333	8,273,250	62,222

States and Territories.	Character of loss—Continued.					Estimated values.	
	Railroad ties.	Telegraph poles.	Stakes.	Trees boxed for turpentine.	Barrel heads and staves.	Stumpage.	Recoverable to the Government.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
Alabama	3,780	3,211		10,808	194,000	32,672.60	85,504.53
Alaska						1,050.00	1,050.00
Arizona						500.00	2,500.00
Arkansas	1,500				16,000	2,993.95	47,175.82
California			2,587,000			2,808.13	9,824.13
Colorado	55,600					2,550.00	2,550.00
Florida				11,910		447.65	447.65
Idaho		3,612				20,261.62	26,994.50
Indian Territory							
Kansas							
Louisiana							
Michigan	900					7,593.82	21,257.91
Minnesota	136,894					119,070.75	148,358.45
Mississippi						2,409.24	3,359.24
Missouri						812.00	5,312.00
Montana							
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Mexico							
North Dakota							
Oklahoma						9,210.20	36,840.80
Oregon						2,178.50	4,491.50
South Dakota						769.25	1,468.50
Texas							
Utah						1,500.00	3,750.00
Washington						8,544.02	47,202.96
Wisconsin						9,327.37	21,425.25
Wyoming						310.00	2,097.00
Total	198,674	6,823	2,587,000	22,718	210,000	225,009.10	471,610.24

a Includes all new cases investigated and reported upon by special agents and all cases reinvestigated or acted upon by them.

Statement showing the assignment of special agents, etc.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Legal proceedings.							Propositions of compromise accepted.		Communications and reports awaiting action by this office.
	Criminal.			Civil.				No.	Amount involved.	
	No. recommended.	No. disposed of.	Amount of fines imposed.	No. recommended.	Amount involved.	No. disposed of.	Amount of judgment rendered.			
Alabama	25	222	\$3, 449. 08	14	\$50, 546. 59	2	-----	1	\$54. 34	3
Alaska						3	\$1. 00	5	852. 67	-----
Arizona										-----
Arkansas		20	1, 739. 48							10
California	1	5	1, 304. 10	1	966. 00	3	500. 00	14	21, 835. 42	14
Colorado						9	305. 00			2
Florida								1	129. 65	1
Idaho	74					2		1	360. 00	20
Indian Territory										-----
Kansas		3								-----
Louisiana						15		3	3, 521. 15	4
Michigan	3	18	7, 188. 23	2	1, 581. 95	4	5, 498. 53	7	2, 536. 26	6
Minnesota	5	12	232. 50	1	1, 640. 76	16	8, 806. 14	16	7, 655. 28	20
Mississippi		13	375. 00							1
Missouri		1	33. 00					2	65. 00	2
Montana										34
Nebraska										-----
Nevada						1	5, 200. 00	1	3, 098. 31	1
New Mexico						2				6
North Dakota										-----
Oklahoma										20
Oregon	1	4	300. 00	1	2, 063. 00	1		7	1, 846. 00	2
South Dakota	1	1	50. 00					1	1, 200. 00	4
Texas								1	501. 95	-----
Utah						2				1
Washington		3		49	383, 665. 11	5	28. 87	15	5, 758. 45	20
Wisconsin	1							2	125. 00	21
Wyoming	1									4
Total	b112	302	c14, 671. 39	d68	440, 463. 41	65	20, 339. 54	77	e49, 539. 48	f196

b The criminal prosecutions in Alabama were mainly instituted upon information filed by private parties.

c The amounts of fines imposed and judgments recovered are taken from the several United States attorneys' reports to this office. No reports for the last half of the fiscal year have been received from the United States attorneys for Northern Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, eastern Arkansas, western Arkansas, northern California, southern California, Colorado, northern Florida, southern Florida, Idaho, Kansas, western Louisiana, eastern Michigan, Minnesota, northern Mississippi, southern Mississippi, eastern Missouri, western Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, eastern Texas, Washington, eastern Wisconsin, western Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

d Represents the number of suits specifically recommended by this office and the amounts sued for.

e Thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty-five cents of this amount was for compromises under section 3469 United States Revised Statutes. Reports have not as yet been received of all sums paid to receivers of public moneys.

f Includes all reports and communications of every description on hand July 1, 1891, upon which no action whatever had been taken.

States and Territories in which legal proceedings were pending on the 1st day of July, 1891, for timber trespass upon the public lands, number of cases, and amounts involved.

States and Territories.	Number of civil suits.	Amount sued for.	Number of criminal suits.
Alabama.....	11	\$165,000.00	89
Alaska.....			
Arizona.....			
Arkansas.....	2	12,500.00	12
California.....	22	117,105.75	4
Colorado.....	12	37,626.66	2
Florida.....			
Idaho.....	6	15,940.00	31
Kansas.....			
Louisiana.....	5	70,507.75	13
Michigan.....	6	5,750.00	5
Minnesota.....	19	74,614.98	5
Mississippi.....	1	75.00	62
Missouri.....			9
Montana.....			
Nebraska.....			3
Nevada.....			
New Mexico.....	9	68,750.00	20
North Dakota.....			
Oklahoma.....			
Oregon.....	13	275,199.00	23
South Dakota.....			
Texas.....			
Utah.....	14	332,300.35	
Washington.....	9	209,089.25	4
Wisconsin.....	3	17,120.00	
Wyoming.....			
Total.....	132	1,401,578.74	282

NOTE.—Reports for the last half of the fiscal year have not been received from the United States attorneys for northern Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, eastern Arkansas, western Arkansas, northern California, southern California, Colorado, northern Florida, southern Florida, Idaho, Kansas, western Louisiana, eastern Michigan, Minnesota, northern Mississippi, southern Mississippi, eastern Missouri, western Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, eastern Texas, Washington, eastern Wisconsin, western Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

RULINGS, INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.

The following rulings, instructions, etc., in regard to permits to cut timber on public lands, under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), are referred to as being of especial interest:

- (1) Rejecting application for permit to cut timber on unsurveyed lands within the 40-mile granted limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

(To Mr. Kenneth Ross, Missoula, Mont., February 16, 1892.)

Referring to your application for a permit to cut timber from certain described unsurveyed nonmineral public lands in Missoula County, Mont., lying within the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, you are advised that said company having protested against the issuance of permits to cut timber from any unsurveyed lands within said limits, claiming that the Government has no right to dispose of the lands or the timber thereon until the lands shall have been surveyed and the odd sections set apart to the railroad, and citing certain court decisions in support of their claim, the question raised was referred to the honorable Secretary of the Interior for his consideration and decision thereon.

February 3, 1892, the Secretary of the Interior rendered a decision in the matter, sustaining the protest of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and holding that no permits should issue to cut timber from unsurveyed nonmineral public lands within the limits of the grant to the said railroad.

Under this decision, since the tracts embraced in your application are described as unsurveyed nonmineral lands within the prescribed limits, it becomes my duty, in accordance with the instructions of the honorable Secretary, to reject your application, and the same is therefore rejected.

(2) Permits not transferable.

(To Mr. F. H. Russell, Neihart, Mont., February 17, 1892.)

I have received your letter of November 28, 1891, transmitting application of Wm. Brady for a permit to cut timber from certain public land described therein, and asking that the permit applied for be issued in your name, for the reason that you purchased Mr. Brady's sawmill with the understanding that the permit went with it, and both he and his brother told you it would be transferable.

The application of Mr. Brady seems to be in proper form and to meet the requirements of circular of May 5, 1891, and it appears that you have acted in entire good faith in the premises, but to grant your request would establish a precedent which would in many instances be detrimental to the public interests.

The object of the act approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), authorizing the issuance of permits to cut timber from public lands, was to provide means whereby bona fide settlers and residents in the Western States may lawfully procure such timber from the public lands as may be absolutely required to supply their actual necessities, as an encouragement to settlement and means of developing the natural resources of the several States and Territory named in the act. In other words, the intent of the act referred to is to benefit communities and the public at large, and not individuals or mill men; the users of the timber or its product, and not the procurers or producers.

To authorize the transfer of permits would make them simply articles of speculation or sale for the pecuniary benefit or aggrandizement of the individuals or companies to whom they are granted, and would be detrimental to the interests of the communities for whose benefit the permits are issued.

Mr. Brady having sold out his sawmill and lumber business, his application will be filed without action. This, however, will not debar you from making application to cut timber from the public lands embraced in said application in compliance with circular of May 5, 1891. (Copy herewith.)

(3) Relative to issuing permits to cut timber on public lands reported to be mineral in character.

(To Mr. John Gillie, Butte, Mont., February 26, 1892.)

Referring to your letter of August 6, 1891, transmitting application of the Basin Creek Flume Company for a permit to cut timber from certain described public lands in Silver Bow County, Mont., under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1093), you are advised that as the special agent of this office, who made a personal investigation of the facts connected with the application of said company, reports that the lands embraced in said application are mineral, no action on said application can be taken, the honorable Secretary of the Interior having held that the act of March 3, 1891, applies exclusively to such public lands as are nonmineral.

For your information I will state that the cutting and removing of timber from public mineral lands in the State of Montana for certain specified purposes is provided for in the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88), and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder by this Department August 5, 1886 (copy herewith). You are further advised, however, that the opinion of the special agent of this office does not positively establish that the lands are mineral as contemplated by the act of June 3, 1878, nor does the action of this office in abstaining from granting a permit to cut timber thereon under the act of March 3, 1891, relieve any person or persons from responsibility for cutting or removing timber therefrom should it subsequently be established that there is no authority of law therefor.

Parties who take timber from the public lands under assumed authority of the act of June 3, 1878, do so at their own risk, and must stand prepared to show that their acts are within the prescribed terms of the act granting such privilege; in other words, the burden is on such parties of proving by a preponderance of evidence that the land from which the timber is taken is "mineral" within the meaning of said act should the question at any time be raised as to the character of the land.

(4) Relative to granting permits to cut timber on public lands within the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

(To Mr. Barclay Jones, Virginia City, Mont., March 29, 1892.)

I have received your letter of the 4th instant, in which you ask whether the decision of the honorable Secretary of the Interior of February 3, 1892, that permits to cut public timber can not be granted for unsurveyed nonmineral public lands

within the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad, applies both to the 40-mile and indemnity limits of said road; and if to the indemnity limits, whether it applies to surveyed lands within such limits which have not been selected by the company.

In reply you are advised that while the particular limits are not specifically set forth in the decision referred to, there seems to be no question but that it applies solely to lands within the boundaries of the absolute grant, or 40-mile limits, as the right of the company to any lands within indemnity limits does not attach until there is a deficiency discovered in the 40-mile limits, and the company has specifically selected other lands in indemnity therefor.

* * * * *

- (5) Rights of settlers on public lands within the exterior bounds of a tract covered by permit to cut timber.

(To Mr. A. R. Ziegeler, Darby, Mont., April 2, 1892.)

I have received your letter of the 16th ultimo, in which you ask for information on the following subject: When a person takes up a claim on unsurveyed public land, after a permit has been given to a firm to cut timber from a tract of land within the limits of which said claim is located, will said firm be compelled to respect his (the settler's— "squatter's right"), and pay him for the timber taken from his claim?

In reply you are advised that permits to cut public timber under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder by this Department May 5, 1891, are issued subject to certain conditions, restrictions, and limitations, which must be strictly and literally complied with, or the permit will be subject to revocation without notice. Among the conditions, restrictions, and limitations prescribed in each permit issued is the following, which apply to the subject-matter of your inquiry:

In paragraph 9 it is prescribed: * * * "nor shall the granting of this permit in anyway be held to withdraw the lands embraced therein from settlement or occupation and entry by any qualified bona fide claimant." Paragraph 6 provides: "That, in acting under this permit, no timber is to be cut or removed from any tract or tracts covered by the settlement or occupation of any bona fide settler intending to perfect title to such tract or tracts under any of the laws of the United States."

By section 8 of the permit, the person or firm to whom the same is granted is prohibited from purchasing timber cut on public land from any person or persons not having a permit from this Department to cut timber from said lands; and is further required "to ascertain affirmatively that persons offering timber for sale have the necessary permit to cut the same if taken from the public lands."

You will see by the above that this Department has taken every precaution to protect the rights of bona fide settlers on the public lands, and the interests of the public at large.

Public lands embraced in a permit to cut timber therefrom are as free and open to settlement and occupation by qualified bona fide claimants as though no permit had been issued; the public timber upon the bona fide claims of settlers who are residing upon, cultivating, and improving their claims in good faith and in compliance with the settlement laws, is positively and absolutely reserved to them for the uses contemplated by law; the holder of a permit to cut public timber from a tract of public land within the exterior boundaries of which such a claim is located, is prohibited from cutting or removing any timber from said settler's claim, or even from purchasing timber cut by the settler himself from his claim, unless said settler has first secured a permit from this Department authorizing him to cut such timber, or the cutting of the timber is absolutely necessary in clearing the land for immediate cultivation and in strict accordance with circular of December 15, 1885 (reissued February 15, 1890, copy herewith).

- (6) Relative to modifying application in respect to the extent of area embraced therein.

(To Mr. Nathan H. Coffin, Oneida, Bingham County, Idaho, June 21, 1892.)

In the matter of your application filed June 20, 1891, for a permit to cut timber on certain described public lands, you are advised that the honorable Secretary of the Interior has decided not to grant any permits to exist for a longer period of time than for one year from the date thereof; that not to exceed 50 per cent of the merchantable timber on the area of land embraced in a permit shall be cut within the year; and that no permit shall cover a larger area of public lands containing timber than is absolutely required to furnish during the lifetime of the permit a sufficient quantity of timber for the capacity of a mill in supplying the absolute requirements and necessities of the people dependent thereon in that vicinity.

Your application covers about ten sections or 6,400 acres, an area which doubtless,

at even a very low estimate, must contain an amount of timber largely in excess of what is required for the purposes named, and, consequently, the application requires to be modified by you to correspond with the instructions of the Secretary, as above set forth.

It is accordingly necessary that you should advise this office as to which of the particular tracts of land covered by your advertisement and application you desire to have embraced in a permit.

In submitting the information called for and reducing the area of land within the limits prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, the tracts should be selected from within the exterior bounds of the lands covered by your original advertisement and application; otherwise readvertisement and reapplication will be necessary.

In all applications for timber permits if the lands are surveyed, it is essential that the description should be given by subdivisions of sections, sections, townships, and ranges. If, however, the lands are unsurveyed, they should be described in such manner that they may be readily located upon the official map of Idaho in this office, the locality being defined by such streams and other natural objects as are designated upon the official map, and by the distance and direction from the nearest surveyed lands. The subdivisions of sections, sections, townships, and ranges the lands will probably be in when the official surveys are extended to embrace the same, should also be stated. I inclose a township plat upon which a diagram of the area as reduced may be traced, to be returned to this office as an exhibit in connection with modifying your application. It is also desired that you will state your residence and post-office address.

You are advised that should the information called for herein not be furnished within sixty days from date hereof, it will be considered that you have abandoned your application and the papers in relation thereto will be filed without action.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

The following judicial decisions in cases involving depredations upon public timber are referred to as being of especial interest:

UNITED STATES *vs.* CHRISTOPHER STEENERSON ET AL.

[No. 57. October term, A. D. 1891. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota.]

1. Standing timber is a part of the realty. When severed therefrom it becomes personalty; but the title thereto is not affected by such severance; and it may be retaken by the owner of the land wherever found.
2. In an action for replevin the court must determine which party has the better title to the land, in order to determine the ownership of the timber.
3. The issuance to the entryman of certificate of final payment, regardless of the question of fraud in such entry, establishes no title, legal or equitable, to the land as against the United States.
4. Evidence that entry was made not for settlement and improvement by entryman for his own benefit, but for benefit of and under agreement of conveyance to the question logging company, should be considered by the court in determining the of ownership of the logs.

SHIRAS, District judge: The facts necessary for a proper understanding of the questions presented by the record in this case are as follows: In September, 1883, one Hans Hanson made a pre-emption entry of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33, T. 147, R. 38 W., situated in Beltrami County, Minnesota. On June 24, 1884, he filed a declaratory statement of preëmption, and on November 1, 1884, made final proof of entry, including the necessary payments, and received a certificate from the receiver of the Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, showing payment in full for the land named. On the same day the certificate was issued to him, Hanson executed a deed of the land to Andrew Steenerson, who was a partner in the defendant firm, known as the Clear Water Land and Logging Company. That company, during the winter of 1885-'86, cut from the land named about 754,000 feet of logs, and placed them in the waters of the Clear Water River.

On the 29th of April, 1886, the United States brought the present action in the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota to recover possession of said logs, a writ of replevin being issued and levied, the defendant company giving bond under the provisions of the State statute, and thereby regaining possession of the logs levied on. The case was tried by the court, a jury being waived. On behalf of the United States it was proved that the land named had formed part of the public domain, and that no patent had ever been issued therefor, and that the logs in question had been cut from the trees growing thereon. On behalf of the defendants it was

proved that Hans Hanson had entered the land as above stated and had obtained the receiver's certificate showing final payment in November, 1884, and that the defendant company had cut the logs after that date under right and title derived from Hanson. Thereupon, on behalf of the United States, evidence was offered tending to show that Hanson did not enter the land for the purpose of actual settlement and residence, as required by the provisions of the statute authorizing preëemption entries, but for the sole purpose of enabling the defendant firm to strip the land of the timber growing thereon; that said firm employed him to make the entry in their interest and for the purpose named, paying him the sum of \$500 for so doing; that the amount of timber cut was far more than was needed for the actual cultivation or improvement of the land, and that in pursuance of such illegal bargain, as soon as Hanson obtained the certificate showing final payment upon the land he executed a conveyance thereof to one of the defendant firm, and that in the year 1890 the Commissioner of the General Land Office canceled the entry made by Hanson and the final certificate issued to him, on the ground that the entry was not made in good faith, but merely for the purpose of enabling the defendant firm to strip the land of the timber growing thereon. The evidence thus offered was, upon objection made, ruled out, to which ruling exceptions were duly taken, and thereupon judgment was rendered in favor of the defendants, the court holding that "until the invalidity of the certificate had been judicially ascertained and declared by some tribunal having authority to investigate the case and so adjudicate, the United States had no such title or right of possession to the logs in controversy as would enable it to maintain replevin."

It is well settled that the United States can maintain an action of replevin to retake logs wrongfully cut from land belonging to the Government, and where the ownership of the logs is dependent upon the question of the title of the lands from which the logs were cut, that issue may be investigated and determined in the action of replevin. Thus in *United States v. Cook*, 19 Wall., 591, an action in replevin brought to recover possession of logs cut upon an Indian reservation in Wisconsin by the Indians occupying the same and by them sold to the defendant, Cook, the Supreme Court decided that the fee title of the lands was in the United States; that the Indians had the right of occupancy but not the right to cut the timber for purposes of sale merely; that such cutting was waste; that "under such circumstances, when cut, it became the property of the United States absolutely, discharged of any rights of the Indians therein. The cutting was waste, and in accordance with well-settled principles the owner of the fee may seize the timber cut, arrest it by replevin, or proceed in trover for its conversion," and that the United States was entitled to the same remedies for the recovery of the property as an individual citizen. In *Schulenberg v. Harriman*, 21 Wall., 44, there was involved the title to certain pine logs cut from lands granted to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads in that State. The defendant was the agent of the State, and the controversy was, in fact, between the plaintiff and the State, it being admitted that the plaintiff had the actual possession of the logs when the same were seized by the agent of the State, from whom the plaintiff replevined them. The Supreme Court held that the rights of the parties were dependent upon the ownership of the land from which the logs were cut, and, investigating that question, the court found that the title remained in the State, and so finding, held that "the title to the land remaining in the State, the lumber cut upon the land belonged to the State. Whilst the timber was standing it constituted a part of the realty; being severed from the soil its character was changed; it became personalty, but its title was not affected; it continued as previously the property of the owner of the land and could be pursued wherever it was carried. All the remedies were open to the owner which the law affords in other cases of the wrongful removal or conversion of personal property."

In *Beecher v. Wetherby*, 95 U. S., 517, an action in replevin for logs cut from a section of land situated in Wisconsin, the plaintiff claimed title to the land under patents issued by the United States in 1872, and the defendant under patents from the State issued in 1865 and 1870. The land had at one time been occupied by the Menomonee Indians, but it was claimed that the fee passed to the State upon its admission to the Union, and when the Indians ceased to occupy it the right of occupancy followed the fee, and hence the land and the right to the timber thereon became wholly vested in the State, and hence passed to the defendants under the patents issued by the State. Thus the right to the logs was shown to be dependent upon the ownership of the land from which they had been cut, and that issue required the determination of the question whether the fee of the land passed to the State by force of the grant contained in the act of Congress under which Wisconsin became a State in the Union, or whether the fee passed by the patents subsequently issued by the United States. The court after a full examination of the facts presented on the record held that the title of the land had passed to the State, and therefore the plaintiff acquired nothing under the patents issued to him at a subsequent date, and hence had no property in or right to the timber in dispute.

These decisions of the court of last resort settle beyond cavil the propositions that standing timber is a part of the realty upon which it grows; that when severed therefrom its character changes to personalty, but the title thereto is not affected by such severance; that if cut and carried away by a wrongdoer, the owner of the land may retake the timber wherever found; that when thus retaken by means of a writ of replevin it is open to both parties in the replevin action to assert title to the realty from which the timber was cut, as proof of the ownership of the timber; that when conflicting claims to the title of the realty are thus asserted, it becomes the duty of the court to determine, in the replevin action, which party has the better title to the realty, in order to determine the ownership of the timber.

From the facts disclosed on the record now before us, it appears that the title to the realty from which the timber was cut was squarely at issue between the parties. The ownership of the logs was clearly dependent upon the question of the ownership of the land, to which both parties asserted title, and hence it became the duty of the court to investigate and adjudicate that issue. On behalf of the United States it was proven that the land was originally part of the public domain, and that no patent or other grant of title had been made. To meet the *prima facie* case thus made, the defendants proved that Hanson had made a preëmption entry of the land; had completed the requisite payments and obtained the receipt or certificate of the receiver of the local land office showing such payment in full. Thereupon it was proposed, on behalf of the United States, to introduce evidence tending to show that the entry made by Hanson was not in good faith, and was, in fact, fraudulent and made solely for the purpose of enabling the defendant firm to strip the land of the timber, and that the Commissioner of the Land Office had canceled the entry on the ground of fraud. The trial court held that, until the validity of the certificate of final payment had been judicially ascertained and declared by some tribunal having authority to investigate the case, the United States had no such title or right of possession to the logs in controversy as would enable it to maintain replevin.

As we gather it from the record the court held that the entry made by Hanson, and the issuance to him of a certificate of final payment by the receiver of the local land office, regardless of the question of fraud in such entry, conveyed as against the United States the title and subsequent right of possession of such realty to the preëmptor in such sense that the United States, in order to revest the title in itself, must institute judicial proceedings to set aside the apparent or defeasible title vested in the preëmptor and his grantees. In support of this view many decisions of the Supreme Court are cited by counsel, in which it is held that when the right to a patent for lands has once become vested in a purchaser or preëmptor, the same are segregated from the public domain, are no longer subject to entry, and the vested right to the patent thereto is equivalent to a patent actually issued. See *Carroll v. Safford*, 3 How., 441; *Witherspoon v. Duncan*, 4 Wall., 210; *Stark v. Starrs*, 6 Wall., 417; *Myers v. Croft*, 13 Wall., 291; *Wirth v. Branson*, 98 U. S., 118; *Simmons v. Wagner*, 101 U. S., 260; *Deffebach v. Hawke*, 115 U. S., 405; *Cornelius v. Kessel*, 128, U. S., 456.

The principle on which these decisions are based is that when a homesteader or preëmptor has, in good faith, performed all the acts which, under the provisions of the statutes of the United States, are necessary to complete his right to the land, then he becomes, equitably, the owner of the same, and the United States holds the naked legal title as a trustee for his benefit. For the protection of his rights, thus acquired, it is held that in a contest involving the title of the land an established right to a patent will be deemed to be the equivalent of a patent. This rule, however, has been adopted solely as a means for the protection of those who have, in good faith, established a right to a patent by performance of the requisite conditions. The final certificate or receipt acknowledging payment in full and signed by the officers of the local land office is not in terms nor in legal effect a conveyance of the land. It is merely evidence on behalf of the party to whom it is issued. In a contest involving the title to land, wherein a person claims adversely to the United States, it is open to such claimant, notwithstanding the legal title remains in the United States, to prove that by performance on his part of the requisite act he has become the equitable owner of the land, and that the United States holds the legal title in trust for him, but as the claimant in such case has not received a patent or formal conveyance and has not become possessed of the legal title, he is required to show performance, on his part, of the acts which, when done, entitle him under the law to demand a patent of the land. When evidence of this kind is offered on behalf of the claimant, it is open to the United States to meet it by proof of any fact or facts which, if established, will show that the claimant has not become the real owner of the realty. If it be true, in a given case, that the entry of the land was not made in good faith, but in fraud of the law, certainly it can not be said that the claimant has become the equitable owner of the land, and that the United States is merely a trustee holding the legal title for his benefit. Fraud vitiates any transaction based thereon and will destroy any as-

serted title to property, no matter in what form the evidence of such title may exist. The *Amistad*, 15 Peters, 518; *League v. DeYoung*, 11 How., 185.

It is well settled in Minnesota that in an action of replevin wherein title to property is claimed under a deed of assignment or other formal conveyance, the validity thereof may be attacked on the ground of fraud, and such issue may be determined in the replevin proceedings. *Blackman v. Wheaton*, 13 Minn., 326; *Tupper v. Thompson*, 26 Minn., 385; *Furman v. Tenny*, 28 Minn., 77. When it is desired to obtain the cancellation of a deed or patent conveying the legal title of realty on the ground of fraud, it is necessary to invoke the aid of a court of equity, but where the relief sought is not equitable in its nature a court of law is certainly competent to adjudicate the issue of fraud.

In the case at bar it is not claimed that a patent to the land had been issued, and therefore the legal title remained in the United States. The circuit court, in effect, held that proof of entry and the execution of the receipt showing final payment, deprived the United States of the title to the land, regardless of the question whether such entry and payment were made in good faith or fraudulently, and that before the United States could maintain its right to the logs in controversy it must, by the adjudication of some proper tribunal, set aside and cancel the title to the realty held by Hanson under his preëmption entry.

It can not be questioned that the Land Department is primarily charged with the duty of supervising the disposition of the public domain and in cases within its jurisdiction, and wherein final action has been had authorizing the disposition of land, such action can not be collaterally assailed. *Steel v. Smelting Co.*, 106 U. S., 447; *Smelting Co. v. Kemp*, 104 U. S., 636; *Davis v. Weibbold*, 139 U. S., 507. Thus, if it appears that under the direction of the Land Office a patent has been issued to a preëmtor, or that the right of the preëmtor to a patent has been finally adjudged in his favor by the Department, and nothing remains to be done but the ministerial act of issuing and delivering the patent in accordance with the judgment of the Department, then the right of the preëmtor is evidenced by a final judgment of the Land Department in his favor, which can not be collaterally assailed; but if it appears in a given case that when, in the proper course of business, the Commissioner of the Land Office was called upon to determine whether the preëmtor was entitled to a patent, he adjudged that the entry was fraudulent and therefore void, then the claimant is without a final adjudication in his favor, and he must resort to other evidence to sustain his claim.

It is broadly affirmed on behalf of defendants that the Land Department had no power to cancel the final receipt for any reason and that the act of the Commissioner in doing so was a nullity. This is the equivalent of the proposition that the issuance of a final receipt or certificate of payment by the receiver of a local land office ends the control of the Department over the land and deprives the United States of the title thereto, which is certainly not the law. Thus it is said in *Bell v. Hearne*, 19 How., 262, that "the Commissioner of the General Land Office exercises a general superintendence over the subordinate officers of his department, and is clothed with liberal powers of control to be exercised for the purpose of justice, and to prevent the consequences of inadvertence, irregularity, mistake, and fraud in the important and extensive operations of that office for the disposal of the public domain." And in *Cornelius v. Kessle*, 128 U. S., 456, it is declared that "the power of supervision possessed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office over the acts of the register and receiver of the local land offices in the disposition of the public lands undoubtedly authorizes him to correct and annul entries of land allowed by them, where the lands are not subject to entry, or the parties do not possess the qualifications required or have previously entered all that the law permits. The exercise of this power is necessary to the due administration of the Land Department. If an investigation of the validity of such entries were required in the courts of law before they could be canceled, the necessary delays attending the examination would greatly impair if not destroy the efficiency of the Department.

But the power of supervision and correction is not an unlimited or arbitrary power. It can only be exerted when the entry was made upon false testimony, or without authority of law. It can not be exercised so as to deprive any person of land lawfully entered and paid for. By such entry and payment the purchaser secures a vested interest in the property and a right to patent therefor, and can no more be deprived of it by order of the Commissioner than he can be deprived by such order of any other lawfully acquired property." In the light of these decisions of the Supreme Court it can not be successfully maintained that the Commissioner of the General Land Office had not the power to supervise the action of the officers of the local land office and to annul the entry made Hanson on the ground that the same was fraudulent and sustained by false testimony, but it is equally true that such action of the Commissioner, being practically *ex parte*, is not conclusive, and that it is still open to Hanson and his grantees to establish a right to the land by proving a valid entry on his part and performance by him of the acts required to complete a preëmption entry. On the trial below the

defendants undertook to assert title to the land, as evidence of the ownership of the logs in dispute, by proving entry, the filing of the declaratory statement required by section 2262 of the Revised Statutes, and payment to the receiver. To overcome this evidence the United States offered to show that the entry so made was fraudulent, and the declaratory statement was false, and therefore no title or right to the land vested in Hanson or in his grantees, they being active participants in such fraud, such being the express declaration of section 2262 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: "Before any person claiming the benefit of this chapter is allowed to enter lands, he shall make oath before the receiver or register of the land district in which the land is situated that he has never had the benefit of right of pre-emption under section 2259; that he is not the owner of 320 acres of land in any State or Territory, that he has not settled upon and improved such land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his own exclusive use; and that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person whatsoever, by which the title which he might acquire from the Government of the United State should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself; and if any person taking such oath swears falsely in the premises, he shall forfeit the money which he may have paid for such land, and all right and title to the same; and any grant or conveyance which he may have made, except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void, except as provided in section 2288. * * *"

The evidence which the United States sought to introduce tended to prove that Hanson entered the land, not for settlement and improvement by him for his own benefit, but for the express benefit of the logging company and under an agreement with them to convey the land as soon as it could be done in order that the company, under guise of right, might strip the land of the timber growing thereon. Such facts, if proven, would certainly show that Hanson never acquired a valid title, legal or equitable, to the land as against the United States, and as the defendants, in support of their right to the logs cut from the land, put in evidence the entry and declaratory statement made by Hanson, it was open to the United States to prove that such entry was in violation of the statute, and the statement was false and therefore no rights were acquired thereunder by Hanson or by his grantees, who aided in the perpetration of the fraud thus established. We hold, therefore, that it was error to rule out the evidence offered by the United States. The same should have been admitted with such other competent testimony as either of the parties might have offered upon the question of the validity of the entry made by Hanson, that question being one involved in the issues in the case, and one which it was the duty of the court to determine in order to adjudicate the ownership of the logs.

The judgment of the court below is therefore reversed, and the cause is remanded with instructions to grant a new trial.

UNITED STATES *v.* HENRY HAZLET.

[In the circuit court of the United States for the district of Idaho, January, 1891.]

1. The burden is upon the defendant to establish his right to cut timber upon the public lands, it being established by the Government that the cutting was done upon lands of that character.
2. A homestead settler upon unsurveyed public land charged with unlawful cutting or disposition of timber must produce the facts showing his good faith. Something more than intentions to clear and enter must appear and the motive of his residence and occupation must be shown.
3. A contractor gets no title to timber obtained under contract with or purchase from the homestead settler who attempts to dispose of timber from his claim contrary to law.
4. The homestead settler may contract with others to clear or improve his land; but he must not leave the contract open to well-grounded suspicion that it is to avoid the law and to dispose of the timber for profit instead of improving the land.
5. The right-of-way act of March 3, 1875, does not include the building of fences as a part of railroad construction.

The right under that act continues only during the time of original construction, and does not apply to lands far distant from the road.

BEATTY, *Judge*: This action is for the replevin of a lot of cedar posts, and is submitted to the court for hearing upon an agreed statement of facts, from which it appears that such posts were cut by defendant from a tract of 10 acres of the public lands of the United States; that said 10 acres were a part of a tract of 160 acres upon which one Brennan had resided for two years with the intention of entering it as a homestead when surveyed; that defendant had a contract with the Union Pacific Railway Company to deliver it posts at Pocatello to fence its railroad track, which

had been completed and in operation for over eight years prior; that such place of delivery was 700 miles from the place of cutting such posts; that said Brennan intended to clear said 10 acres for agricultural purposes and that the defendant, for the purpose of fulfilling his said contract with the railway company, entered into a contract with said Brennan for the timber on said 10 acres, and thereafter cut and removed the same from the land and had possession thereof when it was seized by plaintiff.

The first question is, whether the contract between the defendant and the homesteader for the timber is a valid one as against the plaintiff. The rule is well settled by numerous decisions that in actions by the United States, and especially in civil actions for the cutting of timber on the public lands, it devolves upon the Government, only to show the character of the lands and the cutting of the timber thereon, whereupon the *onus probandi* rests with the defendant to show such cutting was lawful.

It is also well settled that the homesteader can not cut or remove timber from his homestead for the sole purpose of selling it, but he can, from time to time, cut only so much as is actually necessary for his use upon the premises in making the necessary improvements thereon, and in clearing the land in good faith for agriculture or some other useful purpose; that if after so cutting timber in the actual process of clearing the land and making use thereof in his necessary improvements there is a surplus he may sell it.

In an action brought against a homesteader for an unlawful cutting or disposition of timber it devolves upon him to produce the facts showing his good faith. He should show the improvements he has made upon the land, the buildings and fences erected, the land cleared and how far cleared, the character of his residence upon the land, and any other facts going to show that his occupation of and acts concerning the land were those of an actual homesteader.

It is also the law that if the homesteader attempts to dispose of timber from his claim contrary to law the person contracting with or purchasing of him gets no title. If, therefore, the facts in this case do not show that the homesteader had a right to sell the timber under the circumstances he did it follows that the defendant procured no title thereto.

What now are the facts and to what conclusion do they lead? It appears that defendant, to carry out his contract with the railway company, contracted with the homesteader for the timber upon 10 acres of the homestead tract and proceeded to cut and remove it. It does not appear that the land was cleared or that any improvements of any kind were made upon the land or that the land was in any way benefited by the acts of either party; and so far as the facts go it only appears that the defendant cut and removed this timber to be disposed of to the railway company. It is alleged that the homesteader had resided on the land for two years and intended to clear and enter it; but something more than mere intentions must appear, and if he had resided there the motive of his residence and occupation must be shown. The facts as stated, instead of leading to the conclusion that the land was actually occupied as a homestead and the timber was removed therefrom in good faith in the process of clearing and improving the land, rather point to the conclusion that defendant's contracts were made to avoid the law and cut the timber simply for the purpose of fulfilling his railway contract, and that Brennan's sole object was to receive money for the timber and not to clear the land or improve it. If such contracts and such facts will justify the cutting and removal of timber from the Government lands, then there is nothing in the law to prevent the destruction of all timber on all lands subject to occupation and entry. I can not so construe the law, and must conclude the defendant did not, by the acts stated, procure title to the posts involved in this action.

I do not mean to be understood as holding that a homesteader may not employ others to clear or improve his land; but when he does, it must appear that such employment is made in good faith to have the land actually cleared and not leave the contract open to a well-grounded suspicion that it is to avoid the law and to dispose of the timber for profit instead of improving the land.

The question was raised whether the law gives the railway company the right to procure from the public domain timber supplies for its use, and if it does, whether it does not follow that defendant's contract with Brennan, being for the purpose of furnishing such supplies, is lawful. The first Congressional act granting railroads rights to timber and other material from the public lands is that of 1875 (1 Sup., Rev. Stat., 1890), by which it is provided that they may take "from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road material, earth, stone, and timber necessary for the construction of said road."

The evident construction of this act, as has been held, is that it applies only to those lands lying along the line of the road and does not include those situated a long distance from it; also that the right continues only during the time of the original construction of the road and not to subsequent repairs, changes, or improvements. (*Denver Railroad v. United States*, 34 Feb., 838.)

It does not appear by the facts whether these posts were for the first building or the repair of fences, but this is probably immaterial, for it is doubtful whether the act was intended to include the building of fences as a part of the construction of the road, and especially fences constructed over eight years after the completion and operation of the road. Moreover, the timber was not cut from lands adjacent to the line of the road, but on those far distant from it. The subsequent acts modifying or granting additional timber rights expressly exclude railroads from their benefits. (1 Sup., Rev. Stat., 166, 939.) It must follow that the railway company had no such right to the timber on the public lands for the purposes named in this case as will justify or sustain the contract of defendant with Brennan. Certainly the railway company has the right to purchase any timber of any one having the right to sell.

The defendant, having no title to the posts in controversy, judgment for such posts, or their value of \$125, and costs of action against him is now ordered.

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES SURVEYORS-GENERAL
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.

ANNUAL REPORT

1897

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1897

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1897

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ARIZONA.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Tucson, Ariz., June 30, 1892.

SIR: Acting under instructions contained in departmental circular dated February 20, 1892, I have the honor to hand you my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

My estimates for the surveying service in this Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, were \$15,000; for public surveys and the work to be done required that amount of money to accomplish it. When the apportionment was made by the Department Arizona received but \$5,000, an amount wholly inadequate to the service. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, there was apportioned to the Territory of Arizona the sum of \$22,500, which was used in the surveying service, and was not found too great for the work to be done. When the amount of unsurveyed land in Arizona is taken into consideration, in connection with the apportionments to States and Territories with less land to survey than we have here, \$20,000 would seem little enough for Arizona; and I have asked that \$20,000 be apportioned to this district for surveys, in the estimates made this year, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and I have asked for an appropriation of \$5,000 to pay clerk hire, in order that the work under the apportionment may be promptly done. The apportionment for clerk hire has always been too small, and has resulted in the clerks of this office being overworked, in order to keep the office from getting in arrears in matters of clerical work. I earnestly trust that my recommendations may receive due weight this year, and that the result may be that the surveying service may not be too limited for the wants of the people.

I want to vigorously protest against the insertion of the word "agricultural" in the act appropriating money for surveys in Arizona. In my report last year I gave several reasons why the surveys in Arizona should be made where settlers have homes and desire titles to them irrespective of whether they are agricultural in the Eastern sense of the word, where constant rainfalls are counted on to raise agricultural crops. It is difficult to define agricultural land under the conditions of water and soil in this Territory. What may be termed desert land to-day, or grazing land, becomes agricultural land the moment water is brought upon it for the purposes of cultivation, as the soil is preëminently "agricultural," and as well adapted to crops as the soil of New York, Ohio, or Illinois. Still, as long as it is desert, it is not agricultural, and no efforts will be made to redeem it by damming canons or diverting water from streams, if the parties willing to invest their money are told right in the outset that the land can not be surveyed, so that settlers can go in under the land laws and be protected in their titles before the land becomes "agricultural" and productive. By pursuing such a policy, all the school lands in the neighborhood of canals in course of construction will be lost, as far as the intent of the law goes, by being squatted on by people willing to speculate on the outcome of the canal and the value of the adjacent lands.

Many people occupy the high mesa lands as homes, such lands as can not be reached by water in the way of artificial irrigation, and the lands can not be made "agricultural" even if the soil would permit still on this land homes are erected, the owners thereof engaging in mining in mountains adjacent or in stock-raising, and the occupants of these homes want surveys that will enable them to get patents. I think the persons occupying the last referred to places ought to have the privilege of buying the land they occupy, as it is certainly to the interest of the Government to sell this undesirable land at the same prices the best class of land brings the Government. By so doing the country will be more rapidly settled and the raids of the hostile Apaches stopped. The homes on the arid land often present a very inviting appearance through the medium of windmills and deep wells, which will furnish

enough water to beautify a small yard, but not sufficient to make any considerable part of the 80 or 160 acres "agricultural" land. In letting surveys in Arizona, I have interpreted the word agricultural as liberally as possible. There are millions of acres of land to-day in Arizona, where the soil is beyond question as fine as any soil in the world, but which would not raise a cornstalk without artificial irrigation. All this land may be redeemed soon by water from canals taken from rivers, or from dams in mountain canyons, or from wells by strong pumps, and I regard this land as "agricultural;" that is, where its locus makes irrigation reasonably certain in the near future though to-day they are as dry as the Sahara Desert. We will take as an example the land lying north, south, and west from Gila Bend Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. To-day a more barren, parched-up body of land can not be imagined, but by February, 1893, the immense dam and 40 miles of canal of the Gila River Reservoir and Irrigation Company will be distributing water on tens of thousands of acres of this land, which I know to be the equal of any land on this continent for semitropical fruits and cereal crops; such land, in fact, as is selling at Riverside from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. Oranges have already been successfully grown at Gila Bend irrigated by water secured from the railroad pump; still to-day this land has to be denominated "desert." The same may be said of the land adjacent to the proposed Verde canals, the Santa Cruz Canal, and other places in the Territory where vines and cereals, and small fruits can be raised. I trust the act appropriating for surveys in Arizona may be an exception from the general rule if the word "agricultural" is to be inserted as a limitation of surveys. We have a country with peculiar features, and we should not be classified with other sections where a reasonable rainfall occurs, neither should our people who desire to get titles to their homes be compelled to take up these homes on farming lands if they don't want to. I have endeavored faithfully since 1883 to represent matters as they existed here, in order that our case might be individualized if necessary, but that we might get relief from a general classification by some means. Thus far my success has not been flattering as far as Congressional action is concerned. The present law operates very disastrously in Arizona.

Another point I want to make is that desirable lands should be surveyed whether settled or not, as the possibility of getting an early title is an incentive to settlement, and the redeeming of the lands from their present sterility. If surveys are laid overland along water courses, or where dams are practicable, they will be settled upon, and experiments for irrigation will commence soon thereafter.

Surveys should be extended over the abandoned military reservations. Some of the most desirable land in Arizona is at present kept away from the people on account of these reservations. When the military posts were established careful steps were taken to secure the best land in the Territory, and in every instance many times the actual number of acres required were taken for these reservations, to the detriment of our people. Now that several of the reservations have been turned over to the Department of the Interior, Congressional action ought to be had to restore them to the public domain, and early surveys ordered, as they would be taken up to a very considerable extent immediately. Since they were abandoned most of the beautiful trees have died, the irrigating ditches having gone dry for want of care. Fort Lowell, particularly, has suffered, and the people of the city of Tucson would like to see the land restored to the public domain.

I earnestly urge the Government to survey an east and west line, distinctly marked with stone monuments, for the southern boundary of the San Carlos and White Mountain Indian Reservation, in the place of the present tortuous south boundary line, which meanders with the Gila River. This line should start at the north boundary of the Camp Thomas military reservation, running due west from there to intersect the west boundary of the Indian Reservation. This line will be easily recognized by the Indians, will be a straight line, and above all else, will cut off the coal fields. I don't believe that the powers that the people of Arizona have to look to, for relief in the matter of fuel, can appreciate what coal in southern Arizona means to our people. The one thing above all others that has retarded the growth and prosperity of Arizona has been the lack of coal for fuel, and still it exists right in our midst in abundance, and is not utilized in the slightest degree by the Indians. It means to Arizona factories, reduction works; the working of our great mineral camps, and the construction of railroads. Railroad men in here recently, anxious to build a railroad from Tucson north through Globe, said no railroad people could be induced to build any railroads in Southern Arizona until the coal on the San Carlos Reservation was cut off, as it would furnish both fuel and make business by making active the sleeping industries of the Territory. This matter can not be too seriously considered as far as the welfare of our people is concerned. To the Indians coal means nothing; if they were given the privilege to-morrow to work these coal fields, and receive all the monetary benefits derived therefrom, they would not work, and the white people would get no coal. It has been a dog in the manger policy on the part of the Indians, and a new line of survey should be run, cutting the coal off, and making a

plain line, either by authority of Congress or by executive order. The reservation has already been changed five or six times by executive orders, and all the beneficial acts that can be done for Arizona will not equal the cutting off of these fields.

The deposit system of survey is very valuable to this Territory in certain emergencies as long as the requirement for a number of settlers in a township to secure a survey exists, and as long as the apportionment for surveys is inadequate the system of deposits to secure surveys is very valuable, and under all circumstances it is a wise measure if honestly administered, which must be the case under the present system.

MINERAL MONUMENTS.

In my estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and also for the year ending June 30, 1894, I asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for connecting the mineral monuments of the several mining districts in Arizona. This estimate is based on the figures given me by the deputies in the several mining districts as being required for the work. This work should be attended to at once, and connections made with the public surveys. Department letter of March 24, 1891, "E," referred to Mr. Harlan's report, wherein he stated there were no connected maps of mining districts in this office, and I was asked to include in my estimates the necessary expense for remedying this matter.

INSPECTION OF SURVEYS.

The system of inspection of surveys, adopted by the present administration of the Land Office, is the wisest move ever made in this direction; through the medium of its workings good work is assured, and it is possible for deputies to get the pay for the surveys executed according to their contracts, without waiting until they are bankrupt.

Under the old system it had become to be a question whether surveys could be contracted for at all in this Territory on account of the low rates per mile, and the uncertainty as to whether the money for the work when perfectly done would be forthcoming within a reasonable time, or one or two years after the work was sent to Washington.

The present system protects the Government and the surveyor.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD GRANT.

I think it of the highest importance that surveys be extended over the land granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in the northern part of the Territory, inasmuch as the survey will be of material benefit to the Government, to the people, and will protect the school lands, saving to the school lands the valuable timber that grows thereon. I earnestly hope that this work will not be delayed, as it is of the utmost importance and should have been done long ago.

I have collected all the circulars from the General Land Office, and matter of every description appertaining to mining surveys, and caused the same to be printed in book form, similar to the method adopted by the Colorado office, in order to secure as perfect work as possible from the deputies, who will be furnished with the book; the book is of a size convenient to carry in the pocket.

SPANISH ARCHIVES.

I should have an appropriation for a clerk to take care of the Spanish archives on file in this office, and which demand a great deal of time since the establishing of the private land grant court. The run on the office by claimants and settlers to see these papers and to ascertain facts is quite heavy, and I have no clerk in connection with this work, and have an abundance of work for the few clerks I have. I should have \$1,200 for this purpose, and it ought to be appropriated at once.

THE ALGODONES LAND GRANT.

This land grant was located near Yuma, in this Territory, and was suspended from entry by Surveyor-General Wasson before he made his report as to its being a forgery, after special correspondence with the land office. Where plats of surveys had already been filed the suspension was made in the land office, and where the plats were still within the jurisdiction of this office they were withheld from filing in the local land office. The court of private land grants have pronounced the grant as forged, and as soon as possible the suspension should be relieved, inasmuch as great

injustice to the people has already occurred and the land is very desirable and would be taken up very fast.

THE DESERT ACT.

The largest amount of surveying will occur over land entered under the desert act, as the land in the neighborhood of canals is mostly taken up under this act, as titles can be easily secured where the land can be watered. For Arizona it is important that the desert act remain in force, as its repeal would actually stop the development of the Territory. Its importance can not be overestimated.

I have the honor to submit the above, with the following tables and data of work.
Very respectfully,

ROYAL A. JOHNSON,
U. S. Surveyor-General, District of Arizona.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACT WORK; SURVEY OF PUBLIC LAND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.

Work done during fiscal year on old contracts.

No.	Deputy.	Date.	Amount.	Remarks.
16	John C. Smith	Nov. 1, 1890	\$9,000	Subdividing Moqui Indian Reservation into 40-acre tracts. Survey completed in July, 1891. Survey approved.
17	Francis B. Jacobs	May 25, 1891	1,900	Survey completed. Approval pending.
18	Daniel Drummond.....	May 29, 1891	1,350	Survey approved.
19	Daniel Drummond.....	June 13, 1891	1,750	Survey approved.

The aggregate number of miles surveyed was 2,066 miles 40 chains and 33 links, segregated as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Standard lines.....	43	10	15
Auxiliary meridian lines.....	7	.....	.....
Township lines.....	245	41	24
Subdivision lines.....	1,698	25	62
Meander lines.....	36	13	60
Connecting lines.....	13	60	93
Township lines retraced.....	7	.....	20
Subdivision lines retraced.....	3	38	53
Standard lines retraced.....	12	12	6
Total.....	2,066	40	33

Total number of exterior plats made	7
Total number of township plats made.....	72
Total number of miscellaneous plats made	2
Total number of diagrams made	14
Total number of tracings made.....	6
Total amount apportioned to Arizona for fiscal year.....	\$5,000

Statement of contracts under same.

No.	Deputy.	Date.	Amount.	Description of survey.
20	Ridgley C. Powers....	Jan. 1, 1892	\$1,380	Agricultural land in T. 3 N., R. 4 E.; T. 4 N., R. 1 E.; T. 5 N., R. 1 E.
22	Lewis Wolfley.....	May 26, 1892	3,200	Agricultural land in T. 5 S., R. 7 W.; T. 6 S., Rs. 6, 7, 8, and 9 W.; T. 7 S., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 W.
23	Daniel Drummond....	June 18, 1892	420	Agricultural land in T. 4 S., R. 11 E.
	SPECIAL DEPOSIT SURVEYS.			
21	John T. Hogue	June 6, 1892	200	All lines necessary to complete survey of fractional township 12 N., R. 26 E.

Mineral division.

Special deposits:

Total for quarter ending September 30, 1891.....	\$810. 00
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1891	630. 00
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1892	90. 00
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1892	1, 080. 00
	2, 610. 00
Number of surveys approved during fiscal year	57
Survey orders issued and pending return of field notes	23
Surveys returned and approval pending.....	15
Orders issued for amended surveys during fiscal year.....	3
Number of mineral plats made.....	268
Subdivided township diagrams, showing mineral surveys.....	17
Subdivided township diagrams (tracings).....	34
Miscellaneous diagrams and tracings.....	30

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
San Francisco, June 30, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter "E," of April 22, 1892, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the following annual report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and tabular statements as follows:

A. Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, payable from the appropriation for the surveys of public lands for that year.

B. Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for the surveys of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, payable from special deposits.

C. Statement of special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and its branches, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

D. Statement showing amount of appropriation for salaries, contingent expenses, and special deposits for the compensation of clerks and draftsmen for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The clerical force of the office has been kept busy during the entire year. There have been received as follows:

Miscellaneous letters	4, 033
Applications for survey of public lands	60
Applications for survey of island	1
Applications for survey of mineral claims	97
Applications for reports on placer claims	10
Applications for reports on quartz claims	4

The office has issued as follows:

Miscellaneous letters	4, 129
Contract and special instructions for the survey of public lands, aggregate liability \$9,939	15
Instructions for mineral surveys	88
Instructions for report on placer claims	10
Instructions for report on quartz claims	4

In addition to a great number of transcripts of field notes prepared with great care for the guidance of contracting deputy surveyors engaged upon public surveys, 236 transcripts have been prepared, classified as follows:

Township surveys for the General Land Office	38
Township surveys for the local land offices	23
Mineral surveys for claimants	87
Location notices for claimants	88

Since my last report the following deputy mineral surveyors, whose bonds have been approved, have been appointed: Burr Bassell, San Bernardino County; Stonewall J. Harris, Mariposa County; Louis Webb, Siskiyou County; Luke Evans, Lake County; John A. Brown, Amador County; Clarence H. Wallace, San Francisco; Lewis A. Hicks, Arizona; Jesse N. Lentell, Humboldt County.

During the present fiscal year special deposits for mineral surveys have been received to the amount of \$4,260, a decrease of \$1,120 from those of last year; and during the same time deposits for the survey of public lands made by railroad companies and private land claimants amounted to \$25,560.38, an increase of \$14,052.98 over those of the previous year.

The disbursements for salaries from the fund of special deposits for this year are \$8,122.60 against \$14,552.65 of last year. The total disbursements for salaries this year are \$24,607.86, against \$27,283.95 of last year.

At an expense of \$101, 450 ranch maps and 1,230 township maps that were so torn by the frequent handling of the public for the past fifteen or twenty years that the making of new maps was a pressing necessity, have been thoroughly repaired and made more durable by cloth bindings, thus preserving the old originals and saving an expense of at least \$5,000 in making new maps.

The extent and nature of the surveys made are shown as follows:

Township, range, and meridian.	By whom surveyed and date of contract.	Meridian and base lines surveyed.	Township lines surveyed.	Section lines surveyed.	Grant and meander lines surveyed.
		<i>Mil.chs.lks.</i>	<i>Mil.chs.lks.</i>	<i>Mil.chs.lks.</i>	<i>Mil.chs.lks.</i>
T. 6 N., R. 5 W., M. D ...	Preston Davis, May 14, 1887.	.....	.....	2 79 33	.....
T. 9 N., R. 23 W., S. B...	Richard A. Doss, August 28, 1889.	.....	20 08 87	62 63 44	.....
T. 10 N., R. 23 W., S. B...	do.....	.....	7 00 09	26 01 00	.....
T. 25 S., R. 6 E., M. D....	Thomas Bingham, January 17, 1890.	.....	.....	19 28 40	4 37 43
T. 25 S., R. 7 E., M. D....	do.....	.....	17 13 78	38 14 22	12 76 95
T. 8 S., R. 23 E., M. D....	J. C. Shepard, inst. March 11, 1890.	.....	4 00 80	12 39 60	.....
T. 6 S., R. 6 W., S. B....	Cave J. Coutts, April 23, 1890.	.....	9 33 64	8 48 24	3 47 90
T. 9 S., R. 4 W., S. B....	Cave J. Coutts, May 22, 1890.	.....	2 41 94	16 10 69	6 01 31
T. 9 S., R. 5 W., S. B....	do.....	.....	2 46 65	3 49 18	4 16 89
T. 12 S., R. 2 E., S. B....	Cave J. Coutts, June 12, 1890.	.....	.....	10 16 02	.....
T. 13 S., R. 2 E., S. B....	do.....	.....	.....	5 02 31	4 11 05
T. 14 N., R. 7 and 8 E., M. D.	Charles E. Uren, inst. January 20, 1891.	.....	7 66 20	11 40 36	.....
T. 9 S., R. 1 W., S. B....	Cave J. Coutts, inst. April 11, 1891.	.....	0 79 97	2 00 01	.....
T. 9 S., R. 2 W., S. B....	Cave J. Coutts, June 12, 1890, and inst. April 11, 1891.	.....	4 52 87	20 22 06	.....
T. 10 S., R. 1 W., S. B....	do.....	.....	6 33 59	8 45 36	4 52 20
T. 19 S., R. 26 E., M. D...	George W. Smith, March 24, 1891.	.....	.....	1 79 66	.....
T. 35 N., R. 1 E., M. D...	James M. Gleaves, April 6, 1891.	.....	.....	14 42 86	.....
T. 35 N., R. 2 E., M. D....	do.....	.....	7 04 36	24 37 71	.....
T. 35 N., R. 3 E., M. D....	do.....	.....	.....	13 00 90	.....
T. 36 N., R. 1 E., M. D....	do.....	.....	5 49 14	0 40 00	.....
T. 36 N., R. 2 E., M. D....	do.....	.....	0 55 90	0 55 92	.....
T. 36 N., R. 3 E., M. D....	do.....	.....	4 24 93	21 76 75	.....
T. 27 N., R. 3 E., M. D....	T. J. Dewoody, May 20, 1891.	.....	.....	5 51 36	.....
T. 14 N., R. 10 W., M. D...	T. J. Dewoody, August 2, 1891.	.....	11 32 84	20 05 62	.....
T. 15 N., R. 13 E., M. D...	William Burton, June 24, 1891.	.....	11 34 78	22 01 03	.....
T. 15 N., R. 14 E., M. D...	do.....	.....	7 02 18	64 15 45	.....
T. 23 N., R. 6 W., M. D...	L. B. Heady, inst. October 29, 1891.	.....	.....	1 01 47	.....
T. 28 S., R. 30 E., M. D...	George W. Pearson, March 17, 1892.	.....	.....	13 04 82	.....
Aggregate.....	.....	.....	130 25 44 450 73 77 40 03 73	450 73 77	40 03 73
Total amount of miles surveyed.	.....	.....	621 02 94	.....	.....

The total number of maps of all descriptions made is 1,010, classified as follows:

Pertaining to the surveys of public lands, including originals, department copies, triplicate maps for the several local land offices, amendments and the necessary copies thereof.....	145
Pertaining to the surveys of private grants and United States reservations, with the accompanying township diagrams indicating the parts of private grants located therein.....	9
Number of plates of mineral-land claims, including the several copies required for the Department, local land offices, and claimants.....	640
Original diagrams to accompany special instructions for the guidance of deputy surveyors of the public lands and triplicate copies of the same.....	74
Maps and sketches of a miscellaneous character.....	142

The field notes of the surveys of 87 mineral-land claims have been examined, and the maps made and approved.

At this date there are the returns of the surveys of 12 mineral-land claims awaiting examination and platting. There are also the field books of 4 township surveys now being examined, and 9 books of the same class examined and returned to the deputy surveyor for correction.

Six draftsmen, including the principal, have been employed during the year and their time fully occupied. In the present report I can only reiterate my views as given in the annual report of this office for the fiscal year 1891. No one not having practical experience with the reports of deputy surveyors as to the conditions in which they find the lines of surveys with which they are to connect can form an idea of the numberless complications arising from the "patchwork" system of surveys, a system, it is believed, giving rise to more confusion in the surveys of the district of California than in any other territory of the United States. By this "patchwork" system I mean the letting of contracts, as heretofore practiced, of parts of base, standard, and meridian lines to different parties more or less conversant with the duties they are expected to perform, and this system followed up in sectionizing. If the rectangular system of surveys had been from the beginning strictly carried out—the township exteriors under their several classifications scientifically determined by competent, salaried men—the subdivisions could then have been contracted for with some assurance that the work would be correctly done. As, of course, it is now too late to change the order of things, as the surveys are now being prosecuted, I allude to what might have been only as readily accounting for the existing complications arising in the execution of present surveys literally having no beginning or end; for in many instances the points of commencement or of closing surveys as described in the field notes of some former official-approved alleged surveys, do not have, and possibly, if not probably, seem not to have had an existence.

In my report for the last fiscal year, I related in detail the difficulties under which this office labored in giving directions for the adjustment of present lines of surveys to those of a comparatively remote period, as also my views regarding a preliminary examination of the country under contemplation for survey as affording a basis in the preparation of estimates. To my views as then expressed I have nothing to add or to take away.

Such examination would not only exhibit the present condition of monuments of former surveys, but would show conclusively the adaptability of the land for agricultural or other purposes, thus relieving the Government of needless expenditures in explorations amid "impassable cañons, rocky peaks, and rough mountain land, unfit for cultivation."

The problem involving resurveys and retracements seems difficult of elucidation. It is, I believe, generally thought that no engineer or surveyor of practical experience would undertake to retrace or resurvey a line, replacing former corner monuments with the expectation of deriving any pecuniary advantage at less prices than are allowed for new original surveys. The experience of this office has shown to its satisfaction that in many instances, little or no reliance can be placed upon sworn statements regarding some former official surveys to the effect that monuments were duly placed at the required points. Half the time and labor required in hunting up old lines, detecting errors in closing, etc., would suffice to run and mark properly a new line of the same length. For this single reason, as an example, I am fully of the opinion that whenever the surveyor brings forward reliable evidence that little or nothing remains of old surveys with which he is required to connect, he should be paid for such resurveys or retracements the same rates as those mentioned in his contract for new surveys. By a preliminary examination, as before suggested, the verification of the returns of the deputy holding the contract would be complete, and give this office assurance that its estimate for further work could be based upon something tangible. Certainly in the ordinary business of life one does not enter upon the completion of a half finished undertaking without a careful inspection of what has already been done.

The greater number of the surveys now being or to be prosecuted are for the completion of former partial surveys, which were extended over only the more easily surveyed portions of townships, leaving as unsurveyed the rougher more mountainous land, now proving to be of great value for horticultural purposes. The rates being paid for these small and more difficult surveys are lower than those paid for work that embraced a greater area and more easily surveyed lands. A little thought will show that the outlay for the organization and equipment of a party for a limited survey is as great as for one covering a larger area. The expense being the same, the work more difficult, and the compensation less, it is difficult indeed to secure for the Government the services of competent surveyors familiar with the official routine required.

Again, the awarding of contracts for small surveys, scattered here and there and at long intervals of time, affords surveyors only infrequent as well as poorly paid employment.

The compensation paid surveyors by owners of large ranches and mines, corporations and irrigating districts is so greatly in excess of that paid by the Government for more exacting work, that another difficulty in securing competent men is encountered.

Owing to these circumstances, now when the services of competent men are re-

quired in order to bring these patchwork surveys to as an harmonious a closing as possible, their services are difficult or impossible to secure.

I am of the opinion that unless the rates now allowed are increased considerably and contracts covering a territory sufficiently large enough to be an inducement for engineers to undertake their execution are offered, the surveying service in this district can not be made as satisfactory as is desired, either to the General Land Office or to the settlers upon the public lands.

The records of this office particularly with reference to the number of maps made within the present fiscal year, furnish but few indications as to the amount of work performed. Two draftsmen, and at times three, are constantly engaged in computations and the preparation of maps of public surveys, reservations, and whatever relates to private land claims, the remainder of the force working up the returns of mineral land surveys. By reason of the complicated character of the public land surveys, fully half the time is taken up in writing instructions and reinstructions, the last based upon the discovery of errors in former field work, unforeseen and developed only during the prosecution of new work. Much time is occupied in answering the communications of settlers and claimants at their wits' end to ascertain their several locations as indicated by old approved official surveys. All these people must be answered, and to answer them correctly involves no little time and study.

The examination of field notes and the preparation of maps of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation occupied the close attention of one draftsman for several months. Instructions and corrections were repeatedly made and required. The field notes as at first presented could not be accepted, and the deputy surveyor was obliged again and again to revise his work.

The compilation of diagrams and the writing of special instructions for the survey of the Round Valley Indian Reservation consumed much time and labor as likewise did that of the topographical maps of the Yosemite Park Reservation, as requested by the special Government agent.

These facts are mentioned merely to show that a great part of the work of this office is not susceptible of record, and that considering the constant unavoidable interruptions in the prosecution of a single object, routine is exceptionally impossible in an office of this character.

The present force of draftsmen in this office is no wise in excess of its official requirements, nor could it be, in view of the present amount of work on hand and in anticipation, be reduced without injury to the interests of the Government.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LAND.

At the date of my last annual report there were fifty cases remaining upon the records of this office for hearing, since which time there have been fourteen additional suspensions made by request of the honorable State surveyor-general, making a total of sixty-four cases, of which eight cases have been heard and decided, involving 3,500 acres, one case heard, but not yet decided, involving about 4,460 acres. This case is one of great importance, having been before this office in various forms for the past eight years. The testimony is very voluminous, the taking of which has already consumed two weeks, and will require many days more before all the evidence essential to a proper decision will be in. At the request of this office nine cases were dismissed by consent of the honorable State surveyor-general for want of prosecution on the part of State claimants, involving about 41,247 acres; seven cases abandoned by the State and claimants thereunder, involving about 3,846 acres, leaving thirty-nine cases on record to be tried, covering about 18,500 acres of land. On account of long standing eleven of the remaining cases, covering about 3,600 acres, will be dismissed, if some action is not taken by the State or claimants to cause a hearing to be held within a reasonable time; official notice to this effect has been given the parties in interest.

The business of this department is such as to necessitate the writing of a great number of letters, and the keeping of an extensive record of all transactions pertaining to each separate case. I have caused all the old records in the office to be examined and the books written up to date, and by so doing a number of cases have been discovered wherein the maps on file did not show the true condition of facts. Land that had been decreed and listed to the State as swamp and overflowed was not so designated. In all cases of this kind I have had the original maps amended for the records of this office, and diagrams made for the general and local land offices, designating thereon the true character of the land.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The survey of part of the Rancho Entre Napa, confirmed to J. Mount *et al.*, has been completed, plats and notes prepared, approved, and forwarded for patent.

Both upon an appeal and a rehearing the honorable Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office and of this office in rejecting the survey of the Rancho Buena Vista, executed by Deputy Surveyor H. I. Willey, and has directed that a new survey be caused in conformity with the original instructions issued.

In the matter of the resurvey of the east boundary line of the Rancho Ausaymus Y. San Felipe, the honorable Secretary of the Interior has decided that said line must be established in strict accordance with the calls and distances given in the United States patent issued for the said rancho and now outstanding.

The necessary steps to cause these two surveys will be taken as soon as a proper appropriation for the same shall have been made.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The survey of subdivisions for allotment within the boundaries of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, executed by Deputy Surveyor C. A. Robinson, and examined in the field by Special Examiner A. T. Smith, has been completed; plats and notes in triplicate of the same were made, approved, and duly accepted, thus bringing to an end a survey of several years standing.

A contract has been awarded Messrs. Gibbons & Chapman for the survey of the boundaries of the Diminished Round Valley Indian Reservation, and also for the subdividing into lots of the relinquished part thereof. At present there are two surveying parties in the field carrying the work forward as rapidly as possible.

SPANISH ARCHIVES.

The condition of this important department could not be better. Everything is arranged with the greatest regularity and order. Each class of archives or documents are kept in separate divisions, and the new glass cases that have been provided furnish ample room for distribution, rendering thereby the finding of any particular book or paper simple and easy.

The compilation of the historical archives continues, and already 14 subjects have been arranged in alphabetical order under 75 subheads, exclusive of the biographical sketches, with facsimile of handwriting and autographs, of all the leading men of the country since the year 1767, including the signatures and paraphs of all the kings, viceroys, governors, and commandant generals of the northern provinces of New Spain and Mexico; also the diaries of all exploring expeditions that were made in early times for the selection of mission or presidio sites in the Province of the Californias.

My special report in the matter of the collection of the Spanish and Mexican archives of Los Angeles and San Diego has already been presented, but no action has been taken as yet concerning the flat refusal of the Los Angeles County officials to deliver up the books, which they retain in their possession without authority.

The San Diego archives that were obtained are already collated and divided into the different subjects to which they refer.

There are in this office twelve ranch patents that have not as yet been delivered to the patentees, and I am of the opinion that measures should be adopted to compel claimants to take out their patents and pay into this office the fees owing on the same. A number of patents have been awaiting the claimants in this office fourteen years, on one of which \$1,000 fees are owing.

In the matter of land title scarcely anything has been done during the present year, and nearly all of the private land claims are at present finally settled, except perhaps a few that up to this time are still in doubt only as to their true and exact location. The litigation that seemed so probable two years ago has apparently been discontinued.

Material aid has been given to Hon. Frank D. Lewis, of Los Angeles, who is attorney for the Mission Indians, in his attempts to establish the rights of his clients to the lands upon which their ancestors as neophytes lived, and where they themselves have been all their lives, and in establishing the true location of the Indian villages of Agua Caliente, Valle de San Jose, Santa Ysable, and Valle de Pamo ranchos, as the present owners of the land are ejecting the unfortunates from their ancient dwelling places.

The frequent applications that are made for information upon questions that never have been clearly defined, either by the board of land commissioners or by the courts of the country, have caused considerable research only with the view of giving unequivocal answers to the questions propounded. The following are some of the questions: What was the office of prefect? What were the powers of a prefect? What is the validity of a prefect grant? What is the meaning of the word alcalde? What were the powers of alcaldes? What is the validity of an alcalde grant?

PREFECTS.

A prefect is a magistrate, who exercised both judicial and executive powers. The office of prefect, as defined in the Spanish Dictionary of Legislation and Jurisprudence, seems to have been in existence as early as the reign of Constantine, when the Roman Empire was divided into provinces or departments, and during the early government of Spain the powers of prefects are clearly set forth in law 8, title 18, partida 4, of the celebrated code of Alfonso the Wise. After the date of Mexican independence the sixth constitutional law of Mexico points out the nature of said office and the duties of prefects in general. The revolution of 1836 resulted in the destruction of the state government and the federal system, and the adoption of a new constitution, which went into effect on the first of January, 1837, by which the territory of the republic was divided into departments, districts, and partidos, the head of each of which was constituted a chief executive officer. The organic law of the 20th of March, 1837, designated the officers that should preside respectively over the said political divisions, and in said decree are defined their powers and duties.

The powers of prefects to grant the common land of the towns seems to have been derived from article 77 of the above-mentioned organic law, under the head "Of the prefects," which reads thus:

"They (the prefects) shall regulate executively in conformity with the laws the distribution of the common lands of the towns of their districts whenever there is no litigation pending relative thereto."

It has been contended by able American judges and lawyers that the above article gives to the prefect no power to dispose of the public lands by grant, but simply a right to regulate and to prescribe rules by which the distribution should be governed. They claim the first to be a high prerogative, and the second the subordinate executive power with which the prefect was invested, and with no greater authority.

If the Spanish word "arreglar" meant simply to regulate, and it stood alone in the article and without qualification, the construction given would be clearly a correct one, but a reference to the dictionary will show that its technical meaning as it is used here is to adjust the administration of provinces and to enact laws thereunder.

Taking this meaning in connection with the word "gubernativamente," translated "executively," which immediately follows, it would appear plainly to imply that the prefect was not only intrusted with the power to adopt general regulations for the distribution (repartimiento), or granting of the common lands of the pueblos (towns), but also with the authority to execute or carry them into effect by granting the lands, with a right of appeal to the governor and departmental juntas, to whom the general administration of the public lands of the department was intrusted.

After the date of the occupation of California by the Americans, Governor Bennett Riley, in his proclamation dated November 20, 1849, declares: "The law of the 20th of March, 1837, being still in force, its provisions must be carried out until it is repealed," etc.

The Board of Land Commissioners created by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1851, upheld the above doctrine, and approved whatever prefect grants were proven to be genuine by the presenting claimants.

The greater portion of the former grants within municipal districts were issued by the respective prefects, and to such an extent was their power recognized by the Mexican governors, that applications to the governors for land within the commons of a town were invariably sent back to the prefect for his action.

Prefect grants made in conformity with the provisions of the laws of September 26, 1836, and March 20, 1837, have been invariably held to be valid as any other grant declared legal by the American courts.

ALCALDES.

Alcalde is an Arabic word, that signifies "the judge," and was a term used especially to denote the person in charge of the municipal government of a town or district.

According to the provisions of the royal ordinance of December 4, 1786, the offices of chief alcaldes were abolished, and assessors, subdelegates, and ordinary alcaldes were created. Article 309 of the Spanish constitution, May 18, 1812, treats of the government of pueblos, and requires the alcalde to be president of town councils. The law of the Cortez of January, 1813, gives soldiers the right to claim lands within the towns and vests power in the council to designate such lands, and in the alcalde, in the name of the corporate body, to issue titles therefor. There never was any law either in Spain or in Mexico that permitted an alcalde to execute deeds for pueblo lands where an ayuntamiento existed without the consent of that body. In California, where there were only three pueblos—San Jose, Los Angeles, and Branciforte—it became necessary to authorize alcaldes to execute land titles for lots to settlers

without the consent as above stated. After California became a part of the United States alcaldes were allowed or permitted, so to speak, by the Government to exercise their presumed prerogatives of making grants for town lots in Monterey, Yerba Buena (San Francisco), San Jose, Los Angeles, and in other towns.

Governor Riley, on May 15, 1849, declared: "The alcalde, being the executive officer of the town, may, it is believed, with the consent of the ayuntamiento, make sales and sign deeds in the name of the town, but without such consent it is thought he can make no sales of this kind."

In conclusion, I would say that Mexican as well as American alcaldes derived their powers, as above set forth, from the same laws, and any alcalde grant that was made in strict conformity with the requirements of said laws, either before or after July 7, 1846, was a valid grant, and all such have been so pronounced by the United States courts.

This résumé of answers given so frequently in response to inquiries from widely scattered sources is embodied as fully as permissible in this report, in the belief that in this way many interested in the titles of our private grants may obtain the information desired.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. PRATT,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and payable out of the public appropriation for that year.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.
A. T. Smith	1891. Oct. 6	Instrumental field examination of the survey of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. Special instructions.	H. M. ...	^a \$1,080.00	\$1,079.67
Lucien B. Healy.....	Oct. 29	Completion of the survey of T. 23 N., R. 6 W. Special instructions.	M. D. M.	40.00	40.00
Cave J. Coutts (No. 84).	Nov. 2	1½ miles of standard lines, 1½ miles of township lines, and 21 miles of section lines, to complete the survey of T. 4 S., R. 2 W.	S. B. M..	277.50	.....
Albert Lascy	Nov. 23	Examination survey of T. 15 N., R. 13 and 14 E. Special instructions.	M. D. M.	^b 200.00	140.50
Cave J. Coutts	Dec. 4	Survey to determine correct location of certain corners of former surveys in T. 12 S., R. 1 W. Special instructions.	S. B. M..	30.00	.....
P. N. Ashley.....	Feb. 9	Completion of the survey of T. 10 N., R. 9 and 10 W. Special instructions.	M. D. M.	100.00	.....
John A. Barry (No. 87).	1892 Jan. 25	7 miles of section lines and 2 miles of ranch lines, to complete the survey of T. 3 N., R. 20 W.	S. B. M..	103.00	.....
Robinson Gibbons and Isaac N. Chapman (No. 88).	Mar. 2	85 miles of exterior lines, 3 miles of section lines, and 150 miles of subdivision lines to survey the Diminished Round Valley Indian Reservation and the relinquished part thereof.	M. D. M.	^c 3,671.00	.....
Austin F. Parsons (No. 89.)	Apr. 29	Completion of the survey of T. 30 and 31 S., R. 13 E.	M. D. M.	344.50	.....
John C. Rice (No. 92) ..	June 24	Completion of the survey of T. 10 and 11 N., R. 11 W., and T. 10 N., R. 7 W.	M. D. M.	594.50	.....
John B. Treadwell (No. 93).	June 27	Completion of the survey of T. 1 S., R. 1 E. and 1 W.	S. B. M..	2,140.00	.....

^a Payable from appropriation of \$100,000, act of Congress, February 8, 1887.

^b Payable from appropriation for the examination of public surveys.

^c Appropriation of \$25,000 made by act of October 1, 1890.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and payable from special deposits made in conformity with the act of March 3, 1871.

Name of deputy.	Date of contracts.	Location of field work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.
Zebulon B. Stewart (No. 85.)	1891. Dec. 2	9 miles of township lines, 10 miles of section lines, and 10 miles of grant lines, to complete the survey of T. 1 N., R. 4 W.	S. B. M.	<i>a</i> \$344.50	
George W. Pearson (No. 86.)	1892. Mar. 3	To complete the survey of T. 28 S., R. 30 E.	M. D. M.	<i>b</i> 312.00	\$312.00
George W. Pearson (No. 90.)	June 2	To complete the survey of T. 14 N., R. 9 and 10 E.	M. D. M.	<i>c</i> 327.00	
John A. Barry (No. 91.)	June 2	To complete the survey of T. 10 N., R. 2 W.	S. B. M.	<i>b</i> 375.00	

a Deposits made by Taber H. Staples, Charles West, Charles Rockoff, Milford B. Terras, and M. Segars.

b Southern Pacific R. R. Co.'s repayments.

c Central Pacific R. R. Co.'s repayments.

C.—Statement of special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and its branches during fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No. of certificate.	Date of deposit.	Depositor.	Railroad Company.	List No.	Land district.	Office work.	Survey.
16	1891. July 24	Wm. H. Mills...	Central Pacific.....	.....	Stockton	15, 78	47.36
21	July 28	do	do	7	Redding.....	<i>a</i> 552.67	1, 658.08
32	Aug. 19	do	do	12	do.....	<i>a</i> 1.80	5.40
43	Sept. 23	do	do	1	Sacramento ...	48	1.45
						570, 73	1, 712.29

a Limit granted.

D.--The United States in account with Wm. H. Pratt, U. S. surveyor-general for California (under bond dated August 20, 1890), fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Date.	Deposits.	Amount.
1891. Sept. 30	<i>Salaries.</i> First quarter	\$4,087.20	1891. July 1 ..	Appropriation, district of California.	\$16,500.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter	3,812.03			
1892. Mar. 31	Third quarter	4,460.14			
June 30	Fourth quarter	4,125.89			
		16,485.26			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 514.....	14.74			
	Total.....	16,500.00			16,500.00
	<i>Contingent expenses.</i>				
1891. Sept. 30	First quarter.....	402.15	1891. July 1 ..	Appropriation, district of California.	2,000.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter	399.11			
1892. Mar. 31	Third quarter	547.48			
June 30	Fourth quarter	649.90			
		1,998.64			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 514.....	1.36			
	Total.....	2,000.00			2,000.00
	<i>Special deposits by individuals.</i>				
1891. Sept. 30	First quarter	2,376.30	1891. July 1 ..	Appropriation, district of California.	12,000.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter	2,190.90			
1892. Mar. 31	Third quarter	1,588.50			
June 30	Fourth quarter.....	1,966.90			
		8,122.60			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 514.....	3,877.40			
	Total.....	12,000.00			12,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

1891. Sept. 30	First quarter	6,865.65	July 1 ..	Appropriation, district of California.	30,500.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter	6,402.04			
1892. Mar. 31	Third quarter	6,596.12			
June 30	Fourth quarter	6,742.69			
	Total	26,606.50			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit, No. 514.....	3,803.50			
	Grand total.....	30,500.00			30,500.00

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct statement.

[SEAL.]

WM. H. PRATT,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF COLORADO.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Denver, July 1, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit in duplicate the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, with tabular statement showing the contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands, payable from the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and from the appropriation for surveying abandoned military reservations, made by act of Congress of March 3, 1885, the report of the division of mineral surveys, and the accounts of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No contracts were made during the year chargeable to special deposits.

Two contracts were made under the act of Congress of March 3, 1885.

Six contracts were made during the year for the survey of the public lands, five of which were not completed.

There were also four agreements made for surveys of fractional parts of the public lands under special instructions, two of which were completed.

The following contracts made the previous year were completed and approved this year, viz:

No. of contract.	Date of contract.	No. of contract.	Date of contract.	No. of contract.	Date of contract.
766	Oct. 27, 1890	774	Mar. 18, 1891	779	Apr. 27, 1891
769	Dec. 12, 1890	775	Mar. 26, 1891	780	do
770	do	776	Apr. 3, 1891	781	June 16, 1891
772	Feb. 28, 1891	777	Apr. 8, 1891	782	June 28, 1891
773	Mar. 2, 1891	778	Apr. 30, 1891	783	June 29, 1891

During the year 2,304 miles 10 chains 29 links have been surveyed, as follows:

	Measurement.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Exterior township lines	252	20	11
Subdivisional lines	1, 138	31	31
Metes and bounds of claims	794	02	57
Closing and connecting lines	66	71	12
Meander lines	52	44	68
	2, 304	10	29

Number of townships and fractional townships subdivided	38
Number of townships and fractional townships subdivided by metes and bounds	16
Total number of plats and copies made for surveys in land division	162
Total number of diagrams made	52
Descriptive lists of townships prepared and sent to local land offices	334
Total acreage of land surveyed	382, 418, 80

Statement of contracts entered into by the United States Surveyor-General for Colorado with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

[Payable out of the regular appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1892.]

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of fieldwork.	Estimated amount.
1891. Aug. 10	C. C. E. Beddoes	Survey of the subdivisional lines of T. 46 N., R. 13 W., Ts. 45 and 47 N., R. 14 W., and T. 45 N., R. 15 W., N. M. P. M. in Colorado.	\$1, 680. 00
Aug. 13	Geo. W. House.....	Survey of the north exterior and subdivisional lines of Ts. 8 S., Rs. 93, 94, and 95 W., of the 6th P. M. in Colorado.	1, 326. 00
Nov. 27	Geo. W. House.....	Survey of the subdivisional lines of the unsurveyed portion of T. 5 S., R. 90 W., and subdivisional lines of T. 7 S., R. 93 W. of the 6th P. M. in Colorado.	840. 00
1892. Jan. 15	C. C. E. Beddoes	Survey of subdivisional lines of fractional T. 11 S., R. 99 W.; the S. and E. boundaries and subdivisional lines of fractional T. 12 S., R. 100 W.; the S. and W. boundaries and subdivisional lines of fractional T. 13 S., R. 99 W.; the W. boundary and subdivisional lines of fractional T. 14 S., R. 97 W.; the subdivisional lines of fractional T. 14 S., R. 98 W.; the S. boundary and subdivisional lines of T. 13 S., R. 100 W., of the 6th P. M., and E. boundary and subdivisional lines of T. 48 N., R. 8 W., of the N. M. P. M. in Colorado.	1, 950. 00
Mar. 21	Wm. J. Pine	Resurvey of the exterior and subdivisional lines of Ts. 45, 46, 47, and 48 N., R. 1 W., of the N. M. P. M. in Colorado.	1, 680. 00
May 27	F. P. Monroe.....	Survey of the E. and W. boundaries of Ts. 33, 34, and 35 N., R. 2 E., and the subdivisional lines of Ts. 34 and 35 N., R. 2 E., of the N. M. P. M. in Colorado.	1, 200. 00
June 23	Wm. J. Pine	For the survey of the west exterior line of T. 2 S., R. 95 W.; the subdivisional lines of Ts. 2 S., Rs. 95 and 96 W.; Ts. 9 S., R. 100 W.; 11 S., R. 97 W.; and fractional T. 10 S., Rs. 100, 101, and 103 W., of the 6th P. M. in Colorado.	2, 300. 00

Statement of agreements made with deputy surveyors for the survey of fractional parts of the public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

[Payable out of the regular appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1892.]

Date of agreement.	Name of surveyor.	Character and location of fieldwork.	Estimated amount.
1891. Sept. 4	D. R. Crosby	For the completion of the survey of T. 4 S., R. 3 E. of Ute Meridian in Colorado.	\$132. 00
Dec. 19	F. P. Monroe.....	For the extension of public surveys in Sec. 34, T. 9 S., R. 88 W., of the 6th P. M. in Colorado.	36. 60
1892. Feb. 23	W. A. Guyselman ..	For the extension of the public survey in Sec. 7, T. 2 S., R. 80 W., of the 6th P. M. in Colorado.	30. 00
Mar. 19	A. E. Sprague	For extension of the public survey in Sec. 6, T. 4 N., R. 78 W., of the 6th P. M. in Colorado.	37. 00

THE MINERAL DIVISION.

The expense of all of which is paid out of "special deposits for office work by mining claimants."

Deposits made and applications filed for orders for surveys of mineral claims is in excess of business done during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and indicates an increased activity in the mining interests of the State.

There have been commissioned 18 deputy mineral surveyors, the commission of 10 have been revoked, and 97 are doing active duty in the field.

Mineral orders issued in fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No.	Nature of work.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.
566	Original orders, original surveys, embracing.....	1, 060	20	15
18	Amended orders, original surveys, embracing	37	.....	.....
49	Amended surveys	76	3	4
4	Descriptive reports on placer claims taken by legal subdivisions.....	.....	8	.....

Mineral surveys, original and amended, amended plats and notes, etc., approved in fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No.	Nature of work.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.
486	Original surveys, embracing.....	863	19	18
44	Amended surveys, embracing.....	54	2	3
53	Amended plats and notes, embracing.....	102	.....	3
44	Separate affidavits of \$500 expenditure (certificates issued).....	80	12	1
3	Descriptive reports on placer claims taken by legal subdivisions.....	.....	7	.....

Mineral plats made	2, 077
New connected sheets made	47
Connected sheets renewed	13
Transcript of field notes prepared	615

In addition to the foregoing, much miscellaneous work has been performed in mounting plats and properly indexing and arranging office records, of which no detailed statement can well be given.

General Land Office letters received	552
Local letters received	4, 152
General Land Office letters written	452
Local letters written.....	2, 543

Account salaries surveyor-general and clerks.

Appropriation	\$9, 500. 00
Paid salary surveyor-general.....	2, 500. 00
Paid clerks' salaries.....	7, 000. 00
	9, 500. 00

Contingent expenses.

Appropriation	2, 500. 00
Paid office rent and incidentals.....	2, 496. 02
Balance	3. 98
	2, 500. 00

Inspection of surveys.

1891.

Sept. 10. Received draft United States Treasury.....	\$95. 00
Oct. 9. Received draft United States Treasury	205. 00
Feb. 23. Received draft United States Treasury	1, 000. 00
	1, 300. 00
Oct. 19. Paid F. P. Monroe, No. 766	79. 50
Nov. 24. Paid E. E. Chase, No. 774	134. 85
Mar. 31. Paid F. P. Monroe, No. 776.....	453. 65
June 30. Paid E. E. Chase, No. 772.....	358. 75
	1, 026. 75
Balance on hand	273. 25

Deposits by individuals.

July 1, 1891. Balance brought forward	\$9, 310. 71
June 30, 1892. Deposits for mineral surveys for fiscal year.....	40. 226. 00
	49, 536. 71
July 23, 1891. Received draft United States Treasury	8, 000. 00
Oct. 23, 1891. Received draft United States Treasury	7, 500. 00
Jan. 25, 1892. Received draft United States Treasury	10, 000. 00
Apr. 30, 1892. Received draft United States Treasury	10, 000. 00
	35, 500. 00
Balance on hand	14, 036. 71

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. HUMPHREY,
Surveyor-General.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

OFFICE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Tallahassee, Fla., June 30, 1892.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter "A," of February 20, 1892, I have the honor to submit in duplicate the annual report of this office in relation to the surveying district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

I also submit duplicate tabular statements as follows:

- A. Number of townships surveyed and miles run.
- B. Number of plats and transcripts made.
- C. List of contracts entered into.
- D. Plats and descriptions of private land claims for patents.

There has been no extension of the public surveys in this State during the current fiscal year; no general appropriation having been set apart therefor, the survey work which was carried out was in connection with former surveys and was paid for out of the appropriation of the reserve fund.

By the report of Deputy Moorhead, which confirms the survey of the township line between Ts. 13 and 14 S., R. 20 E., as surveyed by Deputy White in 1882, the first settlers living upon lands which they have acquired by homesteading or purchase, and on which some have valuable improvements, now find themselves about to lose their lands and the labor expended thereon.

By dividing up the sections, 33 and 34, T. 13 S., R. 20 E., and sections 3 and 4 in T. 14 S., R. 20 E., according to their acreage with the new survey and issuing new patents, in which the description as to location should agree with the plats of land really in possession of the claimants, much trouble and annoyance might be avoided.

For example the case of Charles Scott holding papers patent for 63 acres in S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 4, and who now owns only 38 acres in sec. 4; and I. Davis, whose patent issued in accordance with Weightman's survey calls for N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 4, really owns no land according to the new survey.

The new settlers will, at most, lose only wild lands, as the lands they have recently taken are but little improved, and scrip issued, which would enable them to obtain lands as valuable as those they now hold, would seem adequate compensation.

Examination was made in the field by Deputy D. D. Rogers of the apparent conflict of the surveys of T. 20 S., R. 16 and 17 E., from which it would appear that T. 20 S., R. 16 E., was not surveyed in 1878 by Charles F. Smith, as represented by the field notes in this office.

The mound, marking the initial point from which the surveys of Florida were originally made, was found to have been obliterated. This initial point has been re-established and a substantial stone has been placed upon the spot. The work of re-establishing this point was considerable, as original markings of corners and lines were in many instances lost, which would have been of assistance in the work. The point has been satisfactorily settled, and the setting and marking of the stone having been carefully executed the whole work is at once creditable and advantageous.

There have been made 6 plats and descriptions of private land claims by requisition of the General Land Office and plats in triplicate of the lands surveyed, as above.

A large number of plats in the office are becoming badly worn and must soon be replaced by new ones.

There are no arrears of work in the office at the present time. There are no deficiencies, to my knowledge, remaining unliquidated arising under previous appropriations.

Two lists of swamp and overflowed lands, selected by the State of Florida and covering 86 acres, have been presented in due form by the proper officer, under the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, and have been examined and approved by this office. Duplicate copies were transmitted to the General Land Office and triplicate copies to the land office at Gainesville, Fla., and to his excellency the Governor of

Florida. Several other lists were presented, but after careful examination, one case having been referred to the General Land Office for its decision, they were rejected, not being lands such as are described in the said act as swamp and overflowed lands.

Documents have been transmitted to the several land offices, to other officials, and to individuals during the past fiscal year as follows:

General Land Office:

Letters and reports	130
Plats of surveys.....	2
Transcripts of field notes.....	2
Plats and descriptions of private claims	6
Lists of swamp lands selected.....	2

United States Land Office at Gainesville, Fla.:

Letters	10
Plats and diagrams	4

United States Treasury Department letters

Florida State officials' letters.....

Individuals' letters.....

An effort has been made to put the Spanish archives in the best possible condition of cleanliness and to preserve the contents from the ravages of insects and dust. As the ancient Spanish volumes and documents in this office are of great interest and value, some means of preserving these documents with greater security would be very desirable.

The Spanish records of original private land grants (vols. A, B, C, D, E) have been indexed.

The original papers, in connection with claims confirmed and unconfirmed, have been arranged and docketed.

Two volumes of register of claims (A, B) have been indexed.

So far as possible all papers scattered about the office have been collected, and, whenever of value, suitably marked for reference.

The great attention attracted to the mineral lands of this State and the increasing value of lands in the southern portion for agricultural purposes, as well as for horticultural, would seem to point to the desirability of early surveys of quite a number of townships still unsurveyed.

A contract has been entered into with Deputy Surveyor Charles F. Hopkins to connect the public surveys with the new south boundary of the John M. Hanson grant in Ts. 38 and 39 S., Rs. 40 and 41 E., and T. 38 S., R. 42 E.

Another contract has also been entered into with C. E. Camp for the survey of a strip of land called "Gulf Ridge," lying between the Gulf of Mexico and Lemon Bay, in Ts. 40 and 41 S., Rs. 19 and 20 E.

These two surveys are not completed, but are chargeable to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. SLOCUM,
United States Surveyor-General of Florida.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of townships, etc., surveyed.

Description of survey.	Length of line.	Name of deputy.
Survey in connection with the township line between Ts. 13 and 14 S., R. 20 E.	9 57 01	Jas. R. Moorhead.
Examination of overlap of T. 20 S., Rs. 13 and 14 E	6 08 67	D. D. Rogers.
Reestablishing intersection of principal base and meridian lines at Tallahassee, Fla.	14 44 48	John M. Cook.

B.—*Statement of plats and transcripts made.*

Description of land.	Sent to—	Date.
United States House of Refuge, sec. 39, T. 32 S., R. 20 E.	Gainesville, Fla.	July 5, 1891
Secs. 30 and 31 T. 18 S., R. 20 E.,	General Land Office.....	Sept. 21, 1891
United States light-house reservation, lot 1, sec. 31, T. 40 S., R. 43 E.	Light-house engineer, 6th district.	Feb. 9, 1892
Township line between Ts. 13 and 14 S., R. 20 E....	General Land Office.....	Nov. 10, 1891
La Costa Island, Ts. 43 and 44 S., Rs. 20 and 21 E....	Inspector Seventh Light-house district,	May 18, 1892
Intersection principal base and meridian at Tallahassee.	General Land Office.....	Apr. 19, 1892
Do.....	Gainesville	May 16, 1892
Tp. 6 N., R. 28 W.....	do	May 20, 1892

C.—*List of surveying contracts.*

Date.	Name of surveyor.	Description of survey.	Estimated liability.
1891. Apr. 15	James R. Moorhead...	Township line between Ts. 13 and 14 S., R. 20 E.....	\$100.00
1892. Nov. 9	D. D. Rogers	Examination of overlap, T. 20 S., Rs. 16 and 17 E	88.55
Jan. 25	John M. Cook.....	Establishing intersection of principal base and meridian at Tallahassee.	100.00
May 26	Chas. F. Hopkins	Connecting public surveys with new S. boundary of the Hanson grant, Ts. 38 and 39 S., Rs. 40 and 41 E., and T. 38 S., R. 42 E.	100.00
	C. E. Camp	Gulf Ridge, Ts. 40 and 41 S., Rs. 19 and 20 E	90.00

D.—*Plats and descriptive notes of private land claims.*

Date.	Claimant.	Land included.	Where sent.
1891. Sept. 21	Nicholas Rodriguez...	Sec. 58, T. 7 S., R. 30 E., Anastasia Island.....	General Land Office.
Aug. 5	J. R. Hogans	Sec. 39, T. 2 S., R. 26 E	Gainesville land office.
Oct. 5	do	Sec. 39, T. 2 S., R. 26 E. (amended)	General Land Office.
Dec. 5	Domingo Acosta.....	Sec. 38, T. 38 S., Rs. 34 and 35 E	Do.
1892. June 24	Heirs of José Donelly.	Sec. 42, T. 17 S., R. 33 E., secs. 42 and 43, T. 17 S., R. 34 E.	Do.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF IDAHO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boise City, July 2, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit in duplicate the annual report of this office relative to the surveying service, both in the field and in the office, together with the following tabular statements, which show fully the extent and scope of the service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

A. Statement showing contracts entered into under appropriation of March 3, 1891.

B. Statement showing contract entered into under appropriation of act of February 23, 1889 (sec. 3).

C. Statement of special deposits made by individuals for office work on mining surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

D. Statement showing the number of linear miles run during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

E. Statement showing the amount of office work performed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

F. Statement showing the character and condition of surveying instruments belonging to the different deputies.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS.

Contracts Nos. 123 and 124 were completed, duplicate plats and account sent to the Commissioner, and triplicate plats to the local land office. Contract No. 123, T. 8 N., R. 22 E., was rejected by the Commissioner for certain errors in the field. The deputies have been instructed to make the re-surveys but were delayed by deep snow. The office is informed that Deputy Rhoades is making the resurvey now.

Contract No. 126 was completed in the field and the office, duplicate plats and account sent to the General Land Office, and triplicate plats to the local land office.

It embraces the country known as "Deer Flat," lying between Snake River and the Oregon Short Line Railway west of the Boise meridian.

The surveys under contract No. 127 are about finished, but no returns of field notes made.

The lands embraced in this contract are situated between third standard parallel north and the Seven Devils country and between the existing surveys west of the meridian and Snake River.

Contract No. 128 is finished, and plats sent to the local land office. It includes the surveyable lands in the valley of the south fork of Cœur d'Alene River.

The field work of contract No. 129 is completed, and the notes have been examined. All the transcripts have been made, and also some of the plats. It embraces the surveyable portion in Salmon River Valley.

An extension of time was granted on contract No. 130, and returns may not be expected until the end of the season.

The granting of additional time was particularly due to the fact that John A. Long, one of the contracting deputies, has entirely withdrawn from the service and that Oscar Sonnenkalb has to finish the balance of the work alone.

Sonnenkalb and Long's contract No. 131 is finished and the notes are on file in this office.

Both of the last named contracts include fractions and portions of townships outside of the Nez Perce Indian Reservation; townships east and south of the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation; some townships along Clark's Fork of the Columbia River, and the winter pasture connected with Fort Sherman.

Contract No. 132 has been completed in the field and the office. It embraces the Boise meridian to the British boundary. This line reveals remarkable features of

the land it traverses, and is of such importance to the service that it was immediately worked up and the plat transmitted to the Commissioner for approval.

Contract No. 133, covering the ceded portion of the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation, also an addition to the Fort Sherman military reservation and the private claim of Frederick Post, is about finished in the field, although no returns are yet made to this office. Deputy Edson D. Briggs, acting under the instructions of Miss Alice Fletcher, Indian agent of the Nez Perce Reservation, sent to this office the notes of sixteen townships within the reservation for allotment purposes. All the plats and transcripts have been prepared and are well nigh ready for transmission.

The sum of \$39,050 was apportioned to Idaho for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and contracts for surveys to that amount were let as follows:

Appropriation of March 3, 1891.

Special instructions to Edson D. Briggs.....	\$70
Contract No. 134, Abraham L. Rinearson	4, 500
Contract No. 135, Frank Ribletts	6, 000
Contract No. 136, John B. Hastings.....	6, 500
Contract No. 138, Amos D. Robinson.....	600
Contract No. 139, Franklin W. Hulett	3, 000
Contract No. 140, James M. Porter.....	4, 000
Contract No. 141, Charles S. Wilkes and Thomas A. Perkins	2, 600
Contract No. 142, Edmund T. Perkins, jr.....	500
Contract No. 143, Frank C. Mandell	188
Contract No. 144, Amos D. Robinson and James E. Dike.....	5, 000
Contract No. 145, Edson D. Briggs.....	2, 342
Contract No. 146, Charles S. Wilkes and Thomas A. Perkins	3, 700
Special instructions to Amos D. Robinson for survey of Eaton townsite.....	50
Total	39, 050

Appropriation of February 23, 1889.

For the survey of certain townships in the Fort Hall Indian Reservation:

Contract No. 137, W. Clayton Miller and David M. White \$10, 033

For the fiscal year 1890 and 1891, contracts were let to the amount of \$29,240. Of these contracts (for year 1890-'91 and 1891-'92) there are still outstanding contracts to the amount of \$60,000; of these a large number will be completed and returns made to this office in the next sixty days.

With regard to the amount (\$3,000) appropriated for pay of the clerical force of this office for the year ending June 30, 1892, and duplicated in House bill just passed for year ending June 30, 1893, I desire to say that this amount has been and will be entirely inadequate and out of all proportion to the amount of work to be done.

The natural result of such meager appropriation for clerk hire will be that contracts for agricultural surveys can not be examined and worked up in this office, and great hardship to deputy surveyors and settlers will follow. The State also will suffer, as selection of donated lands can not be made until surveys are approved. Meanwhile all valuable lands are being rapidly taken by settlers.

It has been found impossible for this office to get enough competent and reliable surveyors to make the needed surveys in the north part of this State, even at the maximum augmented rate of eighteen, fifteen, and twelve dollars per mile. This section is a mass of mountains, timber, and underbrush, and contractors in that region, almost without an exception, lost money in the past season. The special rate of twenty-five, twenty-three, and twenty dollars per mile should be allowed for these exceptionally difficult surveys.

The sum of \$410 was assigned to this office for the inspection of contracts 126 and 129. Frederick J. Mills was appointed inspector for the latter and Edmund T. Perkins, jr., for the former. The expense account of Mills was \$235.05 and that of Perkins \$148.75, leaving a balance on hand of \$26.20.

The list of deputies remains virtually the same, as shown in my last annual report, with the following exceptions:

T. H. Latimer resigned his deputyship February 10, 1892.

James M. Page with post-office address of Twin Bridges, Mont., was reinstated February 23, 1892.

Edwin H. Kellogg was appointed deputy mineral surveyor on November 24, 1891. His post-office address is Salmon City, Idaho.

Edmund T. Perkins, jr., of Boise City, was appointed deputy surveyor March 12, 1892.

MINING SURVEYS.

Seventy-one orders for mineral surveys were issued during the fiscal year; 51 surveys were examined, platted, and the notes transcribed, making a total of 253 mineral plats. Eight amended surveys were made, embracing 11 plats, and 14 new connected sheets were added to the inventory of the office.

The amount of deposits for this work aggregated \$3,365. Judging from present appearances and from recent discoveries reported this service must revive in the near future on a much larger scale than the past few years. Included in above amount is the sum of \$100 for office work for the survey of Eaton townsite.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS H. PETTIT.

United States Surveyor-General for Idaho.

Hon. T. H. CARTER,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Contracts entered into under appropriation of March 3, 1891.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liability.	Approved.
No.	Date.				
	1891. July 2	Edson D. Briggs (special instructions).	The south half of section 18, fractional south half of section 17, and fractional sections 19 and 20, adjoining the north boundary of the Nez Percé Indian Reservation in T. 37 N., R. 3 W., of the principal base and Boise meridian district of Idaho (account of \$44.09 transmitted).	\$70	1891. Aug. 6
134	Aug. 17	Abraham L. Rinearson	The first guide meridian east between ranges 4 and 5 east from the second to the third standard parallels north, the exterior township lines of the following townships, to wit: The east boundary of T. 5 N., R. 4 E.; the fractional west boundary of T. 9 N., R. 4 E.; the north and west boundaries of T. 10 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E.; T. 11 N., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 E.; T. 12 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E.; the west boundary of T. 13 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E. and the north boundary of T. 11 N., R. 1 E., and the subdivisions of townships and fractional T. 5 N., R. 4 E.; T. 6 N., Rs. 2 and 4 E.; T. 7 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E.; T. 8 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 E.; T. 9 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 4 E.; T. 10 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 4 E.; T. 11 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 E.; T. 12 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E.; T. 13 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E.; and T. 14 N., R. 4 E. Also the north boundary of T. 10 N., R. 2 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	4,500	Sept. 25
135	Sept. 18	Frank Riblett.....	The south and east boundaries of Ts. 13, 14, and 15 S., Rs. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 E.; the west boundaries of Ts. 13, 14, and 15 S., R. 12 E.; the north and east boundaries of Ts. 15 and 16 S., R. 17 E.; and T. 16 S., R. 18 E.; the west boundaries of T. 16 S., Rs. 14, 15, 16, and 17 E.; the south and east boundaries of Ts. 13 and 14 S., R. 41 E. The subdivision lines of the surveyable portion of T. 13 S., Rs. 14, 15, 16, 21, 24, and 41 E.; T. 14 S., Rs. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, and 41 E.; T. 15 S., Rs. 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, and 22 E.; and T. 16 S., Rs. 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, and 23 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	6,000	Oct. 28
136	Oct. 28	John B. Hastings.....	The south and west boundaries of Ts. 7, 8, and 9 S., R. 20 E.; the west boundary of T. 10 S., R. 20 E.; the south and east boundaries of Ts. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 23, 24, and 25 E.; T. 9 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E.; and the fractional east boundary of T. 10 S., R. 23 E. Also the subdivision lines of T. 7 S., Rs. 20, 21, 22, and 23 E.; T. 8 S., Rs. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 E.; T. 9 S., Rs. 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 E.; the subdivision and meander lines of the portion north of Snake River of T. 10 S., Rs. 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 E.; and T. 9 S., R. 25 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	6,500	Dec. 18

A.—Contracts entered into under appropriation of March 3, 1891—Continued.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liabil- ity.	Ap- proved.
No.	Date.				
138	1892. Jan. 25	Amos D. Robinson ...	The resurvey of such section township and reservation lines which may cross St. Marys and St. Josephs rivers in Ts. 45 and 46 N., R. 2 W. of the Boise meridian; the establishment of substantial and durable meander corners on both banks of said rivers in true alignment with such resurveyed lines, and the meanders of both banks of said rivers in each section of the above-mentioned townships traversed by same: <i>Provided</i> , That the meanders of St. Marys River be not extended further than the cañon, situated about 10 miles above the mouth of same.	\$600	1892. Feb. 9
139	Jan. 26	Franklin W. Hulett...	The east, south, and west boundaries of T. 7 S., R. 3 W.; the south and west boundaries of T. 7 S., R. 4 E.; the west boundaries of Ts. 13, 14, 15, and 16 S.; R. 8 E.; the north, east, and south boundaries of T. 14 S., Rs. 8 and 9 E.; the east and south boundaries of T. 15 S., Rs. 8 and 9 east; and the east boundaries of T. 16 S., Rs. 8 and 9 E. Also the subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 1 W.; T. 4 S., R. 2 W.; Ts. 5 and 6 S., R. 1 W.; T. 7 S., R. 3 W.; T. 7 S., R. 4 E., and Ts. 14, 15, and 16 S., Rs. 8 and 9 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	3,000	Mar. 25
140	Mar. 2	James M. Porter.....	The north half of the east boundary of T. 10 N., R. 21 E.; the east and south boundaries of Ts. 11 and 12 N., Rs. 22 and 23 E.; the third standard parallel north, between Ts. 12 and 13 N., through Rs. 22 and 23 E.; the south and east boundaries of Ts. 14 and 15 N., Rs. 22 and 23 E.; T. 16 N., Rs. 21 and 22 E.; the east boundary of T. 13 N., R. 23 E.; the east and west boundaries of T. 13 N., R. 22 E.; the north boundaries of T. 15 N., R. 23 E.; and T. 16 N., R. 22 E.; the north and west boundaries of T. 16 N., R. 21 E., and the west boundaries of T. 12, 14, and 15 N., R. 22 E. Also the subdivision lines of T. 11 N., R. 23 E.; Ts. 12, 13, 14, and 15 N., Rs. 22 and 23 E.; and T. 16 N., Rs. 21 and 22 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	4,000	Apr. 7
141	June 3	Charles S. Wilkes and Thomas A. Perkins.	The first standard parallel north through fractional R. 46 E.; the eleventh guide meridian east, between ranges 44 and 45 E. through T. 3 N.; the south and east boundaries of T. 3 N., R. 45 E.; the south and west boundaries of T. 5 N., R. 44 E.; the east, north, and west boundaries of Ts. 1 and 2 N., R. 43 E.; the south boundaries of fractional Ts. 3, 4, and 5 N., R. 46 E.; the north and west boundaries of T. 13 N., R. 38 E.; and the subdivision lines of T. 8 N., R. 40 E.; T. 5 N., R. 44 E.; T. 2 N., R. 43 E.; T. 3 N., R. 45 E.; fractional Ts. 3, 4, 5, and 6 N., R. 46 E.; Ts. 12 and 13 N., R. 39 E., and T. 13 N., R. 38 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian district, of Idaho.	2,600	
142	Apr. 21	Edmund T. Perkins, jr.	The resurvey of such exterior lines as may be necessary for the subdivision, and the subdivision of the following parts of townships: T. 6 N., R. 1 W.; T. 5 N., R. 1 E.; T. 3 N., R. 3 E.; T. 4 N., R. 3 E.; and the portion north of the Boise River of T. 2 N., R. 3 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	500	May 13
143	May 12	Frank C. Mandell	The resurvey of part of the exterior lines and the subdivision of part of T. 4 N., R. 19 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	183	June 3
144	May 23	Amos D. Robinson and James E. Dike.	The twelfth standard parallel north from the Boise meridian to the State line running through ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 W. between Ts. 57 and 58 N.; the eleventh standard parallel north between Ts. 53 and 54 N., in R. 2 W., to west shore of Pend d'Oreille Lake, the east and south boundaries of Ts.	5,000	

A.—Contracts entered into under appropriation of March 3, 1891—Continued.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liabil- ity.	Ap- proved.
No.	Date.				
	1892.				1892.
145	June 20	Edson D. Briggs	52, 53, and 57 N., R. 6 W.; T. 57 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W.; T. 56 N., R. 3 W.; the fractional east boundaries of T. 57 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; T. 56 N., Rs. 2, 4, 5, and 6 W.; T. 55 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; T. 54 N., R. 2 W., the fractional south boundaries of T. 57 N., Rs. 1 and 3 W.; T. 56 N., R. 2 W.; T. 55 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 W.; the south boundary of T. 53 N., R. 5 W.; the subdivision lines of Ts. and fractional Ts. 52 and 53 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W.; Ts. 54, 55, 56, and 57 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 W.; T. 56 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 W.; north of Clarke's Fork of the Columbia River, and T. 57 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 W., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho. The south and east boundaries of T. 28 N., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 E.; the west boundary of T. 28 N., R. 1 E.; the south and fractional west boundaries of T. 29 N., R. 1 E.; the east boundaries of T. 29 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E.; and T. 30 N., R. 4 E. Also the subdivision lines of T. 28 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 E.; T. 29 N., Rs. 1, 3, 4, and 5 E.; and T. 30 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	\$2, 342	
146	June 20	Charles S. Wilkes and Thomas A. Perkins.	The extension of the Fort Hall correction line from the present terminus on the right bank of Marsh Creek in T. 9 S., R. 36 E., to the east boundary of T. 9 S., R. 38 E.; the east boundaries and fractional east boundaries of T. 9 S., Rs. 36, 37, and 38 E.; T. 12 S., Rs. 36, 37, and 38 E.; the south and east boundaries of Ts. 10 and 11 S., Rs. 36 and 37 E.; the west boundaries of Ts. 10, 11, and 12 S., R. 36 E.; and the north boundaries of T. 12 S., Rs. 38 and 46 E. Also the subdivision lines of the following townships and fractional townships: T. 9 S., Rs. 36, 37, and 38 E.; T. 10 S., Rs. 36 and 37 E.; T. 11 S., Rs. 36 and 37 E.; T. 12 S., Rs. 36, 37, 38, and 46 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	3, 700	
	Apr. 28	Amos D. Robinson....	Special instructions to survey the townsite of Eaton on Kootenai River in Kootenai County, Idaho.	50	June 23

B.—Contract entered into under appropriation of act of February 23, 1889 (Sec. 3).

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liabil- ity.	Ap- proved.
No.	Date.				
137	1892. Jan. 2	W. Clayton Miller and David M. White.	The resurvey of the first standard parallel, south, through ranges 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 E. The east and south boundaries of T. 7 S., Rs. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 E.; T. 8 S., Rs. 33, 34, and 36 E.; T. 9 S., Rs. 32, 33, 34, and 35 E.; the west boundaries of T. 8 S., Rs. 33 and 36 E.; the north boundaries of T. 9 S., Rs. 37 and 38 E., to the east line of the Indian reservation; the east boundaries of T. 9 S., Rs. 36 and 37 E., north of the Portneuf River, and the south boundary of T. 9 S., R. 36 E., west of Marsh Creek; the south boundaries of T. 9 S., Rs. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 E., constitute the present south boundary of the Indian reservation, and corners must be marked as per instructions. Also, the north boundaries of T. 9 S., in R. 36 E., between Marsh Creek and Portneuf River; also, in R. 38 E., from Portneuf River to east line. The meanders of Marsh Creek, constituting said boundary in T. 9 S., R. 36 E.; also the meanders of Portneuf River in T. 9 S., Rs. 36, 37, and 38 E. The	\$10, 033	1892. Mar. 28

B.—Contract entered into under appropriation of act of February 23, 1889—Continued.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liabil- ity.	Ap- proved.
No.	Date.				
	1892.		subdivisions of townships, fractional townships, and parts of Ts. 4 S., R. 33 E.; T. 5 S., Rs. 32 and 33 E.; T. 6 S., Rs. 32, 33, 35, and 36 E.; T. 7 S., Rs. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 E.; T. 8 S., Rs. 33 and 36 E.; T. 9 S., Rs. 33 and 34 E.; so much of T. 9 S., Rs. 36 and 37 E., as lies north of Portneuf River; and so much of T. 8 S., R. 37 E., as will embrace the improvements of H. O. Harkness. The amount to be expended for the above surveys shall not exceed the sum of \$7,033. Also, such resurveys of the following townships, fractional townships, and parts of Ts. 3 S., Rs. 34 and 35 E.; T. 4 S., Rs. 34 and 35 E.; T. 5 S., Rs. 34, 35, and 36 E., or any other resurveys as may be designated by the agent of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in writing; provided, always, that the total amount to be expended for such resurveys shall not exceed the sum of \$3,000. All said resurveys shall be confined to lines within the boundaries of said Fort Hall Indian Reservation.		1892.

C.—Special deposits made by individuals for office work on mining surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Month.	Amount of duplicate certificates transmitted to Commissioner of General Land Office.	Month.	Amount of duplicate certificates transmitted to Commissioner of General Land Office.
July and August.....	\$850. 00	April.....	\$255. 00
September.....	675. 00	May.....	795. 00
October.....	210. 00	June.....	220. 00
November.....	90. 00		
December.....	60. 00	Total.....	3,365. 00
January, February, and March.....	210. 00		

NOTE.—The sum of \$100 for office work on the townsite of Eaton is included in the above statement.

D.—Linear miles run during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

[NOTES.—The mileage on the unfinished portion of contract No. 129 had to be approximated. At least double the amount of mileage contained in this table was actually run, but since the greater part of last season's field work has not yet been returned to this office, it could not be included.]

Character of lines.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Meridian lines.....	107	40	00
Standard lines.....	27	78	32
Meanders.....	82	13	87
Exterior lines.....	224	44	67
Subdivision lines.....	1,019	72	86
Closings.....	2	64	40
Total.....	1,464	74	12

E.—Office work performed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

	Plats made.	Letters written.	Miscellaneous documents, contracts, special instructions, mineral orders, annual reports, etc.	Field note books.	
				Examined.	Transcribed.
Agricultural	166	.....	96	70	70
Mineral	253	.....	71	51	51
Amended mineral	11	.....	.....	8	8
Corrected sheets (mineral)	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plats accompanying contracts	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Land Office .....	.....	214	3	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....	1,001	177	.....	.....
Total.....	479	1,215	347	129	129

Grand total of documents, 2,299.

F.—Character and condition of surveying instruments belonging to the different deputies.

Date of examination.	Name of owner.	Kind of instrument.	Description.
1892. Feb. 22	John B. Hastings...	Two light mountain solar transits. "Same as in last annual report."	First instrument 2' east, index error none; variation 18° 45' east. Manufactured by W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y. Second instrument 1' east; index error 1'; variation 18° 45' east. All parts in good condition. Manufactured by W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y.
Apr. 13	David M. White	Heller & Brightly transit, with Saegmuller solar attachment. "New."	Manufactured by Heller & Brightly, Philadelphia, Pa. Movable tripod head; plate, 6½ inches; vertical arc reading to 20 seconds; needle, 5½ inches long; stadia wires in both telescopes; no index error. All parts in perfect adjustment. Variation, 18° 45' east.
Apr. 13	do	C. M. Eddy & Co., steel tape.	For standard purposes, 50 feet long. Correct.
Apr. 13	do	Two steel chains	One two-pole chain; No. 12 steel wire; brazed links. Correct. One four-pole chain; No. 12 steel wire, brazed links. Correct.
May 3	James M. Porter....	Light mountain solar transit.	Manufactured by W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y. Adjustable tripod and tripod head. Solar attachment with Jones's patent latitude arc and reversible level bubble. Plate, 6 inches diameter; needle, 4 inches long; all modern improvements. Correct in all details. Variation, 18° 45' east.

NOTE.—The above instruments were tested by this office on the meridian near Boise. The following correspondence shows the condition of instruments, the owners of which are stationed too remote from this place to make the shipping or bringing of the same advisable. The examinations were conducted by different persons and their statements accepted by this office.

WALLACE, IDAHO, May 7, 1891.

We, the undersigned civil engineers, hereby certify that we have examined the Gurley light mountain transit belonging to W. Clayton Miller, United States deputy surveyor, and found the same in perfect adjustment as indicated by the usual tests, including double reversion.

FRANK C. LORING,
United States Deputy Min. Surveyor.
F. E. LUCAS,
Civil Engineer.

WALLACE, IDAHO, *May 14, 1891.*

I hereby certify that upon this day I have tested two 66-foot chains of 100 links, each, just received from Gurley Bros., of Troy, N. Y., and found them of the length required by the regulation of the honorable Commissioner of the Land Office, pertaining thereto, to be used in contract No. 128.

W. CLAYTON MILLER,
United States Deputy Surveyor.

[Office of W. & L. E. Gurley, Manufacturers of Civil Engineers' and Surveyors' Instruments.]

TROY, N. Y., *July, 10 1891.*

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that the light mountain transit shipped to you this day has been carefully and critically tested and leaves our hands in perfect adjustment and ready for immediate service.

It has had the personal inspection of our Mr. W. F. Gurley.

Yours, very truly,

W. & L. E. GURLEY.

F. J. MILLS, C. E.,
Mission, Idaho.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., November 25, 1891.

SIR: The chains submitted by you for verification on November 9, have been compared with the United States Bench Standard.

One of the chains is unmarked, the other has a single file-mark on the outside of each handle.

The unmarked chain when laid straight on the standard without tension is five thirty-seconds of an inch longer than 66 feet at 62° Fahr.

The file-marked chain under similar conditions is seven sixty-fourths of an inch too short, but correct when subjected to a tension of 14 pounds.

The cost of this verification is one dollar, which please pay to the assistant in charge of office and topography.

Yours respectfully,

T. C. MENDENHALL, *Superintendent.*

MESSRS. FAUTH & Co.,
Second street and Maryland ave., Washington.

FAUTH & Co.,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1892.

DEAR SIR: The transit we sent you with the Saegmuller solar attachment is in thorough adjustment, and has been tested on a meridian laid out with a large astronomical transit. The solar will determine the meridian with one observation within one minute of arc. We inclose the comparison of the two chains, as we received it from the Supt. of the U. S. Coast Survey Office.

Respectfully yours,

FAUTH & Co.

Mr. FRANK RIBLETTS,
United States Deputy Surveyor, Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho.

[Office of W. & L. E. Gurley, Manufacturers of Civil Engineers and Surveyors' Instruments.]

TROY, N. Y., *February 17, 1892.*

To whom it may concern :

This is to certify that we have carefully repaired, readjusted, and tested the solar compass belonging to F. Hulett, of Silver City, Owyhee County, Idaho, and it leaves our shop carefully packed for transportation.

This solar compass is in order for immediate and good service, as it leaves us.

Very respectfully,

W. & L. E. GURLEY.

[Keuffel & Esser Co., manufacturers and importers of drawing materials, surveying and mathematical instruments.]

NEW YORK, N. Y., *March 31, 1892.*

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your favor of the 22d, we beg to say that the tape No. 6562, 50 feet, which we sent you as per your order, was compared with a copy of the Coast Survey standard in our factory and agreed with it at 62° F. and 2 pounds tension, the tape being supported over its entire length.

We return Mr. Robinson's letter herewith.

Yours, respectfully,

KEUFFEL & ESSER Co.,
HERMAN ESSER, *Treasurer.*

Messrs. JOHN W. GRAHAM & Co.,
Spokane, Wash.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, *June 10, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: On or about May 1, 1892, I carefully examined a light mountain transit with solar attachment, the property of Mr. A. D. Robinson, of Rathdrum, and that on that date it was in perfect adjustment and condition. It is a good, nearly new instrument. Mr. R. asks me to report on it and I made thorough examination of it for this purpose. Also two new steel band chains, 66 feet each, of standard length.

Very respectfully, yours,

F. J. MILLS.

Hon. WILLIS H. PETTIT,
U. S. Surveyor-General, Boise City, Idaho.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
New Orleans, La., July 1, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with your letters of February 20 and 22, 1892, divisions A and E, respectively, I beg to submit herewith my annual report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, with the following tabulated statements attached, viz:

A. Estimate of funds to be appropriated for surveying service in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

B. Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the compensation of the surveyor-general and his clerks in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

C. Estimate of the funds to be appropriated for "contingent expenses" in the office of the United States surveyor-general, district of Louisiana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

D. Statement of office work in arrears in the surveyor-general's office, district of Louisiana.

E. Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. (See Commissioner's letter of March 4, 1890.)

F. Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana. (See Commissioner's letter dated May 21, 1891.)

G. Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana, on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

OFFICE WORK.

For several years past attention has been called to the inadequate clerical force allowed this office to keep up with the work required. This office is allowed a chief clerk, a chief draftsman, a clerk and calculator, an assistant draftsman, and a messenger and porter. Each of the draftsmen and clerks have been kept busy constantly, employed in examining the returns made by Deputy Surveyor R. B. Paine, under his contract No. 1 of November 11, 1889, tabulating his notes, calculating areas, protracting and making therefrom plats in triplicate, and transcribing field notes; also examining and completing the transcribing of the field notes of the returns made by Examiner J. L. McManus, jr., of his examination of the surveys made by Deputy Paine.

Examination, tabulating notes, calculating areas, protracting and making plats therefrom in triplicate, and transcribing field notes of survey and relocation of the back line of the McDonogh and Fontenot claims, as made by Deputy Surveyor George H. Grandjean, under contract No. 3, dated February 15, 1892, and also of the surveys made by United States Deputy Surveyor J. L. McManus, jr., under special instructions from this office bearing date November 14, 1891; preparing surveying and quarterly accounts; investigating applications for certificates of location and issuing script for the same, as provided for in section 3, act of June 2, 1858, and copying the evidence submitted in support of the same; corresponding with the Department, attorneys, and claimants, in regard to the same, and other matters, and with deputy surveyors and individuals having business with the office, has entailed upon this office an extraordinary amount of work, requiring endurance and skill.

The work in arrears, as shown by Exhibit D, can only be attributed to the small clerical force that is allowed this office, as the force on hand is entirely too small to keep pace with the work required, and many citizens are therefore unable to obtain patents on fully 5,000 private claims because we can not prepare plats of survey and at the same time keep up with the other requirements of the office.

I desire here to call special attention to the very small salary allowed and pub-

lished in the Blue Book for the assistant draftsman. He is at present allowed \$600 per year, or \$50 per month, to perform a duty that requires technical knowledge and skill, and he should receive an increased allowance commensurate with the responsibilities of his position.

SATISFACTION OF CONFIRMED CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 3, ACT OF JUNE 2, 1858.

Under this heading I desire to report that during the year just closed we have adjusted twenty-eight claims, numbered 551 to 578, inclusive, and aggregating 21,824.05 acres.

This I regard as doing well when the small clerical force allowed and the intricate and difficult comprehension and intelligent determination of the claims are considered. There is a great amount of labor required to thoroughly investigate and decide these claims, owing to the peculiarity of the laws of this State and the imperfect surveys of the past.

In the matter of the claim of Marie Malines, born Rillieux, submitted to me for hearing and decision by your letter of June 11, 1891 (Division D), I beg to say that after a careful consideration of the evidence before me I felt satisfied that the "French grant" to Marie Malines of 1764 had been satisfied in its entirety with its established boundaries, and so reported in my letter to your office of date March 17, 1892, since which time J. Q. A. Fellows, esq., counsel for plaintiff, has taken an appeal to your office under the rules of practice. The work required in reaching a decision in this case was tedious and required considerable time in the examination of the very voluminous records filed by the attorneys in the case.

UNSURVEYED LANDS.

This matter failing to secure any action by the last Congress, and regarding action as necessary, I again beg to call your attention to the reference made in my last report on page 358 of the "Bureau Report of 1891."

FIELD WORK.

The balance of the surveying returns made by United States Deputy Surveyor Ruffin B. Paine, under his contract No. 1, dated November 11, 1889, and which were undergoing examination in this office at the time of the transmittal of my last annual report, comprising fractional townships 8 and 9 S., R. 1 E., Ts. 8, 9, and 10 S., R. 2 E., and entire T. 9 S., R. 3 E., aggregating 31 miles 53 chains 66 links of township lines; 191 miles 51 chains 43 links of subdivisional lines; 39 miles 64 chains 85 links of meander lines, and 26 miles 58 chains .03 link of connecting lines, all situated in the southeastern district, Louisiana, east of the Mississippi River, and within the former limits of the "Houmas grant," have been examined and approved by this office, the duplicate plats and transcript of the field-notes thereof, transmitted to the Department for authentication, and that part comprising T. 9 S., R. 3 E., and fractional townships 9 and 10 S., R. 2 E., T. 10 S., R. 3 E., accepted, and the triplicate plats thereof filed in the United States land office here, thus completing both the field and office work under this contract.

During the past fiscal year a survey was made by United States Deputy-Surveyor J. L. McManus, jr., under special instructions issued by this office on November 14, 1891, as authorized by departmental "E" of November 3, 1891, being a resurvey of the back preëmptions of John Minor in township 9 south, range 2 east, in the southeastern district, Louisiana, east of the Mississippi River. The said survey, aggregating 0.11 mile 2 chains 64 links of subdivisional lines, and 1 mile 17 chains 19 links of connecting lines, was approved and the plat and transcript of the filed notes thereof forwarded to the Department for authentication.

On February 15, 1892, a contract was awarded to United States Deputy-Surveyor George H. Grandjean for the survey and location of the back line of the private land claims of John McDonogh, jr., & Co., register and receiver No. 406, and Henry Fontenot, register's report No. 57, as required by the decision of the honorable Assistant Secretary of the Interior of date May 14, 1891, and the survey of the public lands situated to the north of said back line, and between it and the rejected back line of said claims in township 10 south, range 6 east, in the southeastern district, Louisiana, east of the Mississippi River, as surveyed by United States Deputy-Surveyor Ruffin B. Paine, under his contract of November 11, 1889.

Deputy Grandjean has made the returns of his surveys under his above-mentioned contract to this office, and the same, aggregating 12 miles 2 chains 50 links of subdivisional lines, 5 miles 00 chains 89 links of meander lines, and 2 miles 55 chains 41 links of connecting lines have been approved, and the plats and the transcript of the field notes forwarded to the Department for authentication.

In closing this report, permit me to call your attention to the explanatory notes attached to and in support of the several amounts submitted in statements A, B, and C, being respectively estimates of funds for surveys, compensation of myself and clerks, and contingent expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which I commend to your favorable consideration, with the request that you recommend the amounts asked for in these estimates to Congress for action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. B. WILSON,
Surveyor-General, Louisiana.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for surveying service in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.*

In the southeastern district, Louisiana	\$10,000
In the southwestern district, Louisiana.....	7,000
In the northwestern district, Louisiana.....	10,000
In the district north of Red River	10,000
For original surveys and corrective surveys of confirmed private land claims and donations	8,000
Total	45,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES IN SUPPORT OF THE SEVERAL AMOUNTS SUBMITTED IN THE STATEMENT MARKED "A," BEING ESTIMATES FOR SURVEYING SERVICE IN LOUISIANA.

First. In the southeastern district \$10,000 is estimated as necessary for the much-needed resurvey of a few townships above New Orleans, and as far up as Donaldsonville; the necessity for these surveys having been fully demonstrated to this office by some of the deputies of this office who had occasion to make surveys in those localities, and who found great difficulty in making their surveys on account of misclosures existing in the old surveys, and also for want of established Government lines, as in many instances the old lines can not be found, causing much loss of time in hunting up proper starting points.

Second. Seven thousand dollars is found to be necessary for the resurvey of a few detached townships in the southwestern district, in support of which several petitions of settlers are on file in this office asking that said survey be made.

Third. In the northwestern district I have estimated that \$10,000 is necessary for the survey of several detached townships. These surveys have been applied for, and the necessity for same fully demonstrated to this office, both verbally and by petitions from settlers.

Fourth. The same reasons as given for the northwestern district are applicable to the district north of Red River, where it is estimated that \$10,000 is necessary for the surveys therein.

Fifth. This estimate of \$8,000 is for original surveys, resurveys, and corrective surveys of confirmed private-land claims in all the districts of the State.

B.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the compensation of the surveyor-general and his clerks in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.*

	Salaries as paid under the present appropriations.	Salaries regarded as necessary.
Surveyor-general	\$1,800	\$2,000
Chief clerk	1,800	1,800
Chief draftsman	1,400	1,500
Clerk and calculator	1,200	1,400
First assistant draftsman	600	1,300
Second assistant draftsman		1,200
Clerk to continue exhibits of private land claims		1,400
Seven clerks to bring up arrears work		7,000
Total		17,600

EXPLANATORY NOTES IN SUPPORT OF THE SEVERAL AMOUNTS SUBMITTED IN STATEMENT MARKED "B," BEING ESTIMATES FOR COMPENSATION OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL AND HIS CLERKS IN THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

First. The estimate of my own salary, \$2,000, is for the amount originally fixed by law, and which I consider a very moderate compensation for the labor and responsibilities of the office.

Second. The salary of my chief clerk I have estimated at \$1,800, as he not only does the duties required of him, but in addition by his knowledge as "stenographer and typewriter," has in such capacity rendered much valuable service to the office, and I think the amount estimated as necessary for his compensation is only fair.

Third. To perform with safety and credit to the Government the duties of chief draughtsman, whose duties are also to examine all the surveying returns, I believe the amount of \$1,500 as estimated to be moderate.

Fourth. The salary of the clerk and calculator should be at least as estimated, \$1,400. His duties are very important, as when not employed as "calculator," which work by itself is very tedious, he is required to examine into all applications made for "certificates of location," under the act of June 2, 1858, and as the Department is well aware, these examinations can only be made by a person of much experience and who is also thoroughly acquainted with the land laws and regulations as well as the many different decisions regarding private land claims.

Fifth. In my humble judgment the salary of the first assistant draftsman, which has been for the past years entirely too small, should be increased to \$1,300, the amount estimated by me as necessary for his compensation. His duties are very technical, as he is not only required to make copies of maps, but has also to protract maps from the field notes and to assist the first draughtsman generally.

ADDITIONAL FORCE VERY MUCH NEEDED.

Sixth. The second assistant draftsman, whose duties will be to help the other draftsmen and also to prepare maps and notes to be furnished to deputies. etc., should receive a compensation of \$1,200, as estimated.

Seventh. I estimate that a salary of \$1,400 would only be a very ordinary compensation for the most important work of continuing the exhibit of private land claims. The work is of so peculiar and technical a nature that it will necessitate the employment of an expert to continue the work.

Eighth. I have estimated that seven clerks, at a salary of \$1,000 each, will be necessary to bring up the work in arrears. The estimate, I hope, will be found very low considering the work which will have to be done under this head, which is detailed in statement marked "D" and to which I beg to refer.

For the above reasons I earnestly recommend that the amount asked be appropriated so as to enable me to increase the much-needed clerical force of this office, as well as the salaries of my present force.

C.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for contingent expenses in the office of the surveyor-general, district of Louisiana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.*

Salary of messenger	\$720
Salary of porter	600
Stationary, binding, and other incidental expenses	500
Total	1,820

EXPLANATORY NOTES IN SUPPORT OF THE SEVERAL AMOUNTS SUBMITTED IN STATEMENT MARKED "C," BEING ESTIMATES FOR "CONTINGENT EXPENSES" IN THE OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

First. I have estimated a compensation of \$720 for messenger hire and \$600 for porter hire to be moderate for each the messenger and the porter, considering the general help they are expected to give in the office in addition to their regular work.

Second. The amount of \$500 estimated as necessary for stationery, binding, etc., is necessary, especially if the "appropriation for clerks" is increased.

D.—*Statement of office work in arrears in the surveyor-general's office, district of Louisiana.*

First. Continuing and completing the exhibit of private land claims for all the districts of the State, except the southeastern district. (See L. O. R. for 1886, p. 507.)

Second. Preparation of patent plats in duplicate for the located confirmed private claims for 5,880 claims. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)

Third. Two hundred township maps to be reprotracted or reproduced. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)

Fourth. Examination and researches to prepare confirmed private land claims for survey and location. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)

Fifth. One thousand and eighty private land claims, for which certificates of location are to be issued, under the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)

Sixth. Indexing record of letters to individuals from January 1, 1890, to date.

Seventh. Indexing books of field notes in the different districts.

Eighth. Copying general index of Commissioner's letters to surveyor-general from July 26, 1803, to December 26, 1873, and completing said index to date.

Ninth. Labeling and wrapping anew bundles containing field notes, and also plats, certificates, and orders of survey.

Tenth. Labeling and wrapping anew the bundles containing letters from registers and receivers.

Eleventh. Labeling and wrapping anew old vouchers for disbursements.

Twelfth. Recording nearly all the field notes for preservation, a great number of which have become so torn, and partly defaced on account of constant use and age, rendering them illegible, and if not soon recorded will become useless.

E.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana, on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. (See Commissioner's letter of March 4, 1890.)

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid to date.	Amount due.
1	Nov. 11 1889.	Ruffin B. Paine.	Fracl. townships 8 and 9 S., R. 1 E., T. 8, 9, 10, S., R. 2 E., T. 9 and 10, S., R. 3 E., T. 10 S., R. 4 E., T. 10 S., R. 6 E., and the location of the claims of John McDonogh, jr., & Co., and of Henry Fontenot. (See decision of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, of January 6, 1888, and January 25, 1889.)	Southeast district Louisiana, east of Mississippi River.	\$7,500.00	\$5,173.43	\$719.93

Surveys completed, maps and notes approved and transmitted.

Surveys in T. 9 and 10, S., R. 2 E., T. 9 and 10 S., R. 3 E., and T. 10 S., Rs. 4 and 6 E., accepted, with the exception of the location of the back line of the McDonogh and Fontenot claims. Surveys in T. 8 and 9 S., R. 1 E., and T. 8 S., R. 2 E., approved and transmitted, but not yet accepted. The amount due, \$719.93, was reduced to \$679.88. (See Commissioner's letter June 29, 1892.)

F.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. (See Commissioner's letter dated May 21, 1891.)

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.
2	1891. June 5	Ruffin B. Paine...	Location of the back line of the private land claims of John McDonogh, jr., & Co., R. and R. No. 406, and Henry Fontenot, register's report No. 57, in T. 10 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E., as required by the decision of the Hon. Assistant Secretary of the Interior, dated May 14, 1891.	Southeastern district Louisiana, east of Mississippi River.	\$400.00

Application for extension of time to execute surveys disapproved. Contract canceled.

G.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. (See Commissioner's letter dated February 23, 1892.)

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount due.
3	1892. Feb. 15	G. H. Grandjean..	Location of the back line of the private land claims of John McDonogh, jr., & Co., R. & R. No. 406, and Henry Fontenot, register's report No. 57, in T. 10 S., Rs. 5 & 6 E, as required by the decision of the Hon. Assistant Secretary of the Interior, dated May 14, 1891.	Southeastern district of Louisiana, east of Mississippi River.	\$400.00	\$266.88

Surveys completed, maps and notes approved and transmitted.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
St. Paul, July 1, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter "E," dated April 22, 1892, I have the honor to submit herewith in duplicate my annual report of the surveying operations in the district of Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, with the following tabular statements:

A. Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. (Not closed at date of last annual report.)

B. Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of Indian reservations, payable from the appropriations for the survey of the Chippewa Indian Reservation. (Not closed at date of last annual report.)

C. Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

D. Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of Indian reservations, payable from the appropriation for the survey of the Chippewa Indian Reservation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

There have been surveyed during the year forty-nine townships or fractional townships, the field notes of which have been examined, the plats made, and transcripts of field notes completed. Fourteen townships have been surveyed and the field notes returned to this office, but not fully examined. The surveys of thirty other townships are reported to have been completed, of which no returns have been received.

The number of miles run and marked in the field during the year, the field notes of which have been examined, is as follows:

	Measurements.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>chs.</i>	<i>links.</i>
Standard and meridian lines	36	57	64
Standard and meridian lines resurveyed	21	55	68
Township lines	219	40	64
Township lines resurveyed	23	45	62
Section lines	1898	33	34
Section lines resurveyed	14	73	59
Lines for subdivisions of sections	633	34	56
Meander lines	404	14	69
Connecting lines	21	13	23
Total	3,273	48	99

The number of acres surveyed during the year is 722,431.64, which, added to the amount previously reported, viz, 43,329,087.44, gives the total number of acres surveyed in this State to date, 44,051,519.08.

The number of township plats made is 137.

The number of diagrams of exterior lines made is 27.

There have been prepared during the year 27.

Contracts with deputy surveyors, with full special instructions and diagrams of exterior lines.

These have been prepared for the use of deputy surveyors in the field plats and field notes of exterior lines of 60 townships.

It will be seen from this report that there has been a very large increase in the amount of surveying done in this district during the year over that of the previous year, and a corresponding increase in the office work required to be done.

Besides the surveys of the Indian reservations there has been a large increase in the amount of public-land surveys. There have been returned to this office the field notes of 8 townships of public lands, the plats and field notes of which have not been prepared. Contracts are now let for 17 townships, the surveys of which are now being made, and the field notes will soon be returned. Nine other townships are now authorized to be surveyed, and settlers are known to be located in at least 12 other townships, who are intending soon to make application for surveys.

There will necessarily be a large increase in the office work required to be done during the next fiscal year, and unless there is an increase in the appropriation for salaries of clerks in this office there will be a large amount of work in arrears at the close of the next fiscal year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES COMPTON,
Surveyor-General.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. (Not closed at date of last annual report.)

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Cost of survey.
15	John B. Hawley and John Goodnow.	1890. Sept. 15	Township line between T. 148 N., Rs. 34 and 35 W., north to reservation line. Subdivisions of fractional T. 148 N., Rs. 34 and 35 W., fifth meridian south of Red Lake Indian Reservation. <i>a</i>	\$225.00	\$153.88
21	Omar H. Case.....	Oct. 18	The east exterior of T. 149 N., R. 33 W. The east and north exteriors of Ts. 149, 150, and 151 N., R. 31 W. Subdivisions of fractional T. 149 N., Rs. 32 and 33 W., and T. 151 N., Rs. 31 and 32 W., fifth meridian east of reservation boundary. <i>b</i>	1,500.00	
22	Alvah A. Crampton ..	Oct. 28	Range line between Rs. 18 and 19 W. through Ts. 65, 66, 67, and 68 N. The south exterior Ts. 67 and 68 N., R. 18 W., and 66 N., R. 19 W., and the north and south exterior T. 67 N., R. 19 W., and the west and north exterior of T. 66 N., R. 20 W. Subdivisions Ts. 67 and 68 N., R. 18 W., Ts. 66 and 67 N., R. 19 W., and T. 67 N., R. 20 W., fourth meridian. <i>c</i>	4,000.00	
24	Geo. R. Stunts	Dec. 3	The south exterior T. 66 N., R. 19 W. Subdivisions of Ts. 59 and 60 N., R. 11 W., and T. 66 N., R. 17 and 18 W., and T. 65 N., R. 19 W., fourth meridian. <i>d</i>	3,000.00	
27	Geo. A. Ralph.....	1891. Apr. 30	Subdivision of fractional T. 152 N., R. 41 W., fifth meridian west of Red Lake Indian Reservation. <i>e</i>	15.00	25.49
27	A. D. F. Gardner.....	May 28	The west exterior of T. 62 N., R. 20 W., and southwest exterior of T. 63 N., R. 20 W., and S. W., and north exterior of T. 67 N., R. 21 W. Subdivisions of T. 63 N., R. 20 W., and T. 67 N., R. 21 W., fourth meridian. <i>f</i>	1,300.00	

a Survey completed and accepted. Contract closed.

b Field notes returned, not accepted.

c Field notes returned, not accepted. Deputy has been in the field correcting errors. Field notes of corrections not returned.

d Field notes returned, not approved. Deputy now in the field correcting errors in survey.

e Survey completed. Plat and field notes transmitted.

f Field notes of T. 63 N., R. 20 W. returned.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of Indian reservations payable from the appropriations for the survey of the Chippewa Indian Reservation. (Not closed at date of last annual report.)

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Cost of survey.
14	George A. Burbank...	1890. Sept. 15	The exterior boundaries of Diminished Red Lake Indian Reservation. ^a	\$1,500.00	\$1,488.24
16	John B. Hawley and John Goodnow.	Sept. 17	The east exterior of T. 148 N., Rs. 35, 36, 37, and 38 W. and the line between Ts. 147 and 148 N., Rs. 37 and 38 W., within the Red Lake Indian Reservation. The subdivisions of T. 148 N., Rs. 36 and 37 W., and that part of T. 147 N., Rs. 37 and 38 W., and T. 148 N., Rs. 34, 35, and 38 W., lying within said reservation, including the subdivision of pine lands into 40-acre tracts. Also subdivision of pine lands into 40-acre tracts in fractional T. 147 N., Rs. 35 and 36 W., and T. 148 N., Rs. 33 and 39 W., within said reservation. ^a	7,500.00	6,194.44
17	Omar H. Case.....	Sept. 27	The exterior lines and subdivisions of T. 149 N., R. 34 W., T. 150 N., R. 33 W., and T. 151 N., Rs. 32 and 33 W., and that part of T. 149 N., Rs. 32 and 33 W., T. 151 N., R. 32 W., and T. 151 N., R. 31 W., within the Red Lake Indian Reservation. Except the twelfth standard parallel and fourth guide meridian through T. 151 N., and except the west exterior of T. 149 N., R. 34 W. The pine lands outside of the Diminished Red Lake Indian Reservation to be subdivided into 40-acre tracts. ^b	6,000.00	
18	Vernon M. Smith	Sept. 27	All exterior lines (except twelfth standard parallel and fifth guide meridian) and the subdivisions in T. 149 N., Rs. 35, 36, 37, and 38 W., and T. 150 N., Rs. 37 and 38 W., fifth meridian. Also the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of the pine lands in said townships. ^a	6,500.00	5,556.47
19	Thos. H. Croswell.....	Sept. 30	All exterior lines (except the fifth guide meridian) and all the subdivisions in T. 150 N., R. 39 W., and T. 151 N., R. 39 and 40 W., and that part of T. 149 N., R. 39 W., and T. 150 N., R. 40 W. and T. 151 N., R. 41 W., within the Red Lake Indian Reservation. Also the subdivisions into 40-acre tracts of the pine lands in said townships. ^a	4,500.00	2,064.44
20	Nathan Butler and Geo. A. Burbank.	Sept. 30	The fourth guide meridian between Rs. 31 and 32 through Ts. 151, 152, and 153 N. The thirteenth standard parallel from the corner to T. 153 N., Rs. 38 and 39 W. East to the eastern boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation. The West exteriors of T. 152 N., R. 30 and 32 W., the N. and W. exteriors of T. 153 N., Rs. 30, 31, and 32 within the Red Lake Indian Reservation. The subdivisions of Ts. 152 and 153 N., Rs. 30, 31, and 32 W., within said reservation. Also the subdivisions into 40-acre tracts of the pine lands outside of the diminished Red Lake Indian Reservation. ^c	4,500.00	

^a Surveys completed and accepted.

^b Surveys completed and field notes returned not completed.

^c Surveys completed and field notes returned except T. 152, Rs. 30 and 31. Surveys of meridian and standard lines and T. 153, Rs. 30, 31, and 32 accepted.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota, etc.—
Continued.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Cost of survey.
25	Vernon M. Smith and Thos. H. Croswell.	1891. 1891. Feb. 18	The north exterior of T. 150 N., R. 34 W. The north and east exterior of T. 150 N., Rs. 35 and 36, and T. 151 N., Rs. 37 and 38 W., and the east exterior of fractional T. 151 N., Rs. 35 and 36 W. Also the subdivision in T. 150 N., Rs. 34, 35, and 36 W. and T. 151 N., Rs. 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 W., fifth meridian. Also the subdivision of the pine lands into 40-acre tracts outside of the Diminished Reservation. ^a	5,500.00	
26	Geo. A. Ralph.....	April 3	The west exterior and subdivisions in T. 152 N., Rs. 39, 40 and 41 W., within the Red Lake Indian Reservation. Also the subdivision of the pine lands outside of the Diminished Reservation into 40-acre tracts. ^b	2,400.00	1,667.25

^a Surveys completed and field notes returned. Office work nearly completed.

^b Surveys completed and plats and field notes transmitted.

C.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Cost of survey.
1	Lyman Arms.....	1891. July 31	The thirteenth standard parallel from corner to T. 153 N., Rs. 28, 29 W. West to intersection with the eastern boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation. Range lines between Rs. 28 and 29 and between Rs. 29 and 30 through Ts. 149, 150, 151, and 152 N. The south exterior boundary of T. 152 N., R. 29 W. The south and north exterior boundary of T. 151 N., R. 30 W., and that part of the west exterior boundary of T. 152 N., R. 30 W., lying outside of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; also all the subdivision and meander lines in T. 152 N., R. 29 W., T. 152 N., R. 30 W., and in that part of T. 152 N., Rs. 30 and 31 W., not embraced within the Red Lake Indian Reservation. ^a	\$2,150.00	
2	Wesley F. Marsh	July 31	The west exterior boundary of T. 68 N., R. 20 W., and all the subdivision and meander lines in T. 68 N., R. 20 W., and T. 61 N., Rs. 23, 24, and 25 W., fourth meridian, Minnesota. ^b	2,500.00	
3	Vernon M. Smith	Aug. 6	The subdivision of T. 65 N., R. 25 W., fourth meridian, Minnesota. ^c	450.00	\$454.00
4	do	Aug. 6	The subdivision of T. 65 N., R. 26 W., fourth meridian, Minnesota. ^c	700.00	703.65

^a Surveys completed and field notes returned.

^b Surveys of T. 68, R. 20, and T. 61, R. 25 completed and field notes returned; deputy now in the field.

^c Survey completed and accepted.

C.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota, etc.—
Continued.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Cost of survey.
5	George A. Ralph.....	1892. Aug. 10	The north and east exterior lines and subdivisions of unsurveyed part of T. 163 N., R. 41 W., and east and west exterior lines and subdivision of fractional T. 164 N., R. 41 W. The north and south exterior lines of T. 162 N., R. 42 W., and the west and north exterior lines of T. 163 N., R. 42 W.; also the subdivision of T. 161 N., R. 39 W., and Ts. 161, 162, and 163 N., R. 42 W., fifth meridian, Minnesota. <i>a</i>	\$1,800.00	\$1,799.97
6	Choate A. Bartlett ...	Aug. 19	Subdivision T. 56 N., Rs. 9, 10, and 11 W., fourth meridian, Minnesota. <i>b</i>	1,400.00	
Special instructions.	Alvin H. Wilcox and Walter A. Hayden.	Oct. 27	Part of T. 155 N., R. 42 W., fifth meridian, situate west of Thief River. <i>c</i>	40.00	
13	Bernard Keegan.....	Oct. 29	The subdivision of T. 59 N., R. 8 W., and Ts. 60 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W., fourth meridian. <i>d</i>	1,650.00	
14	Judson A. Stanton....	Nov. 24	The southwest and north exterior boundaries of T. 67 N., R. 22 W., and east and west exterior boundaries of T. 68 N., R. 22 W., and the subdivisions of Ts. 67 and 68 N., R. 22 W., fourth meridian, Minnesota. <i>e</i>	1,155.00	
19	Vine D. Simar	1892. Mar. 30	The subdivision of that part of T. 157 N., R. 27 W., and T. 158 N., Rs. 25 and 26 W., fifth meridian, situate outside of the Red Lake Indian Reservation. <i>e</i>	400.00	
22	Geo. A. Ralph and R. N. Kittelson.	Apr. 6	The north exterior boundary of T. 157 N., R. 41 W., and west and north exterior of T. 158 N., R. 40 W., outside of Red Lake Indian Reservation; and west and north exterior boundary of T. 158 N., R. 41 W.; also the subdivision of T. 158 N., R. 40 W., and Ts. 157 and 158 N., R. 41 W., fifth meridian, lying outside of the Red Lake Indian Reservation. <i>f</i>	800.00	
25	Thos. H. Croswell and Henry J. G. Croswell.	May 22	The south exterior boundary and that part of west boundary of T. 64 N., R. 22 W., outside of the Bois Forte Indian Reservation. The east and west boundary of T. 66 N., R. 22 W., outside of said reservation, and the north exterior boundary and that part of the south boundary of T. 66 N., R. 23 W., situate outside of said reservation; also the subdivision of that part of T. 64 N., Rs. 22 and 23 W., and T. 65 N., R. 23 W., and T. 66 N., Rs. 21, 22, and 23 W., fourth meridian, situate outside of said Bois Forte Indian Reservation. <i>f</i>	1,420.00	
27	Henry J. G. Croswell.	June 24	The east, west, and north exterior boundaries and subdivisions of T. 65 N., R. 14 W., fourth meridian, Minnesota.	900.00	

a Surveys completed and field notes returned; plats and field notes transmitted.*b* Surveys completed and field notes returned. Mr. Bartlett died December 19, 1891. Surveys were finished.—Chas. L. Chase, compassman.*c* No returns.*d* Partial returns; deputy now in the field.*e* No returns; deputy now in the field.*f* No returns.

D.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of Indian reservations payable from the appropriations for the survey of the Chipewa Indian reservations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
7	Abner M. Darling.....	1891. Aug. 21	The fourth guide meridian from north shore of Upper Red Lake north, between Rs. 31 and 32, to the fourteenth standard parallel. The fourteenth standard parallel from the corner to T. 157 N., Rs. 31 and 32 E. to the eastern boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; also the east and north exterior boundaries and subdivision lines in Ts. 154 and 155 N., Rs. 30 and 31 W., fifth meridian, Minnesota; and the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of pine lands in said townships. <i>a</i>	\$3,000.00
8	Platt B. Walker	Sept. 25	The fifth guide meridian from the thirteenth to the fourteenth standard parallel; the fourteenth standard parallel from the corner to T. 156 N., Rs. 38 and 39 W., to the western boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; also the north and exterior boundaries and subdivisions in Ts. 153 and 154 N., R. 38 W., fourth meridian, Minnesota. <i>b</i>	1,500.00
9	Warren H. Knowlton.	Sept. 28	The exterior boundary lines and subdivisions of Ts. 153 and 154 N., Rs. 39, 40, and 41 W., T. 154 N., R. 42 W., and that part of Ts. 152 and 153 N., R. 42 W., and Ts. 153 and 154 N., R. 43 W., situate within the Red Lake Indian Reservation. <i>b</i>	5,000.00
10	Alvin H. Wilcox and Walter A. Hayden.	Sept. 30	The east and north boundaries of T. 155 N., R. 39 W.; the east boundary of T. 156 N., R. 39 W.; the west and north boundaries of T. 155 N., Rs. 40 and 41 W.; the west boundaries of T. 156 N., Rs. 40 and 41 W.; the west and north boundaries of T. 155 N., R. 42 W., situate within the Red Lake Indian Reservation; also the subdivision of Ts. 155 and 156 N., Rs. 39, 40, and 41 W., and that part of T. 155 N., Rs. 42 and 43 W., and T. 156 N., R. 42 W., situate within the Red Lake Indian Reservation; also, the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of pine land in said townships. <i>c</i>	4,000.00
11	George A. Ralph.....	Oct. 20	The fourteenth standard parallel from the corner to T. 157 N., Rs. 31 and 32 W., 42 miles to the corner to T. 157 N., Rs. 38 and 39 W.; the Red Lake guide meridian between Rs. 35 and 36 from the thirteenth standard parallel north to the fourteenth standard parallel. <i>d</i>	862.50
12	Vernon M. Smith and Thos. H. Croswell.	Oct. 22	The east and north exterior boundaries of Ts. 153 and 154 N., R. 37 W.; the north exterior boundaries of Ts. 153 and 154 N., R. 36 W.; the north, east, and south exterior boundaries of T. 154 N., R. 34 W., and the W. exterior of T. 154 N., R. 33 W.; also the subdivisions in that part of fractional T. 153 N., R. 34 W., situate west of the Red Lake, and subdivisions of T. 153 N., Rs. 35, 36, and 37 W., and T. 154 N., Rs. 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 W., fifth meridian, Minnesota. <i>e</i>	4,000.00
15	Geo. A. Ralph and R. N. Kittelson.	1892. Jan. 18	The fifth guide meridian from the thirteenth standard parallel north, between Rs. 39 and 40 W., to the fourteenth standard parallel; the fourteenth standard parallel, from the corner to T. 157 N.; Rs. 38 and 39 W., to the western boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; also the west, north, and east exterior boundaries and the subdivisions of Ts. 153 and 154 N., R. 38 W., fifth meridian, Minnesota. <i>e</i>	1,500.00

a Surveys completed and field notes returned.

b Contract canceled.

c No returns. Deputies now in the field.

d No returns. Surveys reported to be nearly completed.

e No returns. Surveys reported to be completed.

D.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota, etc.—
Continued.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
16	Abner M. Darling and Chas. H. Ward.	1892. Feb. 3	The east exterior boundaries of T. 156 N., Rs. 30 and 31 W., and the subdivisions of said T. 156 N., Rs. 30 and 31 W., fifth meridian, Minnesota; also the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of the pine lands in said townships. <i>a</i>	\$1,000.00
17	Thos. H. Croswell and Le Roy V. Smith.	Feb. 4	The north exterior boundaries of Ts. 153 and 154 N., R. 39 W.; the west and north exterior boundaries of T. 153 N., Rs. 40 and 41 W., and T. 154 N., Rs. 40, 41, and 42 W., and that part of the west and north exterior boundaries of T. 153 N., R. 42 W., and south and north exterior boundaries of T. 154 N., R. 43 W., lying within the Red Lake Indian Reservation; also the subdivisions of Ts. 153 and 154 N., Rs. 39, 40, and 41 W., T. 154 N., R. 42 W., and that part of Ts. 152 and 153 N., R. 42 W., and Ts. 153 and 154 N., R. 43 W., fifth meridian, situate within the Red Lake Indian Reservation. <i>b</i>	5,000.00
18	Vernon M. Smith and Le Roy V. Smith.	Feb. 25	The east exterior boundaries of T. 152 N., Rs. 37 and 38 W., and the west boundaries of fractional Ts. 152 and 153 N., R. 33 W.; also the subdivisions in T. 152 N., Rs. 37 and 38 W. in fractional T. 152 N., R. 36 W., fractional Ts. 152 and 153 N., R. 33 W., and that part of fractional Ts. 152 and 153 N., R. 34 W., situate south of the Upper Red Lake. <i>b</i>	2,000.00
20	Vine D. Simar	Mar. 31	The independent guide meridian from the fourteenth standard parallel north, between Rs. 27 and 28, to the international boundary; the north and west exterior boundaries of Ts. 158 and 159 N., Rs. 25 and 26 W.; the north exterior boundaries of Ts. 157, 158, and 159 N., R. 27 W., and the west exterior boundaries of T. 160 N., Rs. 25 and 26 W.; also the subdivisions within the Red Lake Indian Reservation in T. 157 N., R. 27 W., and Ts. 158, 159, and 160 N., Rs. 25, 26, and 27 W., fifth meridian, Minnesota; also the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of the pine lands in said townships. <i>c</i>	6,500.00
21	Geo. A. Ralph and R. N. Kittelson.	Apr. 6	The guide meridian from the corner to T. 157 N., Rs. 39 and 40 W. north, between Rs. 39 and 40, to the western boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; the east and north exterior boundaries of Ts. 157 and 158 N., R. 39 W.; the west and north exterior boundaries of T. 158 N., R. 40 W. and that part of the west and north exterior boundaries of T. 158 N., R. 40 W., and T. 157 N., R. 41 W., lying within said reservation; all the subdivisions of Ts. 157 and 158 N., R. 39 W. and T. 157 N., R. 40 W. and that part of T. 158 N., R. 40 W., and T. 157 and 158 N., R. 41 W., lying within said Red Lake Indian Reservation; also the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of the pine lands in said townships. <i>c</i>	3,000.00
23	Geo. A. Ralph and Wm. A. Ralph.	Apr. 29	The west and north exterior boundaries of T. 155 N., Rs. 36, and 37 W.; the north exterior boundary of T. 155 N., R. 38 W. and the west exterior boundary of T. 156 N., Rs. 36 and 37 W.; also the subdivisions of Ts. 155 and 156 N., Rs. 36, 37 and 38 W., fifth meridian, Minnesota; also the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of the pine lands in said townships. <i>b</i>	2,500.00
24	Geo. T. Simpson and Louis Shaw.	May 17	The exterior boundaries and subdivisions of that part of fractional Ts. 63 and 64 N., R. 6 E., Ts. 62, 63, and 64 N., R. 5 E., and Ts. 63 and 64 N., R. 4 E. of fourth meridian, Minnesota, situated within the	1,500.00

a Surveys completed and field notes returned.*b* No returns. Surveys reported to be completed.*c* No returns. Deputy now in the field.

D.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota, etc.—*
Continued.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
26	Thos. H. Croswell and Henry J. G. Croswell.	1892.	Grand Portage Indian Reservation, comprising all of said reservation; also the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of the pine lands in said townships. ^a	\$3,600.00
		May 23	The ninth correction line through the Bois Forte Indian Reservation. All the exterior boundary lines of that part of Ts. 64, 65 and 66 N., Rs. 21, 22 and 23 W. situate within the Bois Forte Indian Reservation; the subdivision in T. 64 N., Rs. 21, 22, 23, and 24 W., and Ts. 65 and 66 N., in Rs. 21, 22 and 23 W. fourth meridian, situate within said Bois Forte Indian Reservation; also the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of the pine lands in said townships. ^b	

^a No returns.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MONTANA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Helena, Mont., July 1, 1892.

SIR: In further and complete compliance with requirements of office letters "A," dated February 20, 1892, and "E," dated April 22, 1892, I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report, in duplicate, of the surveying operations within this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

MINERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following is a synopsis of work done in this Department:

Orders issued for surveys.....	489
Supplemental orders issued for surveys.....	49
Orders issued for reports on placers	7
Supplemental orders issued for reports on placers.....	2
Surveys examined and approved	481
Amended surveys examined and approved	33
Reports on placers examined and approved	9
Supplemental reports on placers examined and approved.....	2
Plats made	1, 140
Transcripts made of surveys and reports on placers.....	358
Surveys platted on connected sheets.....	846
Surveys replatted on connected sheets.....	358
New connected sheets made	205
Connected sheets replatted.....	21
Additional United States deputy mineral surveyors instructed, examined, and appointed	8
Deposits for office work on mineral surveys	\$14, 970
Deposits for office work on reports on placers	90
Total	15, 060
Number of letters received	2, 323
Number of letters written	3, 209
Number of letters transcribed (Commissioner's).....	281

In addition to the foregoing a large amount of miscellaneous work has been performed, but which can not well be stated in detail.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The regular appropriation for surveys during the fiscal year was \$50,000, and in addition thereto \$4,000 has recently been transferred to this district from the reserve fund.

The following tabular statement shows the number of surveying contracts entered into thereunder, together with other pertinent details:

No.	Date.	Name of surveyor.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
261	1891. July 25	Frank L. Sizer.....	The west, south, and fractional east boundaries and subdivisions of fractional T. 4 N., R. 11 W.; the fractional west and north boundaries and subdivisions of fractional T. 5 N., R. 11 W., Montana.	\$300.00

No.	Date.	Name of surveyor.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
262	1892. July 27	Charles W. Helmick..	The fractional subdivisions of fractional T. 10 N., R. 5 W.; the sixth standard parallel north, run west 6 miles through R. 8 W.; the fractional north and the west boundary and subdivisions of T. 25 N., R. 8 W., Montana.	\$550.00
264	Nov 3	Philip M. Gallaher ...	The musselshell guide meridian run north 24 miles more or less, through Ts. 5, 6, 7, and 8 N., between Rs. 29 and 30 E.; the south and east boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 7 and 8 N., R. 30 E.; the south and east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 31 E.; the east and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 28 E.; the south and east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 28 E.; the subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 23 E.; the subdivisions of Ts. 8 N., Rs. 23 and 24 E., Montana.	3,500.00
265	Nov. 3	James S. Keerl.....	As much of the exterior and subdivision lines of the unsurveyed portion of T. 8 N., R. 8 E., as may be necessary to include the claims of Hiram Watkins, E. V. Moore, and J. Moore (approximately situated in secs. 23, 26, and 27), and the claims of all other settlers on the unsurveyed lands of said township.	100.00
(*)	Nov. 2	George Scheetz	The fractional north and south boundaries and subdivisions of fractional T. 4 S., R. 38 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions of fractional T. 5 S., R. 38 E., Montana.	260.50
266	1892. Feb. 24	Daniel P. Mumbrue ..	Establish all corners necessary to survey and re-survey the exterior and subdivision lines of T. 30 N., R. 20 W., and Ts. 28 and 29 N., Rs. 21 and 22 W., exclusive of those portions of T. 30 N., R. 20 W. and T. 28 N., R. 21 W., which were subdivided by United States Deputy Surveyor Ernest Rakowicz, under contract No. 224, dated February 16, 1889.	3,300.00
267	Apr. 25	Angus McGillvray...	The fractional east and west boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 14 N., R. 7 E.; the fractional subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 8 E.; the fractional subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 7 E.; the subdivisions of T. 17 N., R. 5 E.; the subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 3 E.; the third standard parallel north, run east 6 miles through R. 5 E.; the south and east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 5 E.; the east boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 5 E.; the fractional north boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 6 E.; the fractional east and west boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 7 E., Montana.	2,500.00
268	May 6	Austin G. Alexander .	The exterior, subdivisional, meander and connection lines necessary to survey all the agricultural land remaining unsurveyed in T. 7 S., R. 7 E., Ts. 8 and 9 S. Rs. 7 and 8 E.	400.00
269	May 9	Peter McCardell and Abram L. Jaqueth.	The Horse Plains guide meridian run north from the seventh standard parallel north through Ts. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and fractional 38 N. between Rs. 25 and 26 W.; the eighth standard parallel north run west through fractional R. 25 W.; the ninth standard parallel north run west through fractional R. 25 W. and through Rs. 26 and 27 W.; the south and west boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 36 N., Rs. 26 and 27 W.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 37 N., Rs. 26 and 27 W.; the fractional west boundaries and subdivisions of fractional Ts. 38 N., Rs. 26 and 27 W.; the retracement of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude (the north boundary of the United States) between the first boundary monument east of the closing corner to Ts. 38 N., Rs. 25 and 26 W. and the first boundary monument west of the closing corner to Ts. 38 N., Rs. 27 and 28 W., as established by the U. S. Boundary Commission (a distance of 12 miles, more or less) and the establishment of closing corners thereon.	4,200.00
270	May 19	Willgott Klingberg...	Those parts or portions of the standard, guide meridian, exterior and subdivisional lines necessary to survey the unsurveyed agricultural land actually settled upon, or liable to be settled upon, in Ts. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 N., R. 21 W.; Ts. 11, 12, and 13 N., Rs. 18 and 19 W., and Ts. 11 and 12 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W., Montana.	2,500.00

* Special instructions.

No.	Date.	Name of surveyor.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
271	1892. May 24	George T. Lamport ...	The fractional east and south boundaries and fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 2 S., R. 13 E.; the east, west, and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 13 E.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 11 E.; the north boundary and subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 12 E.; the east, north, and fractional west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 11 E.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 2 and 3 N., R. 13 E.; the west boundary and subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 13 E. The first standard parallel north run west through fractional R. 13 E., and through R. 12 E.; the fractional east and the west and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 12 E.; the subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 16 E.; the subdivisions of T. 4 N., Rs. 21 and 22 E., Montana.	\$4,000.00
272	June 10	Paul S. A. Bicker and Walter G. Filer.	The base line run west through Rs. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 W.; the Bitter Root guide meridian run north 6 miles, more or less, through T. 1 N., between Rs. 20 and 21 W.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 1 N., Rs. 19 and 20 W.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 2 and 3 N., R. 20 W.; the first standard parallel north run east through fractional R. 20 W.; the east boundary and fractional north boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 20 W., Montana.	4,000.00
273	June 16	Charles Tappan	The north, south, and east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 15 E.; the south boundary to be a retracement of the south boundary of Montana (as established by Rollin P. Reeves, United States surveyor), from the corner to T. 9 S., Rs. 14 and 15 E., to the nearest established corner of the boundary east of a point which is 5 miles, 79 chains, and 23 links east of the corner to T. 9 S., Rs. 14 and 15 E., and to include the establishment of closing corners thereon.	400.00
274	June 17	Henry B. Davis.....	The third standard parallel north through Rs. 13, 14, and 15 W.; and the east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 13 N., Rs. 14 and 15 W., Montana.	1,600.00
275	June 20	Rodney W. Page and Arthur Page.	The north and west boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 15 N., R. 21 W.; the south-east boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 14 N., R. 22 W.; the fractional south and west boundaries, fractional subdivisions, and meanders of T. 15 N., R. 22 W.; the west boundary and subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 22 W.; the south, east, and north boundaries, subdivisions and meanders of T. 14 N., R. 23 W.; the fractional north boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 15 N., R. 23 W.; the Lou Lou guide meridian through Ts. 14 and 15 N., between Rs. 23 and 24 W.; the exterior, subdivision and meander lines of Ts. 14 and 15 N., Rs. 24 and 25 W. and T. 16 N., Rs. 25 and 26 W.; the fourth standard parallel north run east through R. 22 W., and run west through fractional R. 24 W. and through Rs. 25, 26, and 27 W.; the Horse Plains guide meridian run north through Ts. 17 and 18 N., between Rs. 25 and 26 W.; the exterior, subdivision and meander lines of T. 17 N., Rs. 26 and 27 W., and T. 18 N., Rs. 25, 27, and 28 W.; the east and north boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 19 N., R. 25 W.; the fifth standard parallel north run west through fractional R. 27 W.; the east, north, and fractional west boundaries and fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 21 N., R. 27 W.; the Thompson Falls guide meridian run north through fractional T. 22 N. and through T. 23 N., between Rs. 29 and 30 W.; the fractional south boundary, the west boundary and fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 22 N., R. 30 W.; the exterior, subdivision, and meander lines of Ts. 23 and 24 N., Rs. 30 and 31 W.; the sixth standard parallel north through fractional R. 26 and through Rs. 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 W.	10,000.00

No.	Date.	Name of surveyor.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
276	1892. June 23	James M. Page	East boundary, fractional south and west boundaries and subdivisions fractional T. 32 N., R. 15 E.; Yantic guide meridian through Ts. 32, 31, 30, and 29 N., between Rs. 16 and 17 E.; south boundary and subdivisions of T. 32 N., R. 16 E.; south and east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 32 N., Rs. 17 and 18 E.; south boundary and subdivisions of T. 32 N., R. 19 E.; fractional east boundary and subdivisions of fractional T. 31 N., R. 15 E.; fractional south boundaries and subdivisions of fractional Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 16 E.; south and east boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 17 and 18 E.; subdivisions of fractional T. 29 N., R. 16 E.; east boundary and subdivisions of T. 29 N., R. 17 E.; seventh standard parallel north through fractional R. 16 E., and through R. 17 E.; south and east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 30 N., Rs. 32 and 33 E.; south boundary and subdivisions of T. 30 N., Rs. 34 and 35 E.; eighth auxiliary guide meridian east through T. 30 N., between Rs. 34 and 35 E.; seventh auxiliary guide meridian east through T. 29 N., between Rs. 30 and 31 E.; seventh standard parallel north through Rs. 31 and 32 E.; east and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 29 N., R. 32 E.	\$6,000.00
277	June 27	Paul S. A. Bickel and Walter G. Filer.	The fifth standard parallel north through fractional R. 8 W.; the west boundary of T. 21 N., R. 8 W.; the south and west boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 22, 23, and 24 N., R. 8 W.; the sixth standard parallel north through fractional R. 8 W.; the fractional west boundary the north boundary, fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 29 N., R. 8 W.; the fractional east and west boundaries, fractional subdivisions and meanders of fractional T. 30 N., R. 8 W.; the fractional east boundary, fractional subdivisions and meanders of fractional T. 30 N., R. 7 W.; the fractional subdivisions and meanders of fractional T. 30 N., R. 6 W.; the north boundary, the fractional west boundary and subdivisions of T. 30 N., R. 1 W.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 30 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 E.. Montana.	4,500.00
279	June 29	Albert A. Morris.....	Base line through fractional Rs. 14 and 15, and fractional R. 16 E.; first standard parallel south through Rs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and fractional Rs. 20 and 21 E.; Stillwater guide meridian through fractional T. 1 S., Ts. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 S., between Rs. 16 and 17 E.; fractional east boundary T. 1 N., R. 14 E.; fractional south and east boundaries T. 1 S., R. 14 E.; south boundary of T. 1 S., R. 15 E.; east, west, and north boundaries of T. 5 S., R. 15 E.; south and west boundaries Ts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 S., R. 16 E.; south boundary of T. 1 S., R. 17 E.; fractional south and fractional west boundaries of T. 1 S., R. 18 E.; south and east boundaries of T. 2 S., R. 17 E.; south and fractional east boundaries of T. 2 S., Rs. 18 and 19 E.; south boundary of T. 2 S., R. 20 E.; fractional south and fractional west boundaries of T. 2 S., R. 21 E.; fractional south and fractional east boundary, T. 2 S., R. 22 E.; fractional south boundary of T. 2 S., R. 23 E.; south and east boundaries of Ts. 3 and 4 S., Rs. 17, 18, and 19 E.; north and south boundaries of T. 4 S., Rs. 20 and 21 E.; east boundary of T. 5 S., Rs. 17, 18, and 19 E.; fractional west, and south and east boundaries of T. 3, S. R. 22 E.; west boundary of T. 4 S., R. 22 E.; south and east boundaries Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 17 E.; north and south boundaries T. 7 S., R. 18 E.; fractional east and fractional west boundaries T. 6 S., R. 19 E.; fractional south boundary of Ts. 6, 7, and 8 S., R. 21 E.; east, west, and south boundaries of Ts. 6, 7, and 8 S., R. 22 E.; south boundary of Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 23 E.; south and east boundaries of T. 8 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E.; east and west boundaries T. 9 S., R. 24 E.; north and east boundaries T. 9 S., Rs. 25, 26, and 27 E.; the retracement of forty-fifth parallel of north lati-	6,000.00

No.	Date.	Name of surveyor.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
	1892.		tude (the south boundary of Montana) including the establishment of closing corners thereon from the first established boundary monument west of the closing corner to T. 9 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E., to the first established boundary monument east of closing corner to T. 9 S., Rs. 27 and 28 E., a distance of about 24 miles.	

Total appropriation, \$54,000. Total estimated liability of contracts let during fiscal year, \$54,110.50. Contracts Nos. 261, 262, and 265 have been executed and closed, making a saving between the estimated liability thereof and amount actually paid of \$475.52.

There were no contracts entered into during the year chargeable to deposits.

There were no deposits made during the year by railroad companies.

The following table shows the aggregate number of miles surveyed during the fiscal year, so far as they have been reported to this office by the various deputies:

	Measurements.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Base, standard, and meridian lines.....	266	42	69
Exterior township lines.....	564	68	15
Subdivision lines.....	3,704	01	17
Closing and connection lines.....	34	63	84
Meander lines.....	493	38	88
Indian reservation boundary lines.....	43	60	37
Total.....	5,107	35	10

The following table shows the aggregate number of miles surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and which were not reported in annual report for that year for the reason that returns had not then been made to this office by the respective deputies. Although forming no part of this report under existing requirements governing its preparation, the table is nevertheless herein incorporated as being necessary to a full understanding of the surveying operations of the district considered continuously from the last report:

	Measurements.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Base, standard, and meridian lines.....	135	08	80
Exterior township lines.....	194		
Subdivision lines.....	835	22	27
Closing and connection lines.....		37	54
Meander lines.....	134	24	10
Indian reservation boundary lines.....	109	06	81
Total.....	1,408	19	52

Ninety-one townships and fractional townships have been surveyed during the year and returns made to this office. But very little work done by deputies since the opening of spring has been reported to this office.

No private claims have been surveyed during the year.

There were made during the year, plats, transcripts of field notes, etc., as follows, viz:

Standard and exterior plats.....	17
Township plats.....	259
Transcripts of field notes.....	124
Tracings, sketch maps, meander sheets, blue prints, and transcripts for deputies, settlers, special agents, etc.....	199
Total.....	599

The original agricultural plats on file in, and a part of the records of this office, having become much worn by constant use and in danger of serious mutilation

from that cause, they have been backed with muslin during this fiscal year to the number of 1,164.

EXAMINATION OF SURVEYS IN THE FIELD.

During the year examinations of surveys in the field have been made by authority of the honorable Commissioner, as per the following table:

No. of contract.	Contractor.	Estimated liability.	Examiner.	Allowed cost of examination.	Actual cost of examination.
244	Rodney W. Page.....	\$900.00	George T. Lamport.....	\$250.00	\$250.00
245	J. M. and R. W. Page.....	1,800.00	do.....	550.00	550.00
246	Harry Redfield	2,500.00	Charles F. Pearis.....	250.00	246.35
249	George T. Lamport.....	7,000.00	J. M. Page.....	700.00	460.35
260		1,000.00			165.15
250	George Scheetz.....	1,500.00	George T. Lamport.....	700.00	219.27
251		6,000.00			400.00
252	Philip M. Gallaher.....	4,080.00	J. M. Page.....	600.00	345.13
253	Angus McGillvray.....	9,000.00	George T. Lamport.....	500.00	499.65
	Total.....			3,550.00	3,135.90

Contracts Nos. 259 and 261 have been examined by special examiners sent from this office, but the reports of same have not yet been received, and it is therefore impossible to include them herein.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

GEO. O. EATON,
Surveyor-General for Montana.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEVADA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Reno, Nev., June 30, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, with tabular statements showing contracts let during the year, surveys under special instructions, and special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad.

No apportionment from the appropriation for surveys during the fiscal year was made to Nevada. The only work done under the appropriation for the fiscal year is a fraction of a mile surveyed under special instructions, amounting to \$1.79. A small contract, which was let last year, payable from the appropriation of August 30, 1890, for the survey of the abandoned military reservations, amounting to \$325, was executed during the year. Two contracts, embracing parts of four townships, were let, but have not yet been acted upon by the Commissioner.

The arrears of work left over from former years have been fully brought up and current business has been kept up to date. Seven surveys of mineral claims and six amended surveys, which have been ordered, are not yet returned by the deputies.

The Central Pacific Railroad deposited on selections \$88.21 for surveys and \$44.10 for office work.

There were no special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands made during the year.

Mineral surveys ordered.....	33
Amended mineral surveys ordered.....	12
Mineral surveys returned.....	36
Amended mineral surveys returned.....	11
Mineral plats made.....	177
Mining district plats made.....	10
Township plats made.....	9
Miscellaneous plats made.....	56
Letters received.....	529
Letters sent.....	517

There is a constant call for surveys from different parts of the State, and I would respectfully ask a liberal apportionment to this State from the appropriation for surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. There has been very little money expended for public surveys in this State for a number of years, and there is an urgent call for an extension of the surveys in all parts of the State.

Referring to my last report I would again urge that the mountainous portions of the State, which remain mostly unsurveyed, contain the best land for the small farmer on account of its capability of being irrigated at a comparatively slight expense. On this unsurveyed land are numerous settlers who have lived upon the land for a number of years and urgently ask for surveys, that they may perfect title to their land.

In many instances they have expressed a willingness to pay all the expenses of a survey of their land provided the survey could be declared official, so that they could make final entry. I know of no law, however, under which this could be done. Under the special-deposit law and the ruling that only minimum rates can be allowed in special-deposit surveys, it is impossible to get the work done, except in very rare instances. If by reason of the poverty of the Government or other cause it is contrary to the public policy to extend the public surveys at public cost to meet the wants of these settlers, a law should be passed allowing them to have the survey made at their own expense and legalizing the survey, as in the case of mining claims.

The policy of keeping the surveys behind settlement and requiring the settler to go upon unsurveyed land and make his improvements before the surveys will be made, entails upon him great inconvenience and often great loss. He must make his improvements, such as fences, ditches, etc., without knowing where the lines of pub-

lic survey will run, and when the survey is made he must enter his land by legal subdivisions. Often he finds his improvements extending into legal subdivisions which he can not enter, and the labor and money he has expended upon them is a loss to him which he can ill afford. In justice to the pioneer the surveys should be made in advance of settlement, so that the settler may know upon what land he settles, place his fences upon his own lines, and make his irrigating ditches so as to cover his own land.

The conditions of the appropriation for surveys, confining it to agricultural lands, and especially lands already settled upon, the instructions of the General Land Office narrowly defining the term agricultural and requiring a certain number of settlers in each township to join at the same time in an application for survey, and the low rates allowed for surveys, render it almost impossible to extend the surveys in this State. However well these conditions and instructions may apply to other parts of the country, they do not fit the natural conditions here. If the surveys are to be confined to fractions of townships here and there, the rates allowed for surveys ought to be largely increased. The rates allowed are so low as to leave little if any margin for profit, even in contract embracing several contiguous townships. Where the survey is confined to a portion of one township or portions of township widely scattered, the rates are simply prohibitive. If the work is done at all it is done with no expectation of even decent wages to the deputy surveyor, but simply on the urgent appeal of the settlers and to accommodate them.

Meanwhile there are numerous settlers all over the State who have been upon their land ten, fifteen, or twenty years, who want surveys and can not get them. Even when they can find a deputy surveyor who, without hope of profit, will agree to make the survey if it is authorized, and they send in their applications for survey, with affidavits of improvements, etc., as required by the instructions of the General Land Office, they are required to get affidavits from outside parties that they are not swearing falsely. The Department seems to consider that any man who has the hardihood to go out into the mountains of Nevada and try to make a home for himself and his family by cultivating the soil is a just object of suspicion, and that there must necessarily be something wrong about him.

The Government invites settlement upon the public lands, and in behalf of the settlers of this State I would urge that where there are even only one or two settlers in a township who have been living on their lands for several years they are in justice entitled to have it surveyed, so that they may perfect their titles. Contracts for surveys should be authorized embracing sufficient contiguous territory to make the survey practicable under existing rates, or the rates should be increased so as to enable the smaller and scattered tracts to be surveyed.

There are some portions of the State where the settlements are so remote from the existing surveys that the applicants for survey can not designate the township and range they wished surveyed, with any degree of accuracy. In such cases the township lines should be extended over the tracts without regard to whether the lands are mineral or agricultural. Especially is this so in regard to the tract of country extending from range 52 E. to range 63 E. and from the eighth standard north to the State line, embracing the headwaters of the Owyhee, Bruneau, and Salmon rivers, which flow northward into Snake River. In this region there are many settlers who have been upon their land for fifteen to twenty years and have long been asking for surveys. The township lines should be extended over this entire tract, so that the portions which are agricultural may be subdivided.

GEO. F. TURRITTIN,
United States Surveyor-General for Nevada.

HON. THOMAS H. CARTER,
Commissioner General Land Office.

Contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, but not acted upon by the Commissioner.

Contract.		Deputy.	Description.	Liability.
No.	Date.			
196	1892. Feb. 18	F. L. Gould	All lines necessary to complete the exterior boundaries and subdivision lines of T. 25 N., R. 31 E., M. D. M.	\$600. 00
197	Mar. 3	H. B. Maxson	All exterior and subdivision lines necessary to fully survey the lands adapted to agriculture in T. 31 N. of Rs. 42, 43, and 44 E., M. D. M.	1, 104. 00

Statement of surveys made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, under special instructions.

Date.	Deputy.	Description.	Returned amount.
1892. Jan. 8	Webster Patterson ...	All lines necessary to complete the survey of sec. 6, T. 33 N., R. 59 E., M. D. M.	\$1. 79

Special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Certificate.		Depositor.	Company.	List No.	Land district.	Cost of survey.	Office work.
No.	Date.						
150	1892. Feb. 8	W. H. Mills.....	C. P. R. R. Co	8	Eureka	\$84. 30	\$42. 14
197	Apr. 21	do.....	do	9	do	3. 91	1. 96
						88. 21	44. 10

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., June 30, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter E of April 22, 1892, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

During the year seven contracts have been awarded for the survey of public lands in New Mexico, five of which are made payable from the appropriation for the survey of public lands, one from the appropriation for allotments in severalty, and one from the appropriation for the survey of abandoned military reservations. The annexed statement, marked "Exhibit A," fully describes each contract.

The annexed statement, marked Exhibit B, is a true statement of surveys which have been returned during the year. The number of miles of different lines established in the Territory during the year is as follows:

	Measurements.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Standard	42	12	97
Township	232	35	83
Subdivisions	1,174	18	57
Closings.....	12	60	24
Total.....	1,461	47	61

During the year plats have been made as follows:

Township plats	60
Township plats altered and amended.....	9
Exterior diagrams	8
Mineral plats	168
Mineral plats (amended)	5
Mining districts	7
Miscellaneous plats and diagrams	7
Total	264

I have carefully examined in the field the most serious error that has ever been discovered in the early surveys—namely, the erroneous numbering of the ranges crossed by the Penasco River—and have applied the proper correction.

MINING.

From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, there has been deposited on account of the survey of mining claims \$1,150. During the same time applications were made for surveys aggregating 34 mineral locations.

The White Oaks mining district has been resurveyed, the courses and distances and areas throughout have been calculated, and a map has been constructed showing the true position of each claim.

I hope that I may be permitted to do the same for several of our more important mining districts during the coming year. Especially should this be done for the Magdalena district, where work is active and claims are valuable, because some of the older surveys are evidently erroneous and no correct diagram of the district is therefore possible. Exhibit C, annexed hereunto, is a statement showing mineral surveys approved during the year.

GRANTS.

New Mexico contains over 90 per cent of the Spanish and Mexican grants in regard to which the law of March 3, 1891, was enacted. A multitude of small holders, with whom this office has to do particularly under the provisions of sections 16, 17, and 18, seemed likely, through ignorance, to lose their rights at the expiration of two years from the date of that law. To give them a chance, 3,000 circulars in Spanish, giving a correct translation of the law and calling attention to it, as many in English, and a great number of letters in Spanish were sent out early in the year, throughout the Territory. A great many letters in Spanish and as many in English have been received in return, to which I have replied, explaining the application of the law to particular cases. Forty filings under section 18 have been received, which have been recorded in a book prepared for that purpose, and they are coming in daily. A blank which I have sent out facilitates their preparation.

Spanish title papers in my charge are being constantly called for for examination by attorneys and others. Attending the land court to testify to the genuineness of documents on file in my office has taken much of my time, and holding hearings in grant boundary cases promises to absorb more, but this labor on the grant business is cheerfully undertaken in view of the fair prospect that New Mexico will soon be in a great measure freed from that which has been the greatest obstacle to her progress—the uncertainty of her land titles. Among the benefits in this regard that have been secured by the rulings of the present Secretary of the Department I may mention that the owners of the Scolly grant will soon report to me their selection of 5 leagues of land out of the 25 leagues that have been held for thirty-two years for them to select from, thus releasing to the public domain 87,000 acres of land.

NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS.

In my letter to you dated June 27, 1892, I made an estimate of the amounts required for the expenses of this office for the year ending June 30, 1894, as follows:

For surveys of public lands	\$30, 000
For survey of private land claims	40, 000
Salary surveyor-general	3, 000
Salaries clerks surveyor-general's office	15, 000
For contingent expenses	1, 500

The throwing open of large areas heretofore included in private land claims, notably the Las Vegas grant, lying in thirty-two townships, and the Scolly grant, in nine townships, every township of which contains settlers who wish to get title, makes the appropriation asked for the survey of public lands absolutely necessary.

As to the estimate for the survey of private land claims the decrees of the land court the past year could not be carried out by surveying out to claimants the lands adjudged to them for the lack of appropriation. A large number of cases will be brought before the court the coming year, and the great number of small holdings that will be presented render the amount asked for necessary.

The appropriation for clerk-hire should not be less than the sum estimated. The unusual amount of surveys that will be required, as explained above, will, of course, necessitate a greatly increased amount of platting, transcribing, and other office work. The present allowance for clerk-hire is entirely inadequate, and it is impossible to keep the work up with the force that I can employ. This works a great injustice to settlers and also to the deputies, who have to wait from one to two years before getting their pay.

In the meantime they are paying 1 per cent a month interest on the money they have expended in doing the Government work.

The amount for contingent expenses that has been annually appropriated is used for paying a great number of small expenses that are necessary for carrying on the work of the office.

ARREARS IN OFFICE WORK.

It is impossible with the small appropriation for clerk-hire for this office to keep up with the current work, and the plats and transcripts of the following contracts are not yet completed:

- Contract No. 259, for townships 16 S., R. 12 E.; 18 S., R. 13 E.
- Contract No. 260, for townships 6 S., R. 17 W.; 32 N., R. 25 E.
- Contract No. 263, for townships 6 S., R. 15 E.; 8 S., R. 14 E.
- Contract No. 265, for townships 6 S., R. 21 W.; 7 S., Rs. 17 and 18 W.
- All in White Oak mining district.

EXHIBITS.

- A. Statement of contracts let during the year for public surveys.
 B. Statement showing surveys returned during the year.
 C. Statement showing mineral surveys approved during the year.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD F. HOBART,
Surveyor-General for New Mexico.

Hon THOMAS H. CARTER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A—Statement of contracts awarded under appropriations for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No.	Date.	Contractor.	Liability.	Description.
266	1892. Feb. 26	Thos. Leask.....	a\$2,000.00	The range line between Rs. 34 and 35 E. through T. 20 S., the range line between Rs. 35 and 36 E., from the fourth correction line south to the third correction line south; the range line between Rs. 36 and 37 E. from the fourth correction line south to the third correction line south; the township line between Ts. 19 and 20 S. through Rs. 35 and 36 E.; the township line between Ts. 18 and 19 S., through R. 38 E.; the township line between Ts. 17 and 18 S., R. 36 E.; the township line between Ts. 16 and 17 S., R. 36 E.; and the subdivisional lines of T. 20 S., R. 35 E. and Ts. 17, 18 and 20 S. of R. 36 E. and the retracement and reestablishment of such portion of the fourth correction line S. as may be found necessary.
267	Mar. 19	W. G. Marmon	a250.00	The subdivisional lines of the unsurveyed portion of T. 12 N., R. 9 W. of the N. M. P. B. & M.
269	June 4	L. M. Brown.....	a1,900.00	The range line between Rs. 18 and 19 W., through Ts. 9 and 10 S.; the township line in R. 19 W., between Ts. 9 and 10 S., the township line between Ts. 8 and 9 S., through Rs. 17 and 18 W.; the range line between Rs. 17 and 18 W. in Ts. 8, 9, and 10 S. and the subdivisional lines of T. 10 S., R. 19 W. and Ts. 8 S., Rs. 17 and 18 W., and the unsurveyed portion of T. 16 N., R. 10 E.; also the retracement and reestablishment of such portion of the exterior boundaries of said townships as may be found to be necessary.
271	June 25	Thos. Leask.....	a450.00	The subdivisional lines of T. 19 S., R. 36 E., of the N. M. P. B. and M.
272	June 25	C. G. Coleman.....	a1,200.00	The range line between Rs. 10 and 11 E. in Ts. 16 and 17 S.; the township lines between Ts. 16 and 17 S., R. 11 E.; and the subdivisional lines of Ts. 16 S., R. 11 E., T. 10 S., R. 11 E., T. 10 S., R. 12 E., and T. 7 S., 17 E.
268	Mar. 22	S. Coleman.....	b3,500.00	The range line between Rs. 11 and 12 E., from the south boundary of the Mescalero Indian Reservation to the NW. corner of T. 13 S., R. 12 E.; the rangeline between Rs. 12 and 13 E., from the south boundary of the Mescalero Indian Reservation to the NW. corner of T. 12 S., R. 13 E.; the range line between Rs. 13 and 14 E., from the south boundary of the Mescalero Indian Reservation to the NE. corner of T. 12 S., R. 13 E.; the township lines between Ts. 12 and 13 S., and 13 and 14 S., in R. 12 E.; the township lines between Ts. 12 and 13 S., and Ts. 14 and 15 S., in R. 13 E.; the townlines between Ts. 13 and 14 S., and 14 and 15 S., in R. 14 E.; the subdivisional lines of T. 12 S., R. 13 E.; T. 13 S., R. 12 E.; Ts. 14 S., Rs. 14 and 15 E., and fractional Ts. 15 S., Rs. 13 and 15 E.; also such lines as may be necessary to subdivide the tillable lands in said full and fractional townships into 64th sections, or approximately 10-acre lots; together with the retracements and reestablishment of such exterior lines of T. 14 S., R. 15 E., and fractional T. 15 S., R. 14 E., as may be found necessary.

a From appropriation for public surveys.

b From the appropriation for new allotments, act of February 8, 1887.

A—Statement of contracts awarded under appropriations for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

No.	Date.	Contractor.	Liability.	Description.
270	1892. June 5	L. M. Brown	c1, 200. 00	The exterior lines of the Fort Selden Military Reservation (abandoned) and the subdivisional lines of such portions of T. 21 S., R. 1 E. and 1 W., as lie within said Fort Selden Military Reservation; also the exterior lines of the Fort Cummings Military Reservation (abandoned) and the range lines between Rs. 7 and 8 W., Ts. 21 and 22 S.; the range line between Rs. 8 and 9 W., in T. 22 S., and that portion of the township line between Ts. 21 and 22 S. that lies within the said Fort Cummings Military Reservation and the subdivisional lines of such portions of Ts. 21 and 22 S., Rs. 7 and 8 W., as lie within said Fort Cummings Military Reservation.

c From the appropriation for abandoned military reservations.

B.—Statement showing surveys which have been returned during the year.

No.	Date.	Contractor.	Description.
259	1891. Mar. 26	Sherrard Coleman	The township line between Ts. 16 and 17 S., in R. 12 E.; the range line between Rs. 11 and 12 E., in Ts. 16 and 17 S.; the township line between Ts. 18 and 19 S., in R. 13 E., and the subdivisional lines of Ts. 16 S., R. 12 E., and 18 S., R. 13 E.
260	Mar. 27	L. M. Brown.....	Range line between Rs. 16 and 17 W., in Ts. 6 and 7 S.; the township line between Ts. 6 and 7 S., in R. 17 W., and the subdivisional lines of T. 65, R. 17 W., and 32 N., R. 25 E.
262	Apr. 16	Clayton G. Coleman ..	The subdivisional lines of T. 8 S., R. 15 E., T. 10 S., R. 14 E. and T. 7 S., R. 14 E., together with the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior lines of said townships as may be found to be necessary. These surveys have been reported and approved, but are not yet accepted.
263	June 18	do	The subdivisional lines of T. 8 S., R. 14 E., and of T. 6 S., R. 15 E., also the resurvey of T. 21 S., R. 1 E., together with the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior lines of said townships as may be found to be necessary.
264	June 22	W. G. Marmon.....	The fifth correction line south through Rs. 21 and 22 W. to its intersection with the boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona; the range line between Rs. 20 and 21 W., through T. 26 S., and T. 27 S. The range line between Rs. 21 and 22 W., through T. 26 S.; the township line between Ts. 26 and 27 S., in ranges 21 and 22 W., and the township line between Ts. 16 and 17 S., in R. 21 W., together with the subdivisional lines of T. 15 S., R. 20 W., T. 15 S., R. 21 W., T. 16 S., R. 21 W., T. 26 S., R. 21 W., and fractional T. 26 S., R. 22 W. Plats and transcripts of field notes of these surveys are completed and will be forwarded in a few days.
265	June 23	L. M. Brown.....	The first correction line south through R. 21 W., to its intersection with the boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona; the township line between Ts. 6 and 7 S., in R. 21 W.; the range line between Rs. 20 and 21 W. in T. 6 S. from the southeast corner of T. 6 S., R. 21 W., to the corner to sections 19, 24, 25, and 30 on that line; the township line between Ts. 7 and 8 S., in Rs. 17 and 18 W.; the range between Rs. 17 and 18 W. in T. 7 S., and the subdivisional lines of T. 6 S., R. 21 W., and township 7 S., Rs. 17 and 18 W.

C.—Statement showing mineral surveys approved during the year ending June 30, 1892.

Name of claim.	No.	By whom claimed.
Young America Lode.....	870 A	C. Clayton Cowles.
Young America Mill-Site.....	870 B	Do.
Black Hawk Lode	878	James Cowell.
Perseverance Lode.....	872	Pio Papa <i>et al.</i>
Iron Queen No. 1 Lode.....	880 A	Southwestern Coal and Iron Co.
Iron Queen No. 2 Lode.....	880 B	Do.
Iron Bottom Lode	879 C	Do.
Hanover Iron Mine.....	879	Do.

C.—Statement showing mineral surveys, etc.—Continued.

Name of claim.	No.	By whom claimed.
Fountain Lode.....	875	Jonas Nelson.
Prospector's Delight.....	888	Laidlaw & Sieverling.
Iron King Lode.....	887 A	J. J. Mayers, A. J. Weatherhead, and O. F. Perry.
Iron Prince Lode.....	887 B	Do.
Iron Princess Lode.....	887 B	Do.
Cavern Lode.....	889 A	Cavern Mining Co.
Grand Ledge Lode.....	889 B	Do.
Pearl Lode.....	889 C	Do.
Bacon Lode.....	892	Silver Mining Co. of Lake Valley.
Columbia Lode.....	893	Do.
Apache Lode.....	894	Do.
Comanche Lode.....	867	N. Y. Ancheta <i>et al.</i>
Eighty-Nine Lode.....	874	Ambrose R. Lee.
Georgia Lode.....	897	Pinos Altos Mining Co.
Antelope Lode.....	896	A. B. Elliott <i>et al.</i>
Anirhoid Lode.....	898	James L. Davis.
Candelaria Lode.....	899	Frank G. Bartlett.
Equator Lode.....	768	Templar Mining Co.
Iron Reef Lode.....	900	Wm. J. Quinlan, jr.
Bonanza Extension Lode.....	905	John P. St. John <i>et al.</i>
Prince Albert Lode.....	906	Do.
Jumbo Lode.....	908	A. B. Thomas <i>et al.</i>
Muniz Lode.....	910	American Turquoise Co.
Julia Lode.....	903	Charles B. Cole.
Great Republic Lode.....	904	Do.
Imperial Lode.....	911	W. B. Childers <i>et al.</i>
Livingstone.....	901	The Tuerto Mountain Copper and Gold Co.
Julia A. Lode.....	902	Do.
J. I. C. Lode.....	909	S. E. Raunheim <i>et al.</i>
Alhambra Lode.....	869	The Alhambra Mining Co.
Ell Lode.....	914	Doran & Lewis.
Placer No. 1 Lode.....	907	William Watson <i>et al.</i>
Thrifty Mill-Site.....	684	William Simpson <i>et al.</i>
Iron Mask Lode.....	916	Arthur B. Keeler <i>et al.</i>

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NORTH DAKOTA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Bismarck, N. Dak., June 30, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter "A," dated February 20, 1892, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report relative to the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, together with tabular statements as follows:

A. Statement showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment of \$25,000 made to the State of North Dakota for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

B. Statement showing contract entered into for the survey of the out-boundaries of the diminished Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, payable from the first annual installment provided for in article 2, of the agreement concluded December 14, 1886, with the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan tribes of Indians, ratified by act of March 3, 1891.

No contracts have been entered into on account of special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands.

During the fiscal year, letters, documents, plats, field notes, etc., have been prepared as follows:

Letters to Commissioner General Land Office	88
Letters to Secretary of Treasury	5
Letters to Secretary of the Interior	4
Letters to individuals and deputy surveyors.....	207
Plats of new surveys	276
Transcripts of field notes of new surveys	92
Descriptive lists	40
Diagrams for deputy surveyors.....	72
Special instructions prepared.....	14
Contracts prepared	12
Total	810

There has also been a large amount of miscellaneous work, such as indexing and arranging the field notes and records, of which no detailed statement can be given.

The total number of miles of surveys for which accounts have been forwarded is as follows:

	Measurements.		
	miles.	chs.	lks.
Subdivisions	3,744	34	29
Meanders	66	08	22
Connecting lines	17	60	67

In addition to the foregoing, there is now on hand and in process of platting and transcribing, the field notes of six fractional townships in the Devils Lake Indian Reservation, which were surveyed by Vernon B. Mathews, under direction of Josiah R. Gray, special agent of the Indian department.

In conclusion, I desire to call your attention to the growing necessity for surveys in this district.

North Dakota has at the present time more strictly agricultural land now unsurveyed than any other State, and settlement of these lands are retarded for the want of surveys. During the past season an unusually large amount of grain was raised in this State, and at the present time the prospect is that the crop this season will

equal and perhaps exceed that of last season, and this fact has so increased immigration that settlers are moving in this direction in larger numbers than for several years.

The enabling act of February 22, 1889, admitting North Dakota as a State, donates some 700,000 acres of land to the State for the benefit of its public institutions; and in order to make good selections, the State authorities are compelled to seek the western and northwestern parts of the State to find unoccupied land.

The sales of State lands the past year have averaged about \$30 per acre, and as a consequence the poorer class of settlers are compelled to locate in the western part of the State, and largely on unsurveyed land, being unable to pay the high prices asked for land in older settled portions of the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ERASTUS A. WILLIAMS,
United States Surveyor-General.

Hon. T. H. CARTER,
Commissioner General Land Office.

A.—*Contracts entered into on account of apportionment of \$25,000 made to North Dakota for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

No.	Date.	Deputies.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
10	1891. Sept. 26	George K. Dike and James B. Sinclair.	The subdivision lines of T. 158 N., R. 77; Ts. 157 and 158 N., R. 78; T. 158 N., R. 79, and Ts. 158 and 159 N., R. 80; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	\$1,850.00
	1892. Mar. 28	George K. Dike. (Special instructions.)	The meanders of the Red River of the North to complete the survey of fractional section 6, T. 155 N., R. 50 W.	4.34
11	Apr. 5	George G. Beardsley and George K. Dike.	The twelfth standard parallel from the corner to T. 149 N., of Rs. 85 and 86 to its intersection with the east boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; the thirteenth guide meridian from the standard corner to T. 145 N., Rs. 91 and 92, to the 40-mile limit of the Northern Pacific R. R. land grant; the lines between Rs. 88 and 89, 89 and 90, 90 and 91, and 92 and 93 from the eleventh standard parallel to the northerly 40-mile limit of the Northern Pacific R. R. land grant; the line between Ts. 145 and 146 N., through Rs. 88, 89, 90, 91, and 92; also the subdivision of so much of T. 146 N., of Rs. 88, 89, 90, 91, and 92 as lies south of and adjoining the northerly 40-mile limit of the Northern Pacific R. R. land grant, and the southeasterly boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, all west of the fifth principal meridian.	1,825.00
13	May 11	Thomas F. Marshall	The subdivision of Ts. 150, 151, and 152 N. of R. 76; Ts. 151 and 152 N. of Rs. 77, 78, and 79; T. 155 N. of R. 100; T. 156 N. of Rs. 101, 102, and 103; and so much of T. 155 N. of Rs. 101, 102, and 103 as lies north and east of the Fort Buford military reservation; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	5,000.00
	May 12	Frank W. Alvord. Special instructions.	For the survey of a tract of land bounded on the north by the line between Ts. 137 and 138, R. 80, on the east by Apple Creek, on the south by the Missouri River, and on the west by the old channel of the Missouri River.	80.00
14	May 13	Frank W. Alvord....	The ninth and tenth standard parallels from the line between Rs. 102 and 103 to the west boundary of the State; the sixteenth, guide meridian from the ninth, to the tenth standard parallels; the lines between Ts. 137 and 138, 138 and 139, and 139 and 140 from the line between Rs. 102 and 103 to the west boundary of the State; and the lines between Rs. 104 and 105, and 105 and 106 from the ninth to the tenth, standard parallels; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	1,400.00
15	May 16	John Harold.....	The subdivision of T. 137 N. of Rs. 96, 97, 98, and 99; and T. 138 N. of R. 97, all west of the fifth principal meridian.	1,500.00
16	May 18	James B. Sinclair.....	The subdivision of T. 157 N. of Rs. 77, 79, and 80; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	950.00
17	June 16	Martin E. Severance and William H. H. Mercer.	The subdivision of Ts. 135 and 136 N. of Rs. 81 and 82; Ts. 136 and 137 N. of R. 83, and T. 136 N. of R. 84; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	2,120.00

A.—*Contracts entered into on account of apportionment, etc.*—Continued.

No.	Date.	Deputies.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
18	1892. June 16	John Harold.....	The lines between Rs. 92 and 93, and 93 and 94, through Ts. 133, 134, 135, and 136; the line between Rs. 94 and 95, through Ts. 135 and 136; the lines between Ts. 133 and 134, and 134 and 135 through Rs. 92, 93, and 94, and the line between Ts. 135 and 136 through Rs. 92, 93, 94, and 95; also the subdivision of T. 136 N. of R. 92, and Ts. 135 and 136 N. of Rs. 93, 94, and 95; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	\$3, 000. 00
19	June 16	Frank W. Alvord.....	The subdivision of Ts. 133, 134, 135, and 136 N. of R. 96; Ts. 133 and 134 N. of R. 97, and T. 133 N. of R. 98; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	2, 150. 00
20	June 18	Thos. F. Marshall and Dell B. Piper.	The twelfth guide meridian from the fourteenth to the fifteenth standard parallels; the lines between R. 86 and 87 through Ts. 157, 158, 159, and 160; the lines between Ts. 157 and 158, 158 and 159, and 159 and 160 through Rs. 86 and 87; the subdivision of Ts. 157, 158, 159, and 160 N., of R. 86; and Ts. 158, 159, and 160 N., of R. 87; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	2, 850. 00
21	June 18	Hiram A. Soule.....	The subdivision of T. 156 N., of R. 77; Ts. 148, 155, and 156 N., of R. 78; and Ts. 155 and 156 N., of R. 79; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	2, 250. 00

B.—*Contract entered into for the survey of the outboundaries of the diminished Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, payable from the first annual installment provided for in article 2 of agreement concluded December 14, 1886, with the Arikaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan tribes of Indians, ratified by act of March 3, 1891.*

No.	Date.	Deputies.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
12	1891. Apr. 5	Geo. G. Beardsley and George K. Dike.	The boundary lines of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, except so much thereof as are plainly marked by natural objects, commencing at the corner to Ts. 146 and 147, N. of Rs. 87 and 88; thence due north to the forty-eighth parallel of north latitude, thence west on the forty-eighth parallel to its intersection with a line running north and south and 6 miles west of the most westerly point of the big bend of the Missouri River; thence due south to the south bank of the Little Missouri River; then commencing at the corner to Ts. 146 and 147 N. of Rs. 87 and 88 and running a straight line to the corner to secs. 16, 17, 20, and 21. T. 146 N., R. 88; thence westerly and along the northerly line of the 40-mile limit of the Northern Pacific R. R. land grant to the quarter-section corner between secs. 13 and 18, on the line between Rs. 92 and 93, in T. 146 N.; thence north on the line between Rs. 92 and 93 to the south bank of the Little Missouri River.	\$2, 313

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Huron, S. Dak., June 30, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E of April 22, 1892, I have the honor to submit in duplicate my report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, with tabular statements, as follows:

A. Showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment of \$25,000 made to South Dakota for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

B. Showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation for surveying the allotted Indian reservations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

C. Showing office work on mineral surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No contracts were entered into during the fiscal year on account of special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands, and no deposits were made for such surveys.

The following table shows the number of miles of public surveys in the district upon which office work was completed and returns transmitted during the fiscal year:

	Measurements.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Standard parallels	171	11	52
Guide meridians.....	107	46	4
Township and range lines	1,205	30	70
Section lines.....	11,365	78	3
Meander lines.....	433	72	15
Connected lines.....	49	16	56
Indian reservation boundaries	47	49	....
Retracement of standard lines	19	59	39
Retracement of township and range lines.....	96	37	98
Retracement of Indian reservation boundaries	2	52	24
Retracement of section lines.....	5	2	75
Total	13,504	56	36

Township plats prepared (218 townships platted).....	354
Diagram of Indian reservations of township exteriors	20
Transcripts of field notes.....	238
Descriptive lists	218

As stated in my report for the year ending June 30, 1891, the archives heretofore of this office relating to United States surveys in North Dakota were, in accordance with instructions of your office letter E, dated July 18, 1890, surrendered to the surveyor-general of North Dakota, excepting that portion of said archives required in the completion of the details of service in this office of service then under contract in North Dakota. All the details of the surveys on said contracts were completed in the early part of the fiscal year now closed; and the archives of these surveys and portion of the archives of prior surveys, retained as stated, were surrendered to the surveyor-general of North Dakota, under date August 31, 1891. This completed the surrender of all archives relating to United States surveys in North Dakota, excepting copies of a large mass of archives of minor importance, not required for cur-

rent work in the North Dakota office, the preparation of which will have to be postponed for lack of necessary clerical assistance.

In accordance with instructions of your office letter E, dated June 20, 1891, the archives heretofore of this office relating to surveys in fractional townships 31 and 32 north of range 6, townships 31, 32, and 33 north, of range 7, and townships 32, 33, and 34 north, of range 8, all west of the sixth principal meridian, between the Niobrara and Missouri rivers, formerly in the Territory of Dakota and now in the State of Nebraska, were surrendered to the commissioner of public lands and buildings for Nebraska, under date July 11, 1891.

The experience of the year now closed, as also of former years, reveals the propriety of inviting attention of yourself, and through yourself of Congress, to the necessity for legislative provision, where none already exists, for certain matters requisite for a sufficient and convenient administration in regard to mineral surveys. These matters are as follows:

1. Field examination of surveys.

As the field notes of mineral surveys furnish descriptions for patents, their accuracy should be well assured. The competition among deputy mineral surveyors, the so-called errors of prior surveys reported, the discrepancies between recent deputies—each and all of these call for a scrutiny far more searching than a mere critical examination of field notes can accord. In addition may be mentioned the increase of office work and increased difficulty of maintaining proper official control of the conduct of deputies when inspection is omitted. In fact, whatever argument exists for inspection of agricultural surveys in which comparatively liberal limits for closing are allowed, the same argument applies with added force to inspection of mineral surveys in which “closed” surveys only are accepted. The matter is worthy of argument longer than the limit of this report permits, and it should have prompt and sufficient attention.

2. Connection of locating monuments with each other and with public surveys.

As the larger portion of mineral surveys are connected to these locating monuments, it is essential that the latter be connected with each other, when practicable, to avoid overlapping surveys of mining claims and other irregularities which otherwise are liable to result. In several former years Congress saw fit to make special appropriation to this end. The custom is worthy of revival, unless provision in other ways is thought preferable.

3. Expense attaching to office work on mineral surveys.

Provision for clerk hire is already made through “deposits by individuals;” but no provision for any other expense attaching to the preparation and conservation of plats of mining records appears to be recognized, except to the extent to which the annual appropriation for contingent expenses is available. It does appear that, inasmuch as Congress can not be expected to intelligently provide for contingent expenses attaching to so variable a quantity as mineral and other special surveys, it would simplify matters very much if the contingent expenses attaching to mineral surveys as well as other expenses so attaching could be made chargeable to the continuing appropriations created by “deposits by individuals,” and thereby leave the annual appropriations for contingent expenses free from this variable charge. Owing to the largely increased number of mineral surveys, it is evident that the annual appropriation has been burdened with an expense which could not in the nature of things have been considered by Congress when making the appropriation. The result of the present construction of law has been disastrous to this office, and has left a mass of records, mineral and agricultural, unprotected by proper binding, filing, and indexing, which should have been given to them.

In closing this report, I desire to mention the propriety, convenience, and admirable working of the method of examining surveys in the field prior to the approval thereof by this office. It has proved of great service in obtaining a proper official control of deputies, and in securing through them more effective field service; and I have the pleasure to express to you my appreciation of your arrangements in this respect.

Very respectfully,

B. H. SULLIVAN,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment of \$25,000, made to South Dakota for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
78	1891. Aug. 25	Frederick W. Pettigrew and Fred. H. Meyer.	The lines between Ts. 9 and 10, 10 and 11, 11 and 12 from the fourth guide meridian (between Rs. 16 and 17) to the established meridian of 102° west from Greenwich, and the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, between the west boundary of R. 16 and said meridian of 102°, the same being also the west boundary of the Sioux Indian Reservation, all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	\$5,000.00
77	Aug. 25	Miles T. Woolley and Birney C. Woolley.	The fourth standard parallel north (south boundary of T. 17 N.) from the standard corner to T. 17 north, of Rs. 12 and 13 E. to the established meridian of 102° west from Greenwich, the same being the western boundary of the Sioux Indian Reservation; the fourth guide meridian (between Rs. 16 and 17) through Ts. 13, 14, 15, 16; all township and range lines between the third and fourth standard parallels from the third guide meridian (line between Rs. 12 and 13) to the said meridian of 102°, excepting the east and north boundaries of Ts. 13 and 14 north of R. 13; and the subdivisional, connecting, and meander lines of Ts. 11 and 12 north of R. 14, and of T. 12 north of R. 15, all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	2,500.00
79	Aug. 25	Edwin H. Van Antwerp and Dwight C. Rice.	The lines between Rs. 9 and 10, 10 and 11, 11 and 12 through T. 17; the lines between Ts. 17 and 18 through Rs. 10 and 11, and the subdivisional and meander lines of T. 15 of Rs. 9, 10, 11, and 12, and of T. 16 of Rs. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	3,000.00
80	Aug. 25	Frank S. Peck	The subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 14 and 15 of R. 13, and of Ts. 13, 14, 15, and 16 of Rs. 14 and 15, all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	3,100.00
84	1892. Apr. 9	Frederick W. Pettigrew and Fred. H. Meyer.	The third guide meridian (between Rs. 12 and 13) through Ts. 17, 18; the fourth guide meridian (between Rs. 16 and 17) through Ts. 17, 18, 19; the line between Rs. 13 and 14, 14 and 15, 15 and 16 through Ts. 17 and 18; the line between Ts. 17 and 18, 18 and 19, through Rs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17; the line between Ts. 19 and 20 through R. 17, and the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 17 and 18 of Rs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and of T. 19 of R. 17, all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: provided, however, that no surveys shall be made within the Standing Rock or Cheyenne River Indian reservations.	4,000.00
85	Apr. 9	Edwin H. Van Antwerp and Charles H. Bates.	The second standard parallel (north boundary of T. 8) in Rs. 9 and 10; line between Ts. 6 and 7, through R. 2; lines between Ts. 5 and 6, 6 and 7, 7 and 8, 9 and 10, 10 and 11, 11 and 12 in Rs. 9 and 10; line between Rs. 9 and 10, through Ts. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 8, 9, 10, 11 of R. 1, of Ts. 7 and 11 of R. 2, of T. 8 of R. 4, of Ts. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 of Rs. 9 and 10, all south of the Black Hills base line; also the subdivision and meander lines of T. 1 north of the said base line of R. 10, all ranges east of the Black Hills meridian; also the west linear boundary of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation as defined in 25 U. S., 888, the same being on the meridian of 103° west from Greenwich, South Dakota, provided, however, that surveys shall not be established within the said reservation or within the State of Nebraska.	6,000.00
86	June 27	Monroe Warner	The west and north boundaries, and subdivisional and meander lines of T. 6 of Rs. 4 and 5; and the west boundary and subdivisional and meander lines of T. 5 of R. 6, all south of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota. NOTE.—This contract not yet submitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for approval.	1,400.00
Total				25,000.00

B.—Statement showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of \$4,000 made for surveying and allotting Indian Reservations, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
81	1891. Sept. 21	Carl Gunderson and Elbert D. Hawkins.	The lines between Rs. 25 and 26, 26 and 27 through Ts. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42 N.; the line between Rs. 27 and 28 through Ts. 39, 40, 41, and 42 N.; the lines between Ts. 39 and 40 N., 41 and 42 N., 42 and 43 N., through Rs. 25, 26, and 27; the subdivisional lines of Ts. 40, 41 and 42 N. of Rs. 25, 26, and 27, all west of the sixth principal meridian; also those portions of the east boundaries of said Ts. 41 and 42 N. of R. 25 not already established; also the subdivisional lines of Ts. 95 and 96 N. of R. 71; of Ts. 95, 96, and 97 N. of R. 72; and of T. 96 N. of R. 73; and of the exteriors of said townships not already established; all west of the fifth principal meridian South Dakota, provided that no surveys shall be established outside the Rosebud Indian Reservation; and provided further that no surveys shall be established of or south of the boundary line between the States of South Dakota and Nebraska.	\$7,000.00
82	1892. Mar. 26	Carl Gunderson and Elbert D. Hawkins.	The boundary line between the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian reservations as the same is defined in an act approved March 2, 1889, "to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations * * * and for other purposes," namely, a line extended due south to the north line of the State of Nebraska, from the mouth of Black Pipe creek on White River, South Dakota.	1,400.00
83	Apr. 9	Roscoe K. Watson.....	The lines between Rs. 37 and 38, 38 and 39, 39 and 40 from the north line of the State of Nebraska to the ninth standard parallel; between Ts. 35 and 36 through Rs. 38 and 39; between Rs. 38 and 39 through Ts. 37, 38, 39; between Rs. 39 and 40, through Ts. 38 and 39; between Rs. 41 and 42 completed through Ts. 38 and 39; between Rs. 42 and 43; 43 and 44, completed through Ts. 38, 39, 40; between Ts. 38 and 39, 39 and 40 through Rs. 39, 40, 41, and 43; also the completion of the exterior boundaries of T. 41 of R. 44; also the subdivisional and meander lines of T. 36 of Rs. 38 and 39 of T. 39 of Rs. 39, 40, 41; of Ts. 39 and 40 of R. 43, and of T. 41 of R. 44. All townships north and all ranges west of the sixth principal meridian South Dakota.	4,000.00
Total				12,400.00

C.—Office work on mineral surveys during fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Mineral surveys ordered, lodes.....	66
Mineral surveys ordered, placers.....	19
Mineral surveys ordered, mill sites.....	1
Whole number of orders issued.....	86
Supplemental orders issued.....	16
Order issued for special reports on placers.....	1
Number of mineral monuments erected.....	6
Number of United States deputy mineral surveyors on commission.....	13
Lode claims platted, approved, and delivered.....	104
Placers platted, approved, and delivered.....	25
Amended surveys platted, approved, and delivered.....	9
Special reports on placers approved.....	3
Special reports on lodes approved.....	3
Supplemental reports on lodes approved.....	2
Supplemental reports on placers approved.....	3
Total number of claims platted and delivered.....	138
Plats made.....	464
Transcripts of field notes.....	89
Transcript of special reports.....	6
Transcript of supplemental reports.....	5
Whole number of transcript of reports.....	100
Aggregate amount deposited for office work.....	\$2,360

Deputy mineral surveyors on active duty.

Name.	Address.	Commis- sioned.
Myron Willste	Hill City, S. Dak.	Sept. 12, 1892
George S. Hopkins	Deadwood, S. Dak.	Sept. 16, 1889
Richard G. Anderson	do	Sept. 18, 1889
Oscar Palmer	Custer City, S. Dak.	Sept. 18, 1889
John W. McIntyre	do	Sept. 23, 1889
Charles W. Bryden	Rapid City, S. Dak.	Sept. 21, 1889
Oscar A. Ricker	do	Nov. 11, 1889
Peter L. Rogers	Deadwood, S. Dak.	Jan. 15, 1890
Herman H. Beels	do	Aug. 13, 1890
Charles M. Caton	Hill City, S. Dak.	Feb. 10, 1891
Albert D. Wilson	Deadwood, S. Dak.	Feb. 27, 1891
Burdett Moody	Lead City, S. Dak.	Aug. 4, 1891
Frank S. Peck	Deadwood, S. Dak.	Apr. 8, 1892

Surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Date of ap- proval.	No. of survey.	Name of survey.	Date of ap- proval.	No. of survey.	Name of survey.
1891.					
July 27	836	Treadwell lode.	Dec 22	861	Gem placer.
July 27	837	Blunderbus lode.	Dec 26	808	Hepburn lode.
July 27	781	Sunrise lode.	Dec 26	822	Sunday Gulch placer.
July 27	782	Sunset lode.	Dec 26	872	National lode.
July 27	784	Sunshine lode.	Dec 26	873	International lode.
July 27	775	Graphite lode.	Dec 26	863	Columbus lode.
July 30	773	Depot lode.	Dec 26	840	Jessie L., consolidated placer.
Aug. 24	736	Uncle Sam placer.	Dec 26	880	Perry lode.
Aug. 24	755	Eldora lode.	Dec 26	880	Penny lode.
Aug. 24	792	Crystal lode.	Dec 26	880	Little Bonanza, fractional lode.
Aug. 24	838	Westminister lode.	Dec 28	835	Winnie placer.
Sept. 3	776	Coe placer.	Dec 29	843	Antelope lode.
Sept. 3	777	Theodore placer.	1892.		
Sept. 3	788	Dale placer.	Jan. 12	49	Supplement lot No. 49.
Sept. 8	691	Hoy placer.	Jan. 13	885	St. Anthony lode.
Sept. 12	758	Shekell & Estes placer.	Jan. 23	886	Convention lode.
Sept. 19	713	Bellmore placer.	Jan. 23	887	Harry lode.
Sept. 19	839	Boss lode.	Jan. 28	751	Sunnyside Stone placer.
Oct. 3	806	Car gulch placer.	Jan. 28	670	Battle Creek placer.
Oct. 3	811	Cowboy No. 1 lode.	Jan. 28	881	Maringo lode.
Oct. 10	815	Ozark No. 1 lode.	Jan. 28	813	Coats No. 2 lode.
Oct. 10	820	Dapple grey lode.	Jan. 28	864	Columbus No. 2 lode.
Oct. 10	820	Tradesman lode.	Jan. 28	884	Rush lode.
Oct. 20	828	Custer Park No. 2 placer.	Jan. 28	884	Golden West lode.
Oct. 26	657	Florida lode.	Jan. 28	884	Moltke lode.
Oct. 26	805	Mill site placer.	Jan. 28	884	Bismarck lode.
Oct. 26	814	Ozark lode.	Jan. 28	884	Golden Star Fractional lode.
Nov. 14	845	Comit lode.	Feb. 8	818	Logan No. 6 lode.
Nov. 14	846	Lena lode.	Feb. 8	818	Colorow lode.
Nov. 14	847	Occidental lode.	Feb. 8	819	Logan No. 5 lode.
Nov. 14	848	Wilmington placer.	Feb. 8	819	Blanco lode.
Nov. 14	849	Cimbria placer.	Feb. 8	819	Nero lode.
Nov. 14	841	Michigan lode.	Feb. 8	819	Logan Fractional lode.
Nov. 14	842	Rochester extension lode.	Feb. 8	823	Reno placer.
Nov. 14	844	Eagle lode.	Feb. 8	797	Ætna lode.
Nov. 14	778	Cabinet lode.	Feb. 8	866	Dark Horse lode.
Nov. 23	804	Home Sweet Home placer.	Feb. 8	879	Echo lode.
Nov. 23	809	Czar No. 1 lode.	Feb. 8	883	Chicago lode.
Nov. 23	810	Tinker tin lode.	Feb. 22	678	Silver Goblet lode.
Nov. 23	812	Coats No. 1 lode.	Mar. 25	616	Henly placer.
Nov. 30	865	Garden City lode.	Mar. 2	796	Anderson placer.
Nov. 30	825	Uncle Sam lode.	Mar. 10	829	Judge No. 25 lode.
Nov. 30	826	Ophir lode.	Mar. 10	829	Judge No. 24 lode.
Nov. 30	827	Black Prince lode.	Mar. 10	829	Judge No. 23 lode.
Nov. 30	165	Placer No. 10 on Bobtail gulch.	Mar. 10	829	Pasadena No. 1 lode.
Dec. 10	.....	Surprise lode.	Mar. 10	829	Pasadena No. 2 lode.
Dec. 10	.....	Tenderfoot placer.	Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 9 lode.
Dec. 10	821	Sherman placer.	Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 10 lode.
Dec. 22	850	Ontario tin lode.	Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 11 lode.
Dec. 22	851	Bully Wano lode.	Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 12 lode.
Dec. 22	852	Navapra lode.	Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 13 lode.
Dec. 22	853	Pig tin lode.	Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 14 lode.
Dec. 22	854	General Warren lode.	Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 15 lode.
Dec. 22	855	William Wallace lode.	Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 16 lode.
Dec. 22	856	Woodbine lode.	Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 17 lode.
Dec. 22	857	Oregon tin lode.	Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 18 lode.
Dec. 22	858	Cable tin lode.	Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 19 lode.
Dec. 22	860	Athens lode.	Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 26 lode.

Surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.

Date of approval.	No. of survey.	Name of survey.	Date of approval.	No. of survey.	Name of survey.
1891.					
Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 27 lode.	May 31	799	Mattie lode.
Mar. 31	830	Judge No. 28 lode.	June 9	479	Congress placer.
Apr. 11	848	Wilmington placer.	June 15	890	Durst placer.
Apr. 14	723	Comet lode.	June 18	891	Pactola placer.
Apr. 16	888	Emma lode.	June 23	671	Grizzly Gulch placer.
May 5	798	Golden Dream lode.	June 23	892	Centennial placer.
May 5	799	Excelsior Fractional lode.	June 23	894	Jasper placer.
May 31	799	Harold lode.			

Amended surveys executed.

Date of approval.	Number.	Name.	Date of approval.	Number.	Name.
1891.			1892.		
Sept. 27	502	Spearfish lode	Feb. 17	356	Folger lode
Nov. 4	284	R. E. Lee lode	Feb. 18	848	Wilmington placer
Nov. 14	574	Lucke Fraction lode	Apr. 5	769	Fannie lode
Dec. 26	577	Motto Fraction lode	Apr. 7	698	Black Hawk lode
1892.					
Jan. 28	552	Empire lode			

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF OREGON.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon, July 1, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter (circular) E, dated February 20, 1892, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report of the surveying operations in this district for the year ending June 30, 1892, accompanied by tabulated statements, as follows:

A. Contracts awarded by the surveyor-general of Oregon on account of the \$24,700 assigned to his district for surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

B. Contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for the survey of public lands, payable from special deposits by individuals, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

C. Special deposits made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

In regard to the operations in the field and office, I have the honor to report that the aggregate number of miles surveyed and reported to your office since my last report are as follows, viz:

Meridian lines, 12 miles; standard lines, 7 miles, 3 chains, and 65 links; township lines, 246 miles, 5 chains, and 14 links; subdivisional lines, 1,173 miles, 70 chains, and 25 links.

These surveys embrace a total of 1,438 miles, 79 chains, and 4 links, and an aggregate of 447,879.70 acres.

Since my last annual report there have been prepared by this office 55 books of certified field notes; 4 plats of meridional line; 30 plats of exterior lines; 112 plats of subdivisional lines; 23 special plats; 33 descriptive lists; and 1,006 official letters were written, covering 1,199 pages.

The local land office at Lakeview was furnished one swamp land list, No. 79, embracing 1,046.46 acres.

There were prepared for deputy surveyors 23 special instructions, of which there were three copies of each made.

There were prepared for the use of special agents and deputy surveyors in the field 155 plats and 1,052 pages of transcript field notes.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, there has been deposited for office work in connection with survey of mining claims, \$720.

Authority issued for the survey of 21 mining claims.

Number of mining claims surveyed and reported.....	14
Number of transcripts of field notes of mining claims made.....	14
Number of mining claim maps made (original).....	14
Number of mining claim maps made (copies).....	54
Number of reports of examinations of placer mines made.....	3
Amount expended for office work in connection therewith.....	\$480

In regard to the condition of contracts entered into with United States deputy surveyors prior to July 1, 1891, I must say contracts Nos. 558, 559, 560, 561, 564, 569, 577, and 579, as well as contracts Nos. 555 and 556, reported last year as awaiting your action, have been properly reported to your office, accepted and the accounts closed. Contract No. 551, made with John C. Arnold, United States deputy surveyor, dated March 19, 1890, was duly reported to this office, but some explanations being required, and owing to an insufficiency of clerical assistance, the work is not yet forwarded to your office. Contracts Nos. 562, 567, 568, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 576, 578, 580, and 581 are reported as properly executed in the field and are now ready for field inspection and approval. The deputy surveyors under contracts Nos. 557, 563, and 575 have asked for an extension of time in which to finish their work. Said extension of time having been granted to them, they are now in the field prosecuting the surveys embraced in their respective contracts.

Gen. W. H. Odell was duly appointed a United States deputy surveyor May 23, 1892, in accordance to instructions from the honorable Commissioner General Land Office,

dated April 7, 1892, to survey unsurveyed lands in the Siletz Indian Reservation for allotments to Indians.

Alonzo Gesner was appointed a special inspector of surveys November 14, 1891, to examine and report upon the surveys executed by W. James Culver under his contract No. 558 and also those executed by Simon B. Cathcart under his contract No. 559. His report was received, accepted, and his account closed.

Rufus S. Moore was also appointed a special inspector of surveys April 20, 1892, to examine and report upon the surveys made by Alonzo Gesner under his contract No. 557, those made by Peter Applegate under his contract No. 571, those made by Robert O. Collier under his contract No. 572, those made by William M. Bushey under his contract No. 573, those made by Manias Buchanan under his contract No. 582, and those made by Henry Meldrum under his contract No. 583. Also those made by Andrew L. Porter under his contract No. 578. Mr. Moore's reports are all in and will be forwarded soon.

In conclusion, I will again refer to a matter which I consider of vital importance to the usefulness of this office. I am not advised of the amount provided in the pending legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for clerical assistance in this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, but if the amount is no larger than for the fiscal year just ended, viz, \$3,000, the final adjustment of surveys will be greatly delayed. I therefore trust and hope that more adequate appropriations may be made for this purpose in the future. It be will readily observed that liberal appropriations for surveys avail but little for the immediate relief of settlers unless they are followed by timely and adequate appropriations for clerk hire in connection therewith.

Trusting that this report may meet with your approval,

I am, very respectfully,

W. HENRY BYARS,
United States Surveyor-General for Oregon.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Contracts awarded by the surveyor-general of Oregon on account of the \$24,700 assigned to his district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
584	1891. Aug. 21	Manius Buchanan	All the township, section, and meander lines necessary to survey T. 4 N., R. 10 W., Willamette meridian.	\$1,000.00
585	Sept. 11	John A. McQuinn	All the township, section, and meander lines necessary to survey T. 4 N., R. 7 W., Willamette meridian.	1,100.00
586	Sept. 19	John W. Hamakar.....	All the township, section, and meander lines necessary to survey the hitherto unsurveyed portion of T. 34 S., R. 7½ E., Willamette meridian, outside the Klamath Indian Reservation.	375.00
587	Sept. 19	James H. Mather	All the section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 2 S., R. 6 W., Willamette meridian.	300.00
588	Oct. 22	William F. Briggs	All the section lines necessary to survey sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in T. 36 S., R. 5 W., Willamette meridian.	225.00
(*)	Oct. 27	George Fitzhugh	All the section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 30 S., R. 15 W., Willamette meridian.	40.00
589	Nov. 10	Henry W. Cooke.....	All the section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 10 S., R. 30 E., and all the township, section, and meander lines necessary to survey T. 27 S., R. 29 E., Willamette meridian.	1,800.00
(*)	1892. Mar. 10	John W. Hamakar	All the township, section, and meander lines necessary to survey Bear Island, situate in sections 19 and 24, T. 36 S., Rs. 7 and 8 E., Willamette meridian.	50.00
590	Apr. 13	Henry Meldrum	The first standard parallel south, through Rs. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 8½ E.; all the township lines necessary to survey the exteriors of T. 5 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 E., and T. 6 S., R. 6 E., and all the section lines necessary to survey T. 5 S., R. 5 E., and T. 6 S., R. 6 E., Willamette meridian.	3,800.00
591	Apr. 14	William M. Bushey...	All the township and section lines necessary to survey T. 10 S., R. 7 E.; and T. 6 S., R. 4 E.; and the section lines necessary to survey T. 5 S., R. 4 E., Willamette meridian.	3,910.00

A.—*Contracts awarded by the surveyor-general of Oregon, etc.—Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
592	1893. Apr. 14	Charles M. Collier	All the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 14 S., R. 7 W., and T. 16 S., R. 2 E., Willamette meridian.	\$1,600.00
593	Apr. 15	Henry W. Cooke.....	All the township and section lines necessary to survey Ts. 5 and 6 N., R. 45 E., Willamette meridian.	2,300.00
594	Apr. 27	Aurelius and Thomas E. Todd.	All the section and meander lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 40 S., R. 14 W., Willamette meridian.	260.00
595	Apr. 27	Alonzo Gesser.....	All the section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 8 S., R. 2 E., Willamette meridian, and all the section lines necessary to survey T. 8 S., R. 3 E., Willamette meridian.	2,000.00
596	June 17	Peter Applegate.....	All the township and section lines necessary to survey T. 15 S., R. 11 W., Willamette meridian.	1,350.00
597	June 18	Edward F. Sharp and Frank H. Sharp.	All the section lines necessary to survey T. 1 S., R. 6 W., Willamette meridian.	1,040.00
598	June 18	Lincoln E. Wilkes....	All the township and section lines necessary to survey T. 3 N., R. 6 W., Willamette meridian.	1,325.00
599	June 20	Nathaniel Martin.....	All the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 20 S., R. 10 W., Willamette meridian.	640.00
600	June 20	Andrew L. Porter	All the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 9 S., R. 7 W., Willamette meridian.	270.00
601	June 27	John A. McQuinn	All the township and section lines necessary to survey T. 4 N., R. 6 W., Willamette meridian.	1,325.00
		Total		24,700.00

* Special instruction.

B.—*Contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for survey of public lands, payable from special deposits by individuals, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
582	1891. July 14	Manius Buchanan	All the township lines necessary to survey the exterior boundaries of T. 4 N., R. 9 W., and all the section and meander lines necessary to survey the surveyable portion of T. 4 N., R. 9 W., Willamette meridian.	\$540.00
583	July 15	Henry Meldrum.....	All the township lines necessary to survey the exterior boundaries of Ts. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W., and T. 4 N., R. 8 W., and all the section lines necessary to survey the surveyable portion of Ts. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W., and T. 4 N., R. 8 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon.	3,120.00
(*)	1892. June 13	John T. Fletcher.....	Section line between Secs. 5 and 6, T. 3 N., R. 5 W., Willamette meridian.	27.00
		Total		3,687.00

* Special instructions.

C.—*Special deposits made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

No.	Date of deposit.	Depositor	Land district.	Office work.	Survey.
790	1892. Mar. 15	Oregon and California Rwy. Co	Oregon City		\$9.65
791	Mar. 15	do	do	\$1.00	
853	Apr. 11	do	Roseburg	9.04	90.36
854	Apr. 11	do	do	1.32	13.23
		Total		11.36	113.24

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF UTAH.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, Utah, July 1, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, the annual report of the United States surveyor-general's office for the District of Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, accompanied by the following tabular statements, viz:

A. Statement showing condition of resurvey of public lands under appropriation for resurvey, approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

B. Statement showing condition of survey of public lands under regular appropriation, returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

C. Statement showing condition of survey of public lands surveyed under repayments made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

D. Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under repayments made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

E. Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under regular appropriation for the survey of public lands, approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

F. Recapitulation, showing number of miles of surveys approved and number of acres embraced therein during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892; also total number of acres surveyed in the Territory up to June 30, 1892.

G. Statement showing contracts returned prior to June 30, 1892, that are now being examined in the office, but which have not yet been approved by the Surveyor-General.

H. Statement showing contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the plats and field notes of which have not yet been returned to the office.

I. Statement showing contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the field work of which is not yet completed.

The above statements show that the number of miles of surveys approved was 1,142 miles, 33 chains, 61 links; the number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1892, to be 13,037,785.66; the number of contracts returned to this office, but not yet approved, to be 6; the number of contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, but which have not yet been returned to this office, to be 3; also that 4 contracts, amounting to \$5,000 in the aggregate, were let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

There were 57 township plats and 24 supplemental township plats made and approved during the year, also 16 township plats that are not yet approved. There has also been about the usual amount of miscellaneous drafting, tracing, etc., done in the agricultural department.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company deposited on selections \$473.43 for field-work and \$59.18 cents for office work, making a total of \$532.61 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company deposited on selections \$3,308.63 for field-work and \$413.58 for office work, making a total of \$3,722.21 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

There were not any special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands made during the year.

In the mineral department there were 222 orders issued during the year as follows:

151 lode claims at \$27	\$4, 077. 00
33 amended surveys at \$15	495. 00
4 placer claims at \$27	108. 00
4 mill sites (with lode) at \$10	40. 00
30 consolidated claims, embracing 100 locations, at a total cost of	2, 700. 00
	7, 420. 00
Paid for conflicts	1, 071. 50
Making a total of	8, 491. 50

paid into this department of the office during the year.

There were 693 mineral plats made, embracing 113 single lode claims, 24 consolidated claims, 46 amended claims, and 7 mill sites.

There are 26 mineral claims in process of working up.

There are 15 mineral claims in the office that have not been taken up.

There are 38 mineral claims suspended in this office awaiting corrections.

In addition to this work the mineral department has examined and approved 65 additional field notes, for which this office has made no charge to claimants.

During the past year but little time could be spared from the current work of the office for work on the connected plats of the mining surveys, and they are, therefore, practically in the same condition now as at the end of the two previous fiscal years, and I must again urgently request that an appropriation, even if it be a small one, be made for this purpose.

I would respectfully refer you in this connection to my estimates of June 19, 1889, July 9, 1890, and July 28, 1891, in which the estimated amount required for field and office work, to properly complete a set of connected plats is given at \$5,000.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

ELLSWORTH DAGGETT,
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing condition of resurvey of public lands under appropriation for resurvey approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Deputy.	Contract.		Resurveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
	No.	Date.				
Otto E. Salomon *.....	154	1886. June 28	Meridian lines: Ts. 2, 4, and 5 N., R. 1 E., Salt Lake meridian.	<i>M. Chs. Lks.</i> 8 40 00	7.00	\$59.50
			Township lines: East boundary, T. 3 N., R. 1 E..	40 00	6.00	3.00
			Subdivision lines: T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Ts. 2, 3, 4, and 5 N., R. 1 E., and Ts. 4 and 5 N., R. 1 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	62 16 01	4.50	279.90
			Closing	15	4.50	.11
				71 16 16	.....	342.41

* Cost of resurvey, \$342.41; amount of contract, \$334.75; deficiency, \$7.66.

B.—Statement showing condition of survey of public lands under regular appropriation returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Deputy.	Contract.		Surveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
	No.	Date.				
Adolphe Jessen *	173	1890. June 18	Meridian lines: Ts. 29 and 30 S. R. 5 E.	<i>M. Chs. Lks.</i>		
			High rate	2 73 00	13.00	\$37.86
			Low rate	47 00	9.00	5.29
			Township lines: South bound- ary, T. 29 S., R. 5 E.; east boundary, T. 29 S., R. 7 E.; north and east boundaries, T. 30 S., R. 7 E.			
			High rate	7 11 20	11.00	78.54
			Low rate	6 68 24	7.00	47.97
			Subdivision lines: Ts. 29 and 30 S., Rs. 5 and 7 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.			
			High rate	42 65 57	7.00	299.74
			Low rate	16 58 23	5.00	83.64
			.....	77 03 24	.....	553.04

* Cost of survey, \$553.04; amount of contract, \$500; deficiency, \$53.04.

B.—Statement showing condition of survey of public lands, etc.—Continued.

Deputy.	Contract.		Surveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
	No.	Date.				
John T. Breckon *....	175	1891. June 23	Township lines: North, south, and east boundaries, T. 8 S., R. 3 E. South and east boundaries, T. 9 S., R. 2 E.; north boundary, T. 14 S., R. 4 E.; north, south, and east boundaries, T. 17 S., R. 10 E.; east, north, and south boundaries, T. 17 S., R. 11 E.	<i>M. Chs. Lks.</i>		
			High rate.....	35 20 95	11.00	\$387.88
			Low rate.....	8 60 90	7.00	61.33
			Subdivision lines. T. 8 S., R. 3 E.; T. 9 S.; R. 2 E., T. 14 S., R. 4 E.; T. 17 S., Rs. 10 and 11 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.			
			High rate.....	128 65 33	7.00	901.72
			Low rate.....	36 11 03	5.00	180.69
				208 78 21	.....	1,531.62
Andrew P. Hanson†.	178	June 27	Meridian lines: T. 24 S., R. 4 W.			
			High rate.....	3 40 00	13.00	45.50
			Standard lines: T. 25 S., Rs. 3, 2, and 1 W.			
			High rate.....	9 50 70	13.00	125.24
			Low rate.....	1 29 30	9.00	12.30
			Township lines: North and west boundaries, T. 25 S., R. 4 W.; north boundary, T. 25 S., Rs. 3 and 2 W.; north and west boundaries, T. 25 S., R. 1 W.; north and east boundaries, T. 24 S., R. 4 W.; east boundary, T. 24 S., R. 3 W.			
			High rate.....	30 08 93	11.00	331.23
			Low rate.....	3 69 15	7.00	27.05
			Subdivision lines: T. 25 S., Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1 W., and T. 24 S., Rs. 4, 3, and 2 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.			
			High rate.....	119 24 60	7.00	835.15
			Low rate.....	24 13 46	5.00	120.84
				191 76 14	.....	1,497.31

*Cost of survey, \$1,531.62; amount of contract, \$1,500; deficiency, \$31.62.

†Amount of contract, \$1,500; cost of survey, \$1,497.31; excess, \$2.69.

C.—Statement showing condition of survey of public lands surveyed under repayments made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Deputy.	Contract.		Surveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
	No.	Date.				
Otto E. Salomon *....	155	1886. June 28	Meridian lines: Ts 3, 4, and 5 N., R. 1 E., Salt Lake meridian.	<i>M. Chs. Lks.</i>		
			Meander lines: T. 5 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W., Fremont Island in Great Salt Lake.	10 40 20	7.00	\$73.52
			Standard lines: T. 4 N., R. 1 E..	13 37 00	7.00	94.24
			Township lines: North and west boundaries, T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; east, north, and south boundaries, T. 2 N., R. 1 E.; east and north boundaries, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.; north boundary, T. 5 N., R. 1 E.; west boundary, T. 5 N., R. 4 W.	3 70 50	7.00	27.17
			Subdivision lines: T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; Ts. 2, 3, 4, and 5 N., R. 1 E. Ts. 4 and 5 N., R. 1 W., and T. 5 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	32 70 25	6.00	197.27
			Closings.....	226 08 48	4.50	1,017.43
				10 13	4.50	.57
				286 76 56	.....	1,410.25

*Amount of contract, \$1,430.50; cost of survey, \$1,410.25; excess, \$20.25.

C.—Statement showing condition of survey of public lands, etc.—Continued.

Deputy.	Contract.		Surveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
	No.	Date.				
Adolphe Jessen*	180	1891. Aug. 11	Standard lines: Tp., 4 N., R. 6 E.	<i>M. Chs. Lks.</i> 6 00 00	15.00	\$90.00
			Township lines: South, east, and west boundaries, Tp. 4 N.; R. 6 E., N., E., and W. boundaries, Tp. 5 N., R. 6 E.; N., E., and W. boundaries, Tp. 6 N., R. 6 E.; N., E., and W. boundaries, Tp. 7 N., R. 6 E.; south boundary, Tp. 7 N., R. 7 E.	66 53 53	13.00	866.70
			Subdivision lines: Tps. 4, 5, 6, and 7 N., R. 6 E.; Tp. 7 N., R. 7 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Closings.....	233 48 68	11.00	2,569.69
				21 09	11.00	2.90
				306 43 30	.....	3,529.29

* Amount of contract, \$3,546; cost of survey, \$3,529.29; excess, \$16.71.

D.—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under repayments made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No.	Description.	Description of lines.					
		Meridian.	Standard.	Township.	Section.	Meander.	Connecting lines.
		<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>
1	T. 1 N., R. 2 E .....	.....	.....	2 74 00	27 65 90	.....	.....
2	T. 2 N., R. 1 E .....	.....	.....	14 00 00	44 34 83	.....	.....
3	T. 3 N., R. 1 E	1 00 00	.....	11 40 80	54 56 75	.....	.....
4	T. 4 N., R. 1 E	5 00 00	3 70 50	.....	55 51 65	.....	10 13
5	T. 4 N., R. 1 W .....	.....	.....	.....	2 17 90	.....	.....
6	T. 5 N., R. 1 E	4 40 20	.....	2 70 15	22 02 23	.....	.....
7	T. 5 N., R. 1 W .....	.....	.....	.....	12 31 37	.....	.....
8	T. 5 N., R. 4 W .....	.....	.....	1 45 30	4 28 50	8 22 05	.....
9	T. 5 N., R. 5 W .....	.....	.....	.....	2 39 35	5 14 95	.....
		10 40 20	3 70 50	32 70 25	226 08 48	13 37 00	10 13
1	T. 4 N., R. 6 E .....	.....	6 00 00	10 52 78	45 47 92	.....	21 09
2	T. 5 N., R. 6 E .....	.....	.....	17 79 90	59 78 57	.....	.....
3	T. 6 N., R. 6 E .....	.....	.....	18 00 85	59 78 46	.....	.....
4	T. 7 N., R. 6 E .....	.....	.....	18 00 00	60 03 58	.....	.....
5	T. 7 N., R. 7 E .....	.....	.....	2 00 00	8 00 15	.....	.....
		.....	6 00 00	66 53 53	233 48 68	.....	21 09

No.	Area.*	Date of survey.	Deputy.	No. of contract.	Additional.
	<i>Acres.</i>				
1	12,323.16	Aug. 2 to 11, 1886.....	Otto E. Salomon.....	155	+
2	17,303.97	Aug. 14 to 31, 1886.....	do.....	155	+
3	20,752.07	Sept. 1 to 14, 1886.....	do.....	155	+
4	20,909.55	Sept. 16 to 30, 1886.....	do.....	155	+
5	2,228.29	Sept. 17 to 20, 1886.....	do.....	155	+
6	9,165.03	Oct. 2 to 9, 1886.....	do.....	155	+
7	5,240.56	Oct. 11 to 14, 1886.....	do.....	155	+
8	1,812.01	Oct. 20 to 26, 1886.....	do.....	155	.....
9	1,133.02	Oct. 23 to 28, 1886.....	do.....	155	.....
	90,867.66				
1	11,523.75	Aug. 23 to Sept. 4, 1891.....	Adolphe Jessen.....	180	+
2	23,046.48	Sept. 4 to 16, 1891.....	do.....	180	.....
3	23,040.35	Sept. 16 to 28, 1891.....	do.....	180	.....
4	23,027.72	Sept. 28 to Oct. 8, 1891.....	do.....	180	.....
5	1,760.64	Oct. 6 to 9, 1891.....	do.....	180	+
	82,398.94				

* Agricultural land.

E.—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under regular appropriation for the survey of public lands approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

No.	Description.	Description of lines.			
		Meridian.	Standard	Township.	Section.
		M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.
1	T. 29 S., R. 5 E.....	3 00 00	.....	4 79 44	15 79 98
2	T. 29 S., R. 7 E.....	.....	.....	4 00 00	19 00 80
3	T. 30 S., R. 5 E.....	40 00	.....	.....	12 41 54
4	T. 30 S., R. 7 E.....	.....	.....	5 00 00	12 01 48
		3 40 00	.....	44	59 43 80
1	T. 8 S., R. 2 E.....	.....	.....	8 00 00	19 00 00
2	T. 9 S., R. 2 E.....	.....	.....	10 00 30	29 01 17
3	T. 14 S., R. 4 E.....	.....	.....	6 05 75	40 06 87
4	T. 17 S., R. 10 E.....	.....	.....	12 00 00	33 00 20
5	T. 17 S., R. 11 E.....	.....	.....	7 75 80	43 68 12
		.....	.....	44 01 85	164 76 36
1	T. 25 S., R. 4 W.....	.....	.....	8 79 62	24 34 87
2	T. 25 S., R. 3 W.....	.....	2 00 00	2 00 00	9 40 13
3	T. 25 S., R. 2 W.....	.....	3 00 00	2 00 00	17 79 54
4	T. 25 S., R. 1 W.....	.....	6 00 00	9 79 42	28 18 17
5	T. 24 S., R. 4 W.....	3 40 00	.....	8 79 04	42 25 45
6	T. 24 S., R. 3 W.....	.....	.....	2 00 00	2 00 00
7	T. 24 S., R. 2 W.....	.....	.....	.....	18 79 90
		3 40 00	11 00 00	33 78 08	143 38 06

No.	Area. *	Date of survey.	Deputy.	No. of contract.	Additional.
	<i>Acres.</i>				
1	5,426.40	July 15 to 20, 1891.....	Adolphe Jessen.....	173	.....
2	5,920.00	July 6 to 14, 1891.....	do.....	173	.....
3	3,771.39	July 16 to 21, 1891.....	do.....	173	.....
4	3,842.56	July 7 to 10, 1891.....	do.....	173	.....
	18,960.35				
1	2,320.00	Aug. 17 to 22, 1891.....	John T. Breckon.....	175	+
2	5,960.00	Aug. 23 to Sept. 2, 1891.....	do.....	175	+
3	11,003.88	Sept. 22 to Oct. 3, 1891.....	do.....	175	+
4	11,520.00	Oct. 19 to 28, 1891.....	do.....	175	.....
5	15,248.88	May 27 to June 4, 1892.....	do.....	175	.....
	46,057.76				
1	6,875.99	Oct. 10 to 18, 1891.....	Andrew P. Hanson.....	178	+
2	1,440.13	Oct. 8 to 10, 1891.....	do.....	178	+
3	5,917.92	Sept. 25 to Oct. 3, 1891.....	do.....	178	.....
4	7,818.48	Sept. 22 to Oct. 3, 1891.....	do.....	178	+
5	15,333.35	Oct. 19 to 28, 1891.....	do.....	178	.....
6	1,440.00	Oct. 28, 1891.....	do.....	178	+
7	5,200.00	Oct. 29 to 30, 1891.....	do.....	178	+
	44,025.87				

* Agricultural land.

RECAPITULATION.

F.—Total number of miles of surveys approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Fund.	Meridian.	Standard.	Township.	Section.	Meander.	Connecting lines.
	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>
Resurvey.....	8 40 00	.....	40 00	62 16 01	.....	15
Regular appropriation.....	7 00 00	11 00 00	91 79 37	367 78 22	.....	.....
Repayments by Union Pacific Railroad	10 40 20	9 70 50	99 43 78	459 57 16	13 37 00	31 22
	26 00 20	20 70 50	192 03 15	889 71 39	13 37 00	31 37

	Measurements.
	<i>M. C. L.</i>
Meridian.....	26 00 20
Standard.....	20 70 50
Township.....	192 03 15
Section.....	889 71 39
Meander.....	13 37 00
Connecting lines.....	31 37
Total.....	1,142 33 61

Total number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1891 12,755,475.08

Total number of acres surveyed and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892 282,310.58

Total number of acres surveyed and approved up to June 30, 1892 13,037,785.66

G.—Statement showing contracts returned prior to June 30, 1892, that are now being examined in the office, but which have not yet been approved by the surveyor-general.

Deputy.	Contract.		Fund payable from—	Estimated cost.
	No.	Date.		
Edward W. Koeber *...	159	1887. May 3	Appropriation for survey and appraisal of relinquished military reservations.	\$636.25
Augustus D. Ferron...	171	1890. June 10	Regular appropriation for resurvey and survey of public lands approved March 2, 1889.	2,500.00
Edward W. Koeber....	172	June 17	do	2,000.00
Augustus D. Ferron...	176	1891. June 23	Regular appropriation for resurvey and survey of public lands approved August 30, 1890.	2,000.00
Nephi P. Anderson....	177	June 24	do	1,000.00
George O. Chaney.....	179	June 30	do	2,000.00
				10,136.25

* Fort Thornburgh military and wood and timber reservation.

H.—Statement showing contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the plats and field notes of which have not yet been returned to this office.

Deputy.	Contract.		Fund payable from—	Estimated cost.
	No.	Date.		
Edward W. Koeber *...	158	1887. May 3	Appropriation for survey and appraisal of relinquished military reservations.	\$475.65
Do.....	161	July 9	Repayments made by Central Pacific R. R. Co ...	1,277.62
Do.....	170	1890. June 4	do	762.05
				2,515.32

* Fort Cameron military and wood and timber reservation.

I.—Statement showing contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the field work of which is not yet completed.

Deputy.	Contract.		Description.	Amount of contract.
	No.	Date.		
William Lewman*.....	181	1891. Sept. 23	Resurvey east boundary, survey of south and north boundaries, the guide meridian—i. e., west boundary—and the subdivisions of T. 38 S., R. 8 W., of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	\$700.00
Robert Gorlinski*.....	184	1892. Mar. 15	Resurvey and survey such exterior lines and subdivision lines, not to exceed the amount of this contract, as shall be necessary to properly close the existing surveys on the boundary of Fort Crittenden old military reservation in T. 5 S., R. 1 W.; T. 4 S., R. 2 W., and T. 6 S., R. 3 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	900.00
Nephi P. Anderson*...	185	Mar. 26	Resurvey and survey to the full amount of this contract, the third standard parallel north in R. 16 W., and the guide meridian in T. 13 N. between Rs. 16 and 17 W., and all the exterior and subdivision lines, comprising the arable lands in the following order of townships, to wit: Ts. 14 and 15 N., Rs. 17, 16, and 15 W., and T. 15 N., R. 2 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	1,400.00
Adolphe Jessen and Augustus D. Ferron.*	187	June 30	Survey to the full amount of this contract the guide meridian in Ts. 26, 30, and 29 S., Rs. 4 and 5 E.; the sixth standard parallel south, in Rs. 7, 6, and 5 E., and all the exterior and subdivision lines, comprising the arable lands in the following order of townships, to wit: T. 26 S., Rs. 4 and 5 E.; T. 25 S., R. 4 E.; T. 12 S., R. 6 E.; T. 13 S., R. 5 E.; T. 19 S., R. 6 E.; T. 30 S., Rs. 7 and 6 E.; T. 29 S., Rs. 7 and 6 E.; Ts. 30 and 29 S., R. 5 E., of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	2,000.00
Total				5,000.00

* Payable from regular appropriation for resurvey and survey of public lands, approved March 3, 1891, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Olympia, Wash., July 6, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed herewith the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, accompanied by the following tabular statements:

A. Statement showing condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

B. Contracts let for the survey of public lands in the State of Washington under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The accompanying statements show the aggregate number of miles surveyed during the past fiscal year, as follows:

	Measurements.	
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chains.</i>
Standard lines run	19	72.10
Township lines run	98	54.33
Section lines run	528	32.72
Meander lines run	69	25.82
Indian reservation boundary lines run	105	43.79
Total number of miles surveyed.....	821	68.76

Number of townships surveyed and accepted	11
Number of mineral plats made for mines and mill sites.....	544
Number of mineral surveys.....	131
Number of plats, tracings, etc., made	381
Aggregate deposits for office work, mining claims.....	\$4,865

The special deposits for public land surveys, viz: For field work, \$2,040; for office work, \$300, were made July and August, 1882.

No deposits have been made by railroad companies for cost of surveys and office work.

In addition to the foregoing statement of townships surveyed and plats made there are now in this office the returns of survey of 33 townships, for which 105 plats and the transcript of the field notes have been made. The returns of survey of 24 of these townships are now held in this office awaiting examination of the surveys in the field.

There have been received, examined, approved, and forwarded for the examination and approval of the Secretary of the Interior applications made and supported by the affidavits of 385 actual settlers for the survey of 40 townships. There are in the office—not forwarded, but awaiting the fiscal year of 1893, 144 applications for the survey of 17 townships. These applications are supported by the petitions and affidavits of 144 actual settlers.

The provision of the law which gives to the State of Washington augmented rates (\$25, \$23, \$20) for the survey of the public lands provides that the payment of these rates shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The instructions prepared under and issued by the direction of the Secretary require that all applications for surveys made by settlers, bids for contracts, contracts, and all other acts connected therewith shall be submitted to the Secretary for his approval and direction. Proceeding under office instructions, amended October 13 and enlarged by the direction of the Secretary December 8, 1891, has put bona fide settlers on public lands to many hardships and has resulted in the delay in the survey of the public lands in this district.

The time in this district during which the surveys can be prosecuted in the field under the most favorable conditions is short. The fact that considerable time is required in the spring (after the long, rainy winter season) for the heavy timber and dense undergrowth to dry, so that a contracting deputy may proceed with his work, should be a factor in the preparation and consideration of instructions for the survey of the public lands in this district.

The general instructions for the year 1892, as amended by the special instructions of Secretary John W. Noble of December 8 and 23, 1891, while in force and unchanged, which were annulled and abrogated by telegram June 25, 1892, delayed the survey of those public lands which had been regularly and properly petitioned for, and the petitions and applications for which had been approved and the survey authorized and ordered on October 13, 1891. In justice to the State itself and to the settlers upon the public lands within the State all the public lands in the State should be surveyed as rapidly as possible. This district should be relieved from all special instructions and complications not incident to every other district. The provisions and provisos of the appropriation for the survey of the public domain in this district places the survey of the public lands upon an entirely different and dissimilar basis from that of any other district, with the possible exception of Oregon. This condition requires and should have distinct and special instructions for the direction and control of the surveyor-general and the deputies.

A statement of the situation in and necessities of this district, together with proposed amendments to the law and modifications of the annual instructions that would simplify and expedite the business of this district in the survey of the public lands have heretofore been submitted for the advice and consideration of the Secretary of the Interior. The annual and special instructions each year seem to increase rather than diminish the complications and delay.

I would respectfully suggest, for reasons that have been heretofore presented, that the survey of the public lands in this State may be greatly and advantageously expedited by authorizing the surveyor-general to forward with each approved petition and application for survey a contract made with a competent deputy for the survey of the same; that an application filed by the State for the survey of any lands from which it is proposed to make selections under the several grants be accepted without any of the conditions and circumlocution that are required in applications of settlers upon the public lands.

I would further recommend, in view of the unusual difficulties of the survey of the public lands in this State and the small compensation—measured by the character and difficulties of the work—and the very high value of money, that examiners of surveys be assigned to this district or an adequate apportionment of funds for the examination of surveys be made to this district, to the end that examinations may be made as soon as practicable after the completion of the surveys in the field. The capital used by the deputies is not secured by them for a less interest than 10 per cent, and in many instances 18 per cent is paid. The deputies have been in some instances compelled to wait one, two, and three years for the payment of moneys due them. This, it seems, must be a very great hardship to hard-working, deserving men.

I would, in closing this report, recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the advisability of excepting the State of Washington from the proviso that has been placed in the law restricting the survey of the public domain to lands agricultural in character. Confining the surveys in this manner limits the enterprise, progress, and development of the State and fosters coal and lumber monopolies.

The timber and coal lands should be surveyed under necessary restrictions as to their sale and disposal. The opening up of these lands to the enterprise of private capital would aid in the development, growth, and prosperity of the State and would not in any way injure the general public or the Government.

Respectfully,

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH,
United States Surveyor-General, Washington.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

Contract.	No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.				Acres.	Plats made.			Liability of contract.
					Standard.	Township.	Section.	Meander.	Total.	Original.	General Land Office.	Register.	Total.
	332	1889. May 15	Charles M. Anderson.	East, west, south boundary and subdivisions T. 15 N., R. 6 E.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	.....	.....	.....	a \$618.00
	341	1890. June 10	Gilbert M. Ward.....	Exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 12 and 14 N., R. 5 W.; Ts. 12 and 13 N., R. 6 W., and T. 21 N., R. 9 W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b 4,000.00
	343	June 10	George James	Eighth standard parallel north through Rs. 6 E. and 7 E. Resurvey of south boundary and part of west boundary, and survey of subdivisions, meanders, and connecting lines T. 32 N., R. 6 E.	12 00 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
				North, south, east fractional, west boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 30 N., R. 7 E.	.....	7 79 93	59 47 81	20 75 42	88 43 16	1	1	1	3
				West and part of south and east boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connecting lines T. 32 N., R. 7 E.	.....	19 00 57	56 44 17	0 43 80	76 08 54	1	1	1	3
				Resurvey of part of east and south boundary, and survey of part of south and west boundary of the Yakima Indian reservation.	.....	11 01 04	42 37 87	20 69 84	74 28 75	1	1	1	3
	344	June 20	George A. Schwartz ..	Subdivisions and meanders T. 17 N., R. 5 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 43 79	1	2	.....	3
				Exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 36 and 40 N., R. 5 E., and fractional T. 24 N., R. 8 E.	.....	.....	60 28 05	7 63 31	68 11 36	1	1	1	3
	345	June 23	Byron C. Majors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	346	June 23	Louis P. Ovellette....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d 1,900.00

a Survey corrected by deputy and now being examined in the field.
b T. 13 N., R. 6 W., and T. 21 N., R. 9 W., now being examined in the field; balance of surveys completed in the field, and waiting examination.
c Paid from appropriation for surveying Indian reservations.
d Survey of T. 40 N., R. 5 E. completed and awaiting examination in the field.

356	April 20	Albert H. Gray	The eighth standard parallel north, through Rs. 42 and 43 E., and the exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders of Ts. 32, 33, and 34 N., R. 43 E.	2 00 30	4 40 00	23 62 81	35 23 11	10,333.40	1 1 1	3	725.92
357	April 21	Jacob Richardson	Resurvey of part of third standard parallel north, through R. 3 E., and survey of fractional east boundary and subdivisions T. 13 N., R. 3 E.	2 00 30	4 40 00	23 62 81	35 23 11	10,333.40	1 1 1	3	725.92
358	April 27	Alvin Bystrom	Fractional east boundary and subdivisions T. 13 N., R. 4 E. South and west boundary and subdivisions, T. 15 N., R. 5 E. Exteriors and subdivisions T. 16 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.	5 00 00	18 36 13	23 36 13	7,173.56	1 1 1	1 1 1	3	1,955.29
359	April 27	Elijah L. Wade	The seventh standard parallel north, through R. 8 E., and the fractional east boundary and subdivisions T. 28 N., R. 8 E.	12 00 58	60 02 41	72 02 99	23,052.01	1 1 1	1 1 1	3	3,000.00
360	May 1	John Nailor	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 16 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.	5 00 00	18 36 13	23 36 13	7,173.56	1 1 1	1 1 1	3	676.00
361	May 1	Clinton F. Pulsifer	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 23 N., R. 5 W., Ts. 11 and 14 N., R. 9 W. and T. 21 N., R. 10 W.	5 71 80	8 68 49	59 40 11	74 20 40	22,653.56	1 1 1	3	1,429.97
362	May 6	James C. Jeffrey	Resurvey of third standard parallel north, R. 9 W., and part of east, west, and north boundary, and survey of subdivisions T. 13 N., R. 9 W.	5 71 80	8 68 49	59 40 11	74 20 40	22,653.56	1 1 1	3	1,429.97
363	May 11	John K. Ashley	The seventh, eighth, and ninth standard parallels north, through Rs. 21 to 27 E., and the Ruby guide meridian from T. 30 N., to the international boundary line between the United States and British Columbia.	5 71 80	8 68 49	59 40 11	74 20 40	22,653.56	1 1 1	3	1,429.97
364	May 12	Lewis D. W. Shelton	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 20 N., R. 12 W., and Ts. 29, 30, and 32 N., R. 13 W.	5 71 80	8 68 49	59 40 11	74 20 40	22,653.56	1 1 1	3	1,429.97
365	May 19	George A. Schwartz	Exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 22 and 23 N., R. 7 E., Ts. 23 and 25 N., R. 8 E., and T. 23 N., R. 9 E.	5 71 80	8 68 49	59 40 11	74 20 40	22,653.56	1 1 1	3	1,429.97

e Paid from special deposits.

f Survey examined in the field and corrections to be made by deputy.

g No returns; deputy delayed by bad weather.

h Survey in the field made; deputy's returns not yet submitted.

i Survey in the field completed; returns being prepared by the administrator of the estate of Deputy Sheets, deceased.

j Surveys in the field completed and waiting examination.

k Deputy in the field; surveys nearly completed.

2 No return.

[illegible]

g No returns; deputy delayed by bad weather.

i Surveys in the field completed and waiting examination.

Deputy in the field; surveys nearly completed.

No return.

m Returns received and waiting necessary corrections to be made by the deputy.

n Deputy refuses to proceed with surveys.

B.—Contracts let for the survey of public lands in the State of Washington under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Liability of contract.
No.	Date.			
379	1891. Aug. 26	Norton L. Taylor	Survey of the outboundaries of the Quinalt Indian Reservation; estimated liability, \$2,555.	
(*)	Dec. 7	Isaac M. Galbraith ...	A tract of land in sec. 1, T. 36 N., R. 2 E.....	\$25. 00
(*)	1892. Jan. 28	Elmer Lenfeat.....	Meanders of the Stillaquamish River through T. 32 N., R. 8 E.	450. 00
(*)	Feb. 9	Isaac M. Galbraith ...	A tract of land in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 7, T. 38 N., R. 2 E.	50. 00
(*)	Apr. 9	Richard B. Thomas...	A tract of land east of the Columbia River, in T. 37 N., R. 37 E.	25. 00
380	May 17	Warriner E. Smith ...	The east and south boundaries of the Makah Indian Reservation; estimated liability, \$325, payable from the appropriation for surveying and allotting Indian reservations, 1892.	
381	May 19	Warriner E. Smith....	Lands within the Neah Bay or Makah Indian Reservation, to be surveyed in the same manner as public lands; the tillable lands on Neah Bay and on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the bottom lands on the Tseus and Waatch rivers to be surveyed into 10-acre tracts; estimated liability, \$2,600, payable from the appropriation of February 8, 1887; reimbursable.	
382	May 23	Henry L. Fitch	Resurvey of the south boundary, and survey of the outboundaries of the Quinalt Indian Reservation; estimated liability, \$2,555, payable from the appropriation for surveying and allotting Indian reservations, 1892.	
(*)	June 2	Richard B. Thomas...	Two tracts of land or islands in the Columbia River, in sec. 11, T. 36 N., R. 37 E.	50. 00
383	June 7	Jacob Richardson	The first standard parallel north, through R. 9 E.; the exteriors and subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 4 E., T. 3 N., Rs. 7 and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and T. 4 N., R. 9 E.	5,365. 00
384	June 16	Windom T. Spearin ..	Subdivisions Ts. 22 and 23 N., R. 23 E.....	800. 00
385	June 17	Robert A. Webster ...	North and west boundary and subdivisions T. 3 N., R. 5 E.	1,500. 00
386	June 17	Windom T. Spearin ..	Subdivisions Ts. 23 and 24 N., R. 24 E., and Ts. 24 and 25 N., R. 25 E.; liability, \$2,040, payable from special deposits.	
387	June 17	George James	East boundary, subdivisions and meanders T. 29 N., R. 7 E.	1,750. 00
388	June 18	Moses M. Emerson ...	East boundary and subdivisions T. 20 N., R. 17 E..	1,340. 00
389	June 25	Irving Worthington..	Seventh standard parallel north, through R. 20 E.; the exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T. 29 N., R. 20 E., and T. 28 N., Rs. 21 and 22 E.	4,900. 00
390	June 27	Edward D. Hooker ...	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 36 N., R. 24 E., and T. 30 N., R. 42 E.	3,000. 00
391	June 27	Ulysses B. Hough.....	Eighth standard parallel north, through Rs. 45 and 46 E.; the exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders of Ts. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 43 and 44 E., and Ts. 31 and 32 N., Rs. 45 and 46 E.	3,540
392	June 27	Levi C. Vickrey	Sixth standard parallel north, through Rs. 3 and 4 W.; exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders, Ts. 24 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.; T. 22 N., R. 5 W.; Ts. 11 and 21 N., R. 7 W., and T. 23 N., R. 9 W.	6,450
393	June 27	Henry L. Fitch.....	Seventh standard parallel north, through Rs. 4 and 7 W.; exteriors and subdivisions T. 29 N., Rs. 4 and 7 W.; T. 30 N., R. 8 W., and subdivisions of that portion of T. 21 N., R. 11 W., not included within the boundaries of the Quinalt Indian Reservation.	4,370
394	June 27	Lewis D. W. Shelton..	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T. 30 N., Rs. 14 and 15 W.	3,590
395	June 27	Warriner E. Smith....	Seventh standard parallel north, through R. 5 W.; the eighth standard parallel north, through R. 14 W.; the exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T. 29 N., R. 5 W.; T. 31 N., R. 14 W., and Ts. 31 and 32 N., R. 15 W.	6,340
396	June 27	Frank E. Semon.....	Seventh standard parallel north, through Rs. 11 and 12 W.; exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T. 30 N., R. 10 W.; T. 28 N., R. 11 W., and Ts. 23 and 28 N., R. 12 W.	6,240
397	June 27	William B. Marye	Exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 8 and 11 N., R. 2 E.; T. 9 N., R. 3 E., and T. 15 N., R. 4 E.	5,235

* Special instructions.

B.—Contracts let for the survey of public lands in the State of Washington, etc.—
Continued.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Liability of contract.
No.	Date.			
398	1891. June 28	James C. Jeffery.....	North boundary and subdivisions T. 14 N., R. 6 W.; subdivisions and meanders T. 15 N., R. 9 W.; fractional subdivisions and meanders T. 16 N., R. 9 W., and T. 14 N., R. 10 W.	\$3,270
399	June 28	Isaac M. Galbraith....	Tenth standard parallel north, through R. 6 E., and the exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 40 N., R. 6 E.	1,900
400	June 28	Alexander M. Reynolds.	The surveyable portions of the exterior and subdivision lines of Ts. 14 and 15 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E., and T. 15 N., R. 9 E.	2,470
401	June 28	Oliver O. Ort	The south boundary and subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 6 W.	1,340
Total liability of contracts under the regular appropriation.				64,000
Total liability of contracts under special deposits ..				2,040
Total liability of contracts under appropriation for survey of Indian reservations.				5,480
Total liability of surveys under contracts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.				71,520

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WYOMING.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyo., June 30, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter A, dated February 20, 1892, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, in duplicate, of the surveying operations in the district of Wyoming for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, with tabular statements, as follows, viz:

A. Statements of contracts entered into under the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

B. Statement of mineral surveys platted and transcribed.

C. Statement of deposits made by individuals for office work on mineral surveys.

Under the appropriation of \$30,000 for surveys in this district five contracts were entered into, and the complete field notes of the work done under contract No. 243, with J. E. Shannon and A. L. Coleman, United States deputy surveyors, dated July 22, 1891, and contract 244, with J. E. Shannon, United States deputy surveyor, dated September 26, 1891, have been filed in this office, have been examined, platted, transcribed, and approved. The field notes under contracts Nos. 245, dated January 23, 1892; 246, dated February 19, 1892, and 247, dated March 8, 1892, have not yet been returned to this office. The deputies, however, have been in the field some weeks, and their field notes will be filed in this office prior to the expiration of the time prescribed by their contract.

Of contract No. 236, H. B. Carpenter, deputy surveyor, dated March 22, 1890, the remainder of the field notes of survey embracing the exterior lines of one township and the subdivisional lines of eight townships in the Shoshone Indian Reservation, and which were not returned before the close of the last fiscal year, have been filed in this office, the notes examined, the plats and transcripts made, and the survey and accounts approved and paid.

Of contract No. 238, dated June 25, 1890, William O. Owen, deputy surveyor, the field notes of which were not filed during the last fiscal year, the said field notes which were filed during the current fiscal year have been examined, platted, transcribed, and approved, the triplicate plats filed in the proper local land office, and the account thereunder approved and paid.

Of contract No. 240, with Shannon and Coleman, deputy surveyors, dated April 21, 1891, and contract No. 241, with Carpenter and Warner, deputy surveyors, dated April 1, 1891, the field notes pertaining to these contracts have been returned to this office during the current fiscal year, have been examined, and the plats and transcripts made, and the accounts thereunder rendered and approved.

The field notes under contract 242, William M. Gilcrest, deputy surveyor, dated June 30, 1891, for the survey of the Fort Bridger Military Reservation, have been filed in this office during the current fiscal year, and have been examined, platted, and transcribed, and the account thereunder rendered, approved, and paid.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

There were no special deposits for the survey of public land during the current fiscal year.

Aggregate of miles surveyed in this district, as embraced in surveys, the field notes

of which have been received and approved by this office under contracts Nos. 236, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, and 244 during the fiscal year:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Lks.	Chs.
Indian surveys:			
Township lines	16	59	67
Subdivisional lines.....	395	17	88
Meander lines.....	24	23	30
Total for Indian surveys.....	436	20	85
Public land, including abandoned military reservation:			
Standard lines.....	411	13	78
Township lines.....	696	28	37
Subdivisional lines	2,929	07	72
Meander lines.....	253	06	43
Total of public land surveys	4,289	56	30

Total number of miles surveyed under all contracts approved during the fiscal year, 4,725 miles and 77.15 chains.

Total area of land surveyed by completion of contract No. 236, in the Shoshone Indian Reservation, approved during the fiscal year, 164,687.47 acres; making a total area of Indian lands surveyed under said contract 436,986.88 acres.

Total area of land embraced in the surveys of townships under all other contracts approved during the fiscal year, 1,256,402.63 acres.

Total area of land embraced in surveys approved during the fiscal year, 1,421,090.10 acres.

Aggregate of office work done during the fiscal year.

Number of plats and diagrams made.....	258
Number of transcripts of field notes.....	123

Contracts have been made for the full amount apportioned to this district for surveys for this fiscal year. The deputy surveyors are now in the field engaged upon surveys, the aggregate liability upon which is \$23,700. The field notes of these surveys will be returned to this office during the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

The surveys made in this district during the last three fiscal years have been of great benefit to many settlers occupying unsurveyed land and to others seeking homes. The filing of the triplicate plats with the local land offices has been followed in every instance by a large increase in the business of the offices. There still remain many localities in which there are large numbers of people living upon unsurveyed land. A liberal appropriation for surveys will be necessary in this district for several years, and will prove mutually profitable to both the Government and the people. So many suggestions, statements, and estimates in regard to the insufficiency of appropriations for clerk hire have been made by the different surveyors-general, only to be entirely ignored by Congress, that it seems like a waste of time to allude to the subject again. This office begins the new fiscal year with a deficiency of \$7,000 of clerk-hire funds, calculated upon the field work which will be carried over from the former year. This is caused by the appropriations for clerk hire not being in proportion to those made for surveys. It has been demonstrated that deficiency appropriations do not afford the desired relief. They are made so late in the year that it is impossible to obtain sufficient skillful clerical assistance to bring up the work in arrears in the few months during which the fund is available. If proper amounts for clerk hire for the different districts were appropriated for any one fiscal year, the work could be kept up with smaller annual appropriations thereafter.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDS,
U. S. Surveyor-General.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Contracts entered into under the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

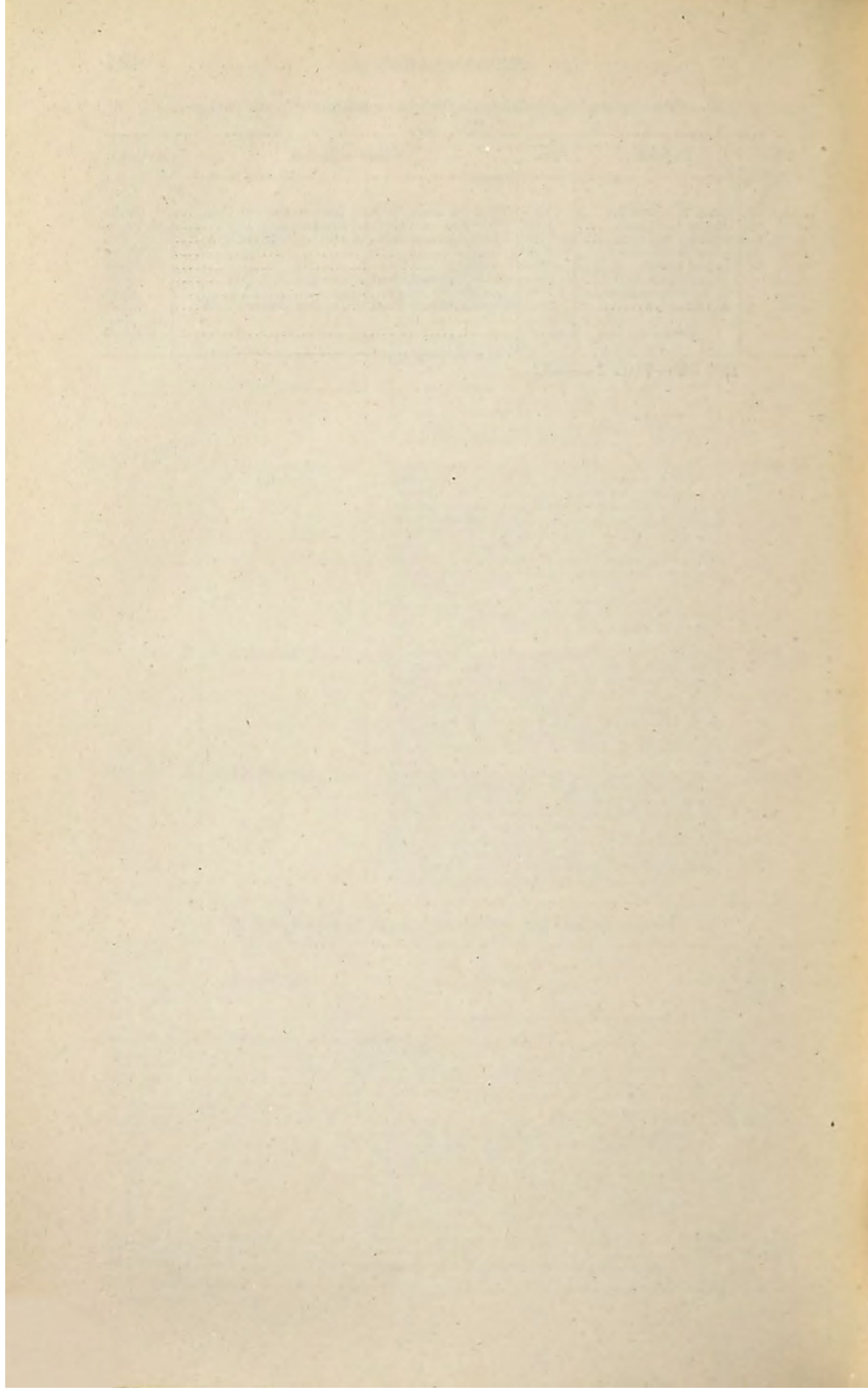
Contracts.		Surveyors.	Description of surveys.	Estimated liability.
No.	Date.			
243	1891. July 22	J. E. Shannon and A. L. Coleman.	The seventh standard parallel west from the standard corner to Ts. 29 N., Rs. 108 and 109 W., to the standard corner to Ts. 29 N., Rs. 112 and 113 W.; the east boundaries of Ts. 25, 26, 27, and 28 N., Rs. 111 and 112 W.; the north boundaries of Ts. 25, 26, and 27 N., Rs. 111 and 112 W.; the subdivisional lines of Ts. 23 N., Rs. 111 and 112 W.; T. 24 N., Rs. 109, 110, 111, and 112 W., and of Ts. 25, 26, 27, and 28 N., Rs. 111 and 112 W. of the sixth principal meridian. Meander lines included in special instructions.	\$6, 000. 00
244	Sept. 26	J. E. Shannon.....	The west boundary of T. 24 N., R. 110 W.; the west boundaries of Ts. 23 and 24 N., R. 111 W., and the north boundaries of T. 23 N., Rs. 111 and 112 W., of the sixth principal meridian. Meanders included in special instructions.	300. 00
245	1892. Jan. 23	H. B. Carpenter and J. F. Warner.	The tenth standard parallel north, west from the standard corner to Ts. 41 N., Rs. 108 and 109 W., 24 miles; the fourteenth guide meridian west, north from the tenth standard parallel north, 18 miles; the thirteenth auxiliary meridian west, south from the tenth standard parallel north, 12 miles; the fourteenth guide meridian west, south from the tenth standard parallel north, 12 miles; the exterior and subdivisional lines of Ts. 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 N., Rs. 109, 110, 111, and 112 W., and the subdivisional lines of T. 41 N., R. 108 W., and the unsurveyed subdivisional lines of T. 41 N., R. 107 W., of the sixth principal meridian.	15, 000. 00
246	Feb. 19	J. E. Shannon.....	The eighth standard parallel north, west from the standard corner to T. 33 N., Rs. 108 and 109 W., 24 miles; the fourteenth guide meridian west, north from the standard corner to T. 29 N., Rs. 112 and 113 W., to the eighth standard parallel north, and the exterior, subdivisional, and meander lines of Ts. 29, 30, 31, and 32 N., Rs. 109, 110, 111, and 112 W., of the sixth principal meridian.	5, 000. 00
247	Mar. 8	A. L. Coleman.....	The twelfth guide meridian west, north from the fourteenth standard parallel north, to the north boundary of Wyoming; the twelfth auxiliary meridian north, from the fourteenth standard parallel north, to the north boundary of Wyoming, and the exterior and subdivisional lines of Ts. 57 N., Rs. 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, and 102 W., and of fractional Ts. 58 N., Rs. 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, and 102 W., of the sixth principal meridian.	3, 700. 00

B.—Statement of mineral surveys platted and transcribed.

Survey.		Surveyors.	Name of claim.	Date of United States register's receipt.
No.	Dis- trict.			
40	No. 8	R. G. Anderson.....	Parnell lode.....	Sept. 4, 1891.
41	No. 8	do.....	Hungry lode.....	Do.
42	No. 8	do.....	Creston lode.....	Do.
43	No. 8	do.....	Silver Wave lode.....	Do.
44	No. 8	do.....	American Eagle lode.....	Do.
50	No. 1	Wm. O. Owen.....	Empire.....	Sept. 1, 1891.
51	No. 1	do.....	Lone Cabin, Arizona, Last Chance, Alpine, Elkhorn, May, Columbia, R. A. M., Cap Rock, Siderite, Magnetite, Limonite, Hematite, Happy Thought, Modoc, Iron Hand, Bessemer, Morning Star, Iron Hill, Iron Hill Fraction, Silver Hill No. 1, Silver Hill, Iron Treasure, Empire No. 2, Pansy, Atlas, Morning Star No. 2, Tempest, Orchid, Gilly Lee, Peony, Iron Horse, Iron Shoe, Iron Mountain, and Oleander lodes.	Oct. 13, 1891.
50	No. 4	John E. Hill.....	Comstock, Ouray, and Gould and Curry Lodes.....	Dec. 14, 1891.
45	No. 8	R. G. Anderson.....	Inter-Ocean Lode.....	Jan. 26, 1892.
46	No. 8	do.....	Sand Creek and Welcome Gulch placer claim.....	Do.

C.—Deposits made by individuals for office work and mineral surveys.

Date.	Depositor.	No.	Where deposited.	Amount.
1891.				
July 23	Chas. A. Guernsey.....	9215	First National Bank of Denver, Denver, Colo.....	\$30.00
July 28	James Callanan	2062	First National Bank of Deadwood, S. Dak	150.00
Sept. 21	Charles Ohlwiler.....	9385	First National Bank of Denver, Denver, Colo.....	90.00
Oct. 12	Chas. A. Guernsey.....	9436	do	1,020.00
Oct. 19	James Smith	9450	do	30.00
Dec. 3	Wm. A. Rinehart	2094	First National Bank of Deadwood, S. Dak	30.00
Dec. 3	G. S. Jackson <i>et al</i>	2093	do	30.00
Dec. 5	A. O. Norton.....	9570	First National Bank of Denver, Denver, Colo.....	30.00
	Total			1,410.00



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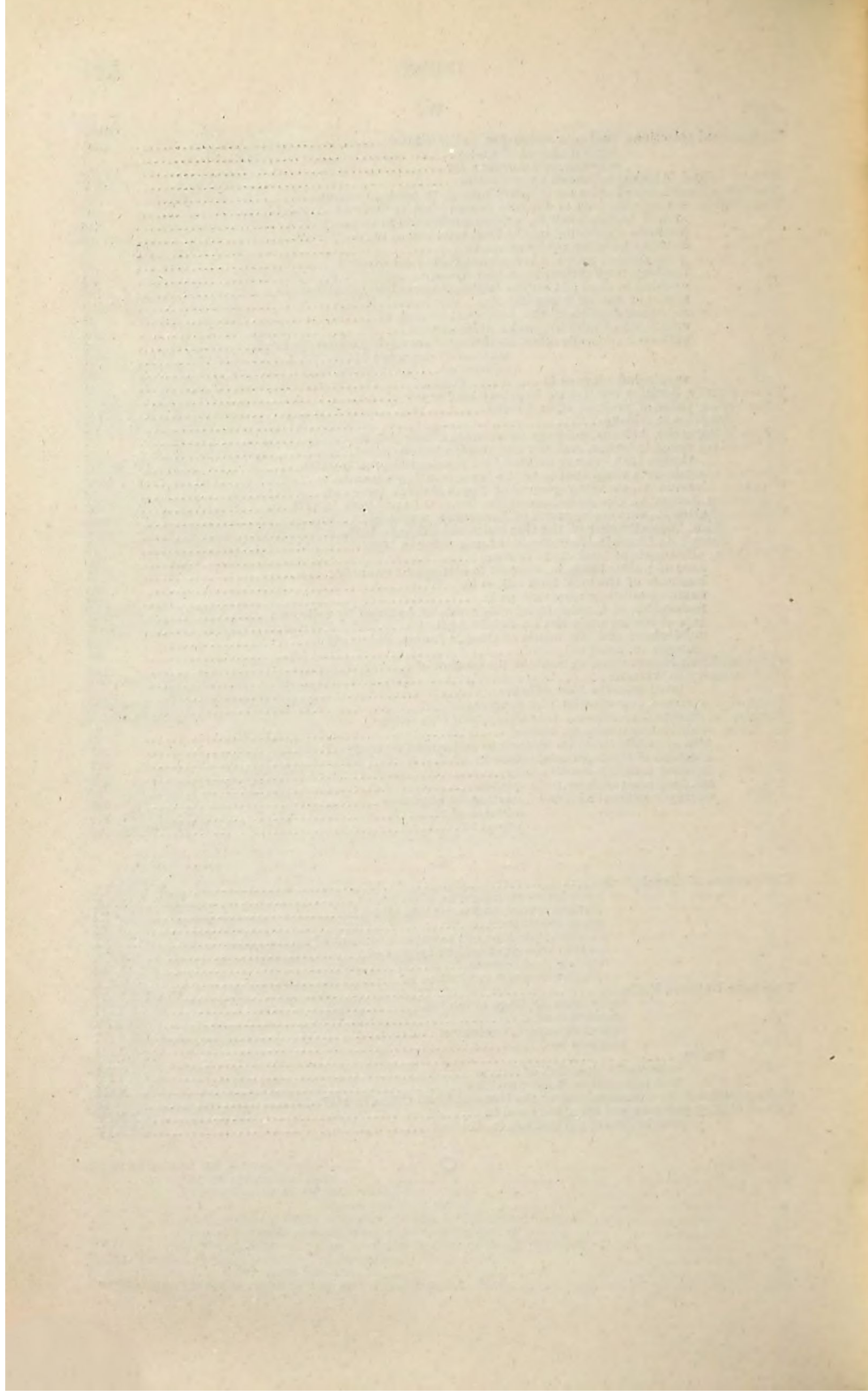
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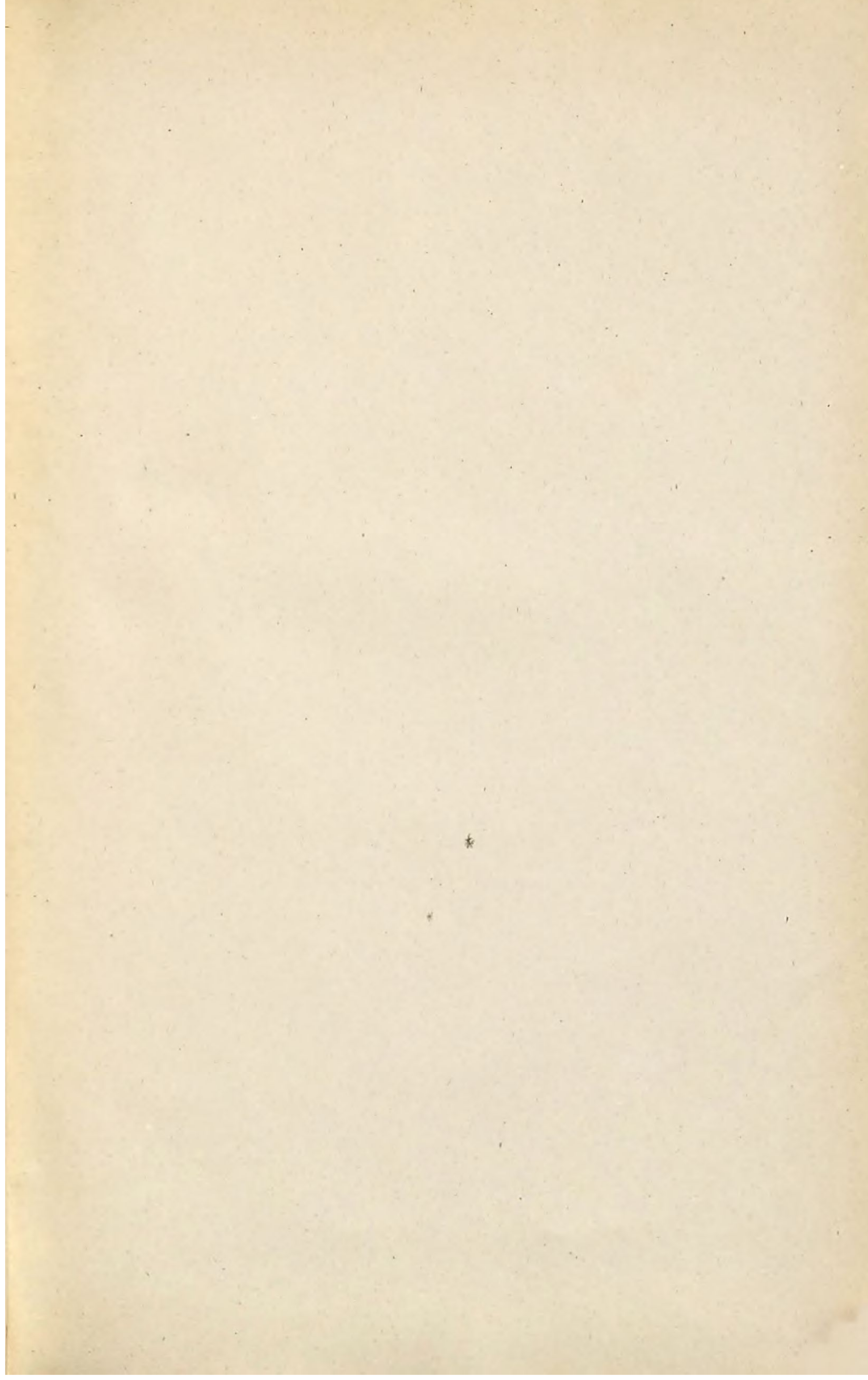
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